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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.

NEVADA INDIAN DRUG PLANT PROJECT

Reports of Interviewers

Volume 3

Train, Percy and Agnes

1940

W. P. A. compilations 193⁸~~7~~ - 1940

* * * * *

Bureau Plant Industry, USDA

in cooperation with

Works Progress Administration of Nevada and the University of Nevada

1937 - 1940

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

VOLUME 3

MEDICINAL USES OF PLANTS BY NEVADA INDIANS

Reports of the interviewers: Train, Percy and Agnes; WPA compilations;
Correspondence relating to project.

1940

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

Rpt. No.	Locality	<u>TRAIN, PERCY AND AGNES</u>			(red) Page No.
			Informant	Date	
85	Smith Valley	(P)	S. Joaquine	July	1
86	" "	(P)	J. Milton	July	4
87	" "	(P)	S. Jones	July	8
88	Mason Valley	(P)	H. Quinn et al	July	11
89	Yerington	(P)	M. Bobb	July	13
90	"	(P)	M. James	July	15
91	Schurz	(P)	N. Miller	July	18
92	"	(P)	J. Cleveland	July	21
93	"	(P)	B. Sheep	Aug.	26
94	"	(P)	D. Voorhees	Aug.	28
95	Battle Mountain	(S)	J. Tybo	Aug. 8	33
96	" "	(S)	N. Woods	Aug.	37
97	" "	(S)	J. Crawford	Aug.	38
98	" "	(S)	J. Wiggins	Sept.	40
99	Wells, Elko Co.	(S)	T. Pabawenas	Sept. 9	41
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100	Wells, Elko Co.	(S)	R. V. Johnson	Sept. 10	49
101	Beowawe	(S)	M. Machado	Sept. 13	53
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INDIAN MEDICINAL USES OF SOME NEVADA PLANTS BY PAIUTES AT
Central, Smith Valley, near wellington
 Nevada.

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

Sam Joaquine (pronounced wau-keen) Paiute
 Lizzie Joaquine, Paiute

1. Asclepias speciosa

(P) Ut-sah-av

Milky gum placed on sores as healing agent

2. Helianthus sp.

(P) Bah-kuk

Seeds eaten for food when ripe, root boiled
 solution used as a warm wash for rheumatism.

3. Artemisia tridentata

(P) Sah-wah-be

Tops boiled, 1 cup of hot tea sipped slowly
 for a bad cold.

Tops burned on stove, fumes inhaled for head cold

4. Osmorhiza occidentalis

(P) worra-eye-eg-ob

Roots dried, small piece boiled at a time,
 tea taken hot for colds.

5. Rumex crispus

(P) Pah-wee-ub

Root soaked, cold tea taken several times a day
 as a tonic or for stomach ache.

6. Leptotaenia multifida

(P) Toh-sup

Smith Valley supply of this root comes from the Sweetwater Mountains, and they all know and use it.

Root boiled, tea for colds.

7. Artemisia spinescens

(P) Kube-tah-cun-o-quah

Tops placed in hot water, boiled a few minutes, tea taken in small doses for stomach ache, cramps.

8. Lygodesmia spinosa

(P) Sah-nabbe

Cotton fuzz about base of plant placed on sores and boils to dry them up.

9. Eriogonum polifolium or microthecum

(P) no name

Stems and leaves boiled, tea taken cold for bladder trouble.

10. Achillea lanulosa

(P) Toh-tee-tone-e-gah

Root mashed and used in tooth cavity to deaden pain
Leaves washed, used as a poultice to relieve headache

11. Gilia congesta

(P) Quoy-hee nooma na-tiz-u-ah

Plant boiled, less than $\frac{1}{2}$ cup taken for a physic.

12. Linum lewisii

(P) Boole-ah-nooma

Tops steeped in cold water, wash for sore eyes.

13. Rumex hymenosepalus

(P) Tuha-kono-gip

Root boiled, tea taken hot for rheumatism.
Root boiled, tea taken for colds and cough.
Root dried, powdered, sprinkled on cuts and sores.

14. Cercocarpus ledifolius

(P) Too-bee

Bark peeled, dried, boiled in water till limber,
tea taken as a blood tonic.

15. Ephedra viridis

(P) Soo-roop-ee

Tea used only as a beverage

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16. Iris missouriensis

(P) Pah-see-toob-ah

Ripe seeds ground, placed on skin sores.

17. Prunus demissa or melanocarpa

(P) Toh-ish-a-bui

Bark peeled, dried, ground fine, smoked in pipe for
headache and head colds.

Miscellaneous plant names:

Lewisia rediviva.... Kuh-nib-ah
Castilleja sp. Toh-tone-e-gahdah
Populus sp..... Sung-avvie
Smilacina liliaceae. Quoh-quavvie
Zygadenus paniculatus See-goh-oh

July 1940

PAIUTE INDIAN MEDICINAL USES OF SOME NEVADA PLANTS AT

Central, Smith Valley, Nevada.

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

John Milton, Paiute
Maggie Milton, Paiute
Maidie Sam, Paiute

The Paiute Indian families in Smith Valley are scattered and live in small family groups on various ranches near the center of Smith Valley. The men work on the ranches and do not travel far or a great deal. The plants they use medicinally are typical desert valley and creek bottom plants. Their knowledge of mountain remedies was meager.

1. _____ unidentified

(P) Nut-sigh-noob

This is an evergreen shrub about one foot high and grows, according to John Milton, high in one canyon of the range of mountains bordering Smith Valley on the west. He had none at his house and plant was not recognized in the herbariums so it was impossible to check genus. Stems and leaves boiled, tea for physic.

2. Salvia carnosia

(P) Too-bee-she-gin-ooop

Stems and leaves boiled, hot tea taken for colds.

3. Rumex hymenosepalus

(P) Tuha-kono-gip

Roots boiled, 1 cup tea taken to stop diarrhoea.
Roots boiled, small doses taken for a week as a blood tonic.

4. Artemisia gnaphalodes

(P) Coo-see pah-wah-zip, or coo-see sah-wah-be
Moist leaves applied as a poultice to swellings,
boils,
sores.

5

5. Leptotaenia multifida

(P) Toh-sah

Root boiled, chewed and smoked for colds and cough.

6. Rumex crispus

(P) Pah-wee-ub

Root heated and mashed, applied hot to rheumatic pains.
Root applied hot as a poultice on swellings.

7. Balsamorhiza sagittata

(P) Coo-see quah-soop

Root mashed, warmed in pan or over coals, applied
as poultice to swellings.

8. Juniperus occidentalis

(P) wah-pee

End leaves and stems boiled, hot tea for colds and fever.
Berries washed, boiled, less than $\frac{1}{2}$ cup taken for
menstrual cramps.

9. Artemisia spinescens

(P) KOO-buh tah-cun-o-quah, ^{leaves} < squirrel food >

Tops dried, mixed with Nicotiana for added flavor
in smoking tobacco.

Tops mashed, applied as a poultice on swellings.

10. Lygodesmia spinosa

(P) Too-wan-oo-pah

Cottony fuzz at base of plant placed on running sores

11. Artemisia tridentata

(P) Sah-wah-be

Tops boiled, hot tea taken for colds
Tops placed in quantity in large tub, heated in water,
aching and swollen feet soaked several hours.

6

12. Achillea lanulosa

(P) Toh-tee-tonega

Leaves mashed, moistened, applied as poultice for swellings.

13. Purshia tridentata

(P) Huh-nabbe

Tops and leaves boiled, solution used as an antiseptic wash for skin rash and measles.

14. Juniperus occidentalis

(P) wah-pee

Leaves boiled, tea taken for cold and stomachache

15. Dalea polyadenia

(P) Moh-goon-du-hoopie

Stems boiled, tea taken cold for stomachache.

Stems boiled, tea taken to induce urination.

Stems boiled, tea taken in small doses over long period as a remedy for T.B. cough.

16. Prunus demissa or melanocarpa

(P) Toh-ish-a-boo-e

Root dried, boiled, tea made often for T.B. cough

17. Prunus andersonii

(P) Sahn-nah-bee

Roots dried, boiled, tea taken in dose of $\frac{1}{2}$ cup to stop diarrhoea.

18. Ephedra viridis

(P) Soo-roo-pee

Tea made of stems taken every day as a blood
tonic.

19. Cercocarpus ledifolius

(P) Too-bee

Bark peeled off tree, dried, steeped in
cold water, taken often for cough.

INDIAN MEDICINAL USES OF SOME NEVADA PLANTS BY PAIUTES AT

Central, Smith Valley,
near Wellington, Nev.

July 1940

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

Sadie Jones, Paiute
Sadie whistler, Paiute

1. Osmorhiza occidentalis

(P) worra-eye-eg-oh-bah

Roots boiled, tea taken hot for colds and fever.
Root mixed with Leptotaenia root, boiled, tea for cold

2. Rumex crispus

(P) Pawia

Root soaked in cold water, 1 cup taken several
times a day as a tonic for tired and rundown
feeling.

3. Dalea polyadenia

(P) Moh-goon-du-hoopie

tops ground fine, dried, boiled, tea taken
for muscular pains, stomach cramps, and colds.

4. Balsamorhiza sagittata

(P) Quoy-nutz-uh, meaning venereal disease

Root boiled, tea taken in dose of $\frac{1}{2}$ cup every
day over a long period for venereal disease.

5. Mentha occidentalis

(P) Pah-quanna

Tops soaked in water, solution used as a lotion for
headache.

warm tea made from boiled plant taken for colds
and indigestion in children.

6. Nicotiana attenuata

(P) Poo-ee bah-moh

Leaves, flowers & seeds dried, ground, smoked
smoke inhaled for head colds

7. Leptotaenia multifida

(P) Toh-sup

Root boiled, tea taken hot for cold and cough
Root chewed for sore throat and bronchial cough.
Root heated, mashed, applied to aching sprains.

8. Purshia tridentata

(P) Huh-nabbe

Leaves stripped off stems, boiled $\frac{1}{2}$ hour,
solution used as an antiseptic wash for nettle
stings or skin rash, wild rose scratches, etc.
End twigs and leaves boiled, less than $\frac{1}{2}$ cup
taken for a physic.

9. Salvia carnosia

(P) Too-be she-gin-oop

Tops boiled, less than $\frac{1}{2}$ cup taken for indigestion
and sour stomach.

Tops boiled, tea taken hot for colds

Tops boiled, used as a warm poultice on swollen
leg veins (varicose veins). This had not been tried
at Smith Valley, but informant heard it was a
Owens Valley Paiute remedy.

10. Juniperus occidentalis

(P) Wah-pee

Tea from end branches taken for colds.
Leaves ground with pine pitch, applied to boils.

p. 3
July 1940
of Report m. 87

PAIUTE MEDICINAL TERMS

Wellington, Smith Valley,
Yerington, Nevada

These terms given by Sadie Whistler, Paiute.

<u>Pneumonia</u>	Bee-hee nooma na-tizuah
<u>Cold, Cough</u>	Oh-hee-bah nooma na-tizuah
<u>Burns</u>	Nay-hoo na-tizuah
<u>Eye</u>	Booie-nooma na-tizuah
<u>Swellings</u>	Bah-quah-wha na-tizuah
<u>Headache</u>	Spee-gee-nooma na-tizuah
<u>Stomach & Physic</u>	Quoy-hee nooma na-tizuah
<u>Smallpox</u>	Otz-ee-boo-e-me na-tizuah
<u>Earache</u>	Nah-cah nooma na-tizuah
<u>Cuts & Wounds</u>	Natz-see-kah na-tizuah
<u>Toothache</u>	Dahm-hah-nooma na-tizuah
<u>Diarrhoea</u>	Ah-dye na-tizuah
<u>Tuberculosis</u>	Pee-wit-tah-oy na-tizuah
<u>Emetic</u>	Nooma-oy-ee-gut na-tizuah
<u>Venereal</u>	Quoy-nudz-uh

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*na-tizuah, Paiute term for medicine
 *na-tizuah-wabee, Paiute term meaning any plant used for medicine.
 *nooma--meaning pain

PAIUTE INDIAN MEDICINAL USES OF SOME NEVADA PLANTS AT

Yerington, Nevada.

Information secured by Percy Train, U.S. Bureau of Plant Industry from following informants living on the newly created reservation at Campbell Ranch on road to Waubuska, Nevada, Mason Valley.

Campbell Ranch
Mason Valley

- Hazel Quinn, Paiute
- Mamie Dick, Paiute
- Franz Quinn, Paiute
- Minnie Keno, Paiute.

1. Mentha occidentalis

(P) Pah-quanna-av

Tops boiled, tea taken for fever
Tops steeped, tea as a beverage

2. Chamaebataria millefolium

(P) no name

Top flowers chewed for gum
Leaves boiled, tea taken hot for cramps.

3. Balsamorhiza sagittata

(P) Quoy-nudz-uh

Root boiled, tea taken over a long period for venereal disease.

Dried powdered root applied to syphilitic sores

4. Rumex hymenosepalus

(P) Tuha-kono-gip

Root dried, powdered and applied to sores
Root boiled, tea for stomachache and rheumatism.

5. Cercocarpus ledifolius

(P) Too-be

Bark peeled off and dried, boiled a little at a time for colds and tubercular cough.

6. Sericotheca microphylla

(P) Wah-poose-oh-guay

Tea made from boiling stems for colds.

7. Dalea polyadenia

(P) (Moh-goon-du-hoopie

Tea made from boiling stems for pneumonia.

8. Salvia carnososa

(P) Too-bee-she-gin-oop

Leaves boiled, tea taken hot for indigestion and colds.

9. Pinus monophylla pitch

(P) ~~T~~oo~~-~~be~~~~ wha-pee

Pitch dried, ground to a powder and applied to syphiletic sores.

warm pitch applied to boils.

10. Cercocarpus ledifolius

(P) Too-be

Inner bark scraped in a little water. Tea taken for cold and cough.

11. Leptotaenia multifida

(P) Toh-sah

Root boiled, chewed, and smoked for colds and flu
Root boiled, antiseptic wash for skin rash.

12. Rosa sp.

(P) See-avvie

Inner bark soaked in cold water, tea for tonic.

13. Chrysothamnus ~~sp.~~

(P) See-goop-ee

Tea made from stems and tops for chronic cough.

14. Juniperus occidentalis

(P) wah-pee

Tea from end twigs and leaves for stomach ache cold, and influenza.

PAIUTE INDIAN MEDICINAL USES OF SOME NEVADA PLANTS AT

July 1940

Yerington, Nevada.

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

Maggie Bob, (sister of Sam Joaquine) Paiute
Jennie DeCroy, Paiute

* Ki-bah, mountain
*Ki-na-tizuah, no medicine

1. Undet. *angelica sp.?* unidentified.

(P) Ki-bah na-tizuah, or mountain medicine

This root resembles an Angelica root and is found in the Sweetwater Mountains. Positive identification not possible. Root boiled, chewed, and smoked in pipe for colds much in the manner of Leptotaenia.

2. Artemisia tridentata

(P) Sah-wah-be
Tea from tops taken as a tonic after childbirth.
Tea from tops for cold.

3. Mentha occidentalis

(P) Pah-quanna-ah

Tea from whole plant made, cooled, taken as a beverage, also leaves mashed, bound on head for headache, tea taken hot for indigestion.

4. Rumex hymenosepalus

(P) Tuha-kono-gip

Root washed, mashed, applied as poultice to burns.

5. Smilacina liliaceae

(P) Quoh-quavvie

Informants said leaves some times have an exudate of sugar which is gathered and eaten as candy.

6. Salix sp. (creek bottom grey willow)

(P) Suh-ee-be

Roots mashed, applied to running sores.

7. wyethia mollis

(P) Ah-kuk

Root boiled, tea for colds.
Root boiled, tea taken as a physic.

8. Asclepias speciosa

(P) Nah-quee-dah na-tizuah

Tea made from boiling roots taken hot for measles.
Makes the spots come to the surface.

9. Ephedra viridis

(P) Too-roop-ee

Tea taken as a beverage, also as a blood tonic.

10. Mirabilis sp.

(P) Hewovey

Tea made from root taken to stop diarrhoea.
Tea from root used as wash for headache.

11. Heliotropium oculatum

(P) Tumanabe

whole plant boiled, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup taken as strong emetic.

12. Artemisia gnaphalodes

(P) Coo-see sha-wah-be, ~~wakxaxaxaxak~~,
Stems and leaves mashed, applied to swellings and sores

13. Leptotaenia multifida

(P) Toh-sup

Root smoked, chewed and boiled for cold and pneumonia

Yerington, Nevada.

90-90
July 1940

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

May James, Paiute, who lived 4 years among washoes
Annie Charlie, Paiute
George Charlie, Paiute
Junie Leavitt, Paiute

1. wyethia mollis

(P) Ah-kuk

This root used by both Paiutes and washoes.

Root boiled, tea taken three times a day for venereal disease

Root boiled, tea for colds

Root boiled, tea for tuberculosis

Root boiled, tea for physic and emetic

Root boiled, tea as a blood tonic

2. Ligusticum sp.

(P) no name

Root dried, shaved fine, boiled in a little water, tea taken often for rheumatism.

Root mashed, applied hot as poultice for earache.

3. Mirabilis or Hermidium sp.

(P) He-woh-vey, or hewovey

Root boiled, solution used as wash for headache

4. Argemone hispida

(P) Seg-quoh-ha

Ripe seeds ground to paste, applied to burns and sores.

5. Juniperus occidentalis

(P) wah-pee

End branches and leaves ground with wyethia mollis roots, tea made for colds and fever.

✓ 6. Osmorhiza occidentalis

(P) worra-eye-gob

Tops of Osmorhiza mixed with Leptotaenia root and boiled, tea taken for sore throat.

Tops eaten when young in the spring as greens

✓ 7. Chrysothamnus viscidiflorus

(P) (Tah-bee-she-goop)

Tops boiled, tea for cough

✓ 8. Clematis ligusticifolia

(P) Esha-wanna

Leaves boiled, solution used as hot wash to bathe legs swollen with dropsical condition.

Legs and feet soaked in hot solution to relieve tiredness.

✓ 9. Dondia occidentalis

(P) no name

Tea from tops for bladder trouble, seeds eaten by old time Indians

✓ 10. Ephedra viridis

(P) soo-roop-ee

Tea from stems as a beverage and tonic

✓ 11. Eriogonum umbellatum

(P) wadda-e-goh

Leaves mashed, applied as a poultice for rheumatism

✓ 12. Odostemon repens

(P) no name

Informants had heard roots of this plant had been used to stop hemorrhages, but had not tried it.

May James group, 100
Yerington

13. Phlox canescens

(P) Tu-be-man-up

Root boiled, solution used as an eyewash

14. Pinus monophylla pitch

(P) Too-bee

warm pitch placed on boils and sores

Pitch boiled, tea taken when cold for venereal disease

15. Sambucus melanocarpa

(P) koo-booie-du-ney

Root mashed, applied to cuts.

PAIUTE INDIAN MEDICINAL PLANT USES OF SOME NEVADA PLANTS

at Walker River Indian Reservation

July 1940

Schurz, Nevada.

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

- Nellie Miller, Paiute
- Mattie Brown, Paiute
- Jack Brown, Paiute

L. Artemisia spinescens

(P) Kuba-tah-cun-oh-quah

Tops and stems boiled, tea taken over a long period for veneréal disease.

Green leaves gathered early in the spring used as poultices on swellings.

When old people are bedridden for a long time the patient is rubbed every day with handful of fresh leaves of this plant much in the manner and for the same reason hospitals use rubbing alcohol, to prevent bed sores.

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2. Salvia carnosa

(P) Too-bee she-gin-ooop

Leaves ground, boiled, hot tea taken for colds cough and fever. Branches bound on head and used as poultice on chest.

3. Sarcobatus vermiculatus

(P) Toh-no-be

revised wording

We have been anxious to check the medicinal use of this plant. Old Grandma Mattie Brown also used the charcoal made by burning the branches. Charcoal stirred in water and solution taken to stop diarrhoea-particularly when blood is passed, as in rectal hemmorrhages.

4. Cercocarpus ledifolius

(P) Too-be

Bark boiled, tea taken for pneumonia.

Handwritten red checkmarks and circles.

5. Salix exigua or any creek bottom little willow

(P) Suh-ee-be

Roots ground when dried, sprinkled on syphiletic sores, also tea from roots over a long period for venereal disease.

6. Asclepias speciosa

(P) Wee-ab- a- nuh

Milk placed on skin sores

7. Mentha occidentalis

(P) Pah-quanna, or Toh-see-ten-ava, maening white roots

Leaves chewed for sore throat
Hot tea made from tops for colds

8. Dalea polyadenia

(P) Moh-goon-du-hoopie

Stems boiled, tea taken for colds, cough, wash used for rheumatism when hot.

9. Rumex hymenosepalus

(P) Tuha-kono-gip

Tuha means a turn in the valley where these plants are found, protected curve where sand drifts up

Roots dried, powdered, applied to stubborn sores

10. Juniperus occidentalis

(P) Wah-pee

Tea of end branches for a blood tonic
Place prepared in ground, bed of coals made, scraped aside when ground is warm, branches placed in the hole, patient lies on branches covered with canvas or a blanket. Sweat produced drives away heavy colds and used often in rheumatism cases.

11. Purshia tridentata

(P) Huh-nabbe or pah-quah-oo-abba, big sores
Leaves boiled, warm wash used as antiseptic for smallpox
and measles

12. Smilacina liliaceae

(P) Pee-havvie or, quoh-quavvie

A large bed of this plant is found along the creek, tops cut near ground, piled in bundles then spread out in the sun to dry. When dry, canvas is stretched, the dry plants are hit with a stick. Sugar nodules drop out on the canvas. The sugar is used as a candy by the children, also melted slightly and used as a cough syrup.

13. Quamoclidion sp.

(P) Hewovey Wovey means board

For fainting spells, dizziness, and nausea this plant is boiled, solution used as a wash on the head, face, and neck.

< Tea from boiling plant cooled, taken less than $\frac{1}{2}$ cup at a time for the same purpose.

14. Nicotiana attenuata

(P) Poo-ee-bah-hoon

Leaves dried and smoked, leaved moistened and applied as a poultice for rheumatism.

15. Ephedra viridis

(P) Soo-roop-ee

Stems of this plant gathered and dried, boiled as a tea beverage, but also used as a blood tonic over long periods.

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PAIUTE INDIAN MEDICINAL PLANT USES OF SOME NEVADA PLANTS

at Walker River Indian Reservation
Schurz, Nevada.

Information secured from following informant by Percy Train
U.S. Bureau of Plant Industry.

Judge John Cleveland, Paiute

John Cleveland was born in Virginia City, Nevada, about 65 years ago. Raised in the mountain country and the Carson Valley region, he has a wide range of plant knowledge. Well educated and a leader among the Indians, he has a surprising knowledge of white man's ways as well and his medicinal information is exact - not clouded with generalities as is that of so many Paiutes who vaguely say, "boil 'em up, make a tea, you drink um for bellyache."

1. Psathyrotes ramosissima (Turtle back)

(P) Sigh-yah-gava

also called Quee-dutz-sag-ee, meaning physic plant

Whole plant boiled, tea taken in dose of one cup or less as a physic in cases of constipation.

Too much of this tea causes diarrhoea and can also act the opposite way and cause constipation.

2. Juniperus occidentalis

(P) wah-pee

Berries cracked and boiled with a little balsam or pinyon pitch in the water. Tea taken when cold for venereal disease.

Roots dried, shaved fine, boiled, tea for venereal disease over a long period.

3. Ephedra viridis

(P) Soo-roop-ee

Stems boiled, tea taken hot for stomachache. Stems boiled, tea taken every day instead of water to cure stomach ulcers.

4. Purshia tridentata

(P) Pee-wit-toy, meaning Tuberculosis medicine

Inner bark boiled, taken often for tubercular
haemorrhages,

5. Prunus demissa

(P) Toh-ish-a-boo-e

Beverage made from tea of leaves.
Tea from leaves and bark taken for Tuberculosis.

6. Salvia carnososa

(P) Too-bee she-gin-ooop

Tea from leaves taken hot for heartburn, gas pains,
indigestion, or sour stomach.

7. Pinus monophylla pitch.

(P) Tu-bap-ee

Pitch pounded up to a powder, sprinkled on syphiletic
sores to dry them up.

Tea from boiling pitch chunks taken hot for chest colds
warm pitch smeared on ant bites and sores.

8. Chaenactis douglasii

(P) Toh-hoe-quah

Stems and leaves mashed and applied to snake bite.
Rattlesnake skinned, cut into sections, if the snake
has not bitten himself. Sections of snake flesh
applied as poultice to snake bite. New pieces used
every few minutes.

9. Mentha occidentalis

(P) Pah-quanna-av

Leaves mashed and placed up nostrils for colds
Tea from leaves used as a wash for headache and fever

10. Artemisia spinescens

(P) Kuba-tah-cun-oh-guah

Poultice of mashed green leaves applied as drawing agent to boils.

11. Zygadenus venosus

(P) Koggie-ah-den-up

Bulb mashed, applied as poultice on rattlesnake bite

Bulb mashed, applied as poultice to swellings

12. Osmorhiza occidentalis

(P) no name recalled

Roots chewed for sore throat. Used a great deal at Carson and Virginia City.

13. Veratrum californicum

(P) Pah-gah-give-ah

Roots mashed, poultice on swellings

Roots mashed, poultice for blood poisoning, and infections.

Large doses of the boiled root produce a deadening effect on the nerves, almost an anesthesia, and Cleveland said he thinks the action, when taken by Shoshones to prevent conception, would be one of paralysis of the womb.

Roots mashed, poultice on aching rheumatic joints

14. Dalea polyadenia

(P) Moh-goon-du-hooie

Stems boiled, tea for colds and pneumonia.

Stems boiled, antiseptic wash for measles.

15. Rumex hymenosepalus

(P) Tuha-kono-gip, or quoy-nudz-uh, venereal disease

Roots dried, ground to a powder, put on syphiletic sores to dry.

Tea from roots taken hot for venereal disease.

Tea from roots taken for rheumatism.

16. Leptotaenia multifida

(P) Tosah

while this root is boiled, smoked and chewed for many medicinal purposes, the common useage at Schurz is for catarrh

Root is boiled, solution cooled, sniffed up nasal passages and into the throat.

The mucous membranes are soothed and healed, the increased mucus due to inflammation released and passages cleared.

This same method is followed for hay fever.
Tea also taken internally for hay fever.

For distemper in horses:

Dried roots shaved in fine chips into a bucket and set on fire. Gunnysacks fastened over horses head and horse inhales the smoke.

17. Cercocarpus ledifolius

(*) Too-pee

Bark peeled and dried. Boiled and tea taken often for tuberculosis, heart trouble, and ulcers of the stomach.

18. Hermidium alipes or
Quamoclidion sp.

(P) Hewovey

Both of these plants are used for the same purpose. Plants are boiled, wash used for headache. Not taken internally.

Miscellaneous plant names:

Heliotropium xerophilum.... Too-hoo hah-vah
Sambucus melanocarpa Koo-nu-givah
Atriplex lentiformis Tah-uh-be
Sarcobatus vermiculatis.... Toh-no-be
Asclepias mexicana wee-hah-pon-ub

Tetradymia comosa See-goop-e (Flowers dried. Used for
making fire in early
days. Dry inflammable
flower tops placed in
hole and fire stick
twirled.)

INDIAN MEDICINAL PLANT USES OF SOME NEVADA PLANTS AT

Walker River Indian Reservation

Aug. 1940

Schurz, Nevada.

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

Billy Sheep, Paiute
Ida Sheep, Paiute

Ida Sheep's father was the chief of the Paiutes of this area in early days and his name was Josephus. He signed a treaty with the soldiers at Fort Churchill agreeing to keep his band at peace with the white man. Ida was interested and willing to talk, but her knowledge of medicine was small.

1. Lygodesmia spinosa

(P) Too-man-abbe

Tops boiled in a little water. Less than one half cup taken to stop bowel hemorrhages.
Used also as a physic and emetic.

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2. Artemisia spinescens

(P) Kuba tah-cun-oh-quah

Tops and fresh green leaves mashed, applied as a poultice on rheumatic pain and swellings.

3. Cercocarpus ledifolius(P) Too-be ✓

Bark dried, powdered, sprinkled on sores.
Bark boiled, tea taken for Tuberculosis.

4. Nicotiana attenuata

(P) Poo-ee-bah-hoon ✓

Ripe seeds mashed rubbed on aching joints
sprains, external pains.

5. Psathyrotes ramosissima

(P) Sigh-yah-gava

Plant dried, ground fine, used as poultice on swellings

Plant boiled tea taken as an emetic.

6. Rumex hymenosepalus

(P) Quoy-nudz-uh na-tizuah

Root dried, powdered fine, sprinkled on syphiletic sores.

7. Dalea polyadenia

(P) Moh-goon-gu-hoop

Tops discarded, only heavy thick lower stems used. Cut in sections and boiled. Tea taken for heavy chest colds and pneumonia.

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8. Artemisia tridentata

(P) Sah-wavvy

Tops boiled, tea taken for colds, headache, tonic after childbirth.

Concinnus

9. Erigeron conspicuus, var. aphanactis

(P) Too-bee man-ob

Tea made by boiling roots, used as a mild physic.

10. Salvia carnosia

(P) Too-bee she-gin-ooop

Leaves boiled, tea taken for colds, fever, indigestion, stomach cramps.

11. Ephedra viridis (P) Soo-roop-ee Stems dried, ground, sprinkled on sores

12. Quamoclidion sp. (P) Hewovey. Root boiled, tea for headache.

PAIUTE INDIAN MEDICINAL USES OF SOME NEVADA PLANTS AT Aug. 11 1940

Walker River Indian Reservation
Schurz, Nevada.

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

- Dan Voorhees, Paiute
- Minnie Voorhees, Paiute
- Lillie Frank, Paiute
- Willie Frank, Paiute

Willie Frank is quite a progressive rancher on the reservation here and was among those visiting Paiutes met last fall at Stone House in Nye County while on their deer hunt. He was able to explain to Dan Voorhees the nature of the work being carried on about medicinal plants. Dan is a sort of medicine man in the area and he was quite unwilling to divulge his medicinal secrets, stating he often received five dollars for one root he alone knew from other Indians on the reservation. However, one look at the box of roots we carry in the car quite took his breath away, and to have Mrs. Train rapidly identify each plant with its Paiute name quite unnerved him. He said she spoke Paiute "too fast" for him to understand. In going over the herbariums and examining the stock of roots he kept on hand it was evident he knew just about what most of the older Indians interested in medicine know, and no more.

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1. Dan Voorhees uses the preparation below, having purchased it at Fallon. It is of interest as they use it as a stimulant for lagging appetite, a mild laxative, tonic, and for headache.

"ERB BOTANIC" Squaw paw Herb Co. 2625 31st. Ave.
San Francisco.

Botanical Laxative Powder.

Among other things contains (according to label)
Oregon grape root, Yerba santa (Eriodictyon)
Juniper berries.

2. Purshia tridentata

- (P) Huh-nabbe
- Tea made by boiling leaves. Taken as a cure for gonorrhoea.
- Tea made from leaves taken hot for pneumonia.
- Tea from leaves taken in small doses as a physic and blood purifier.

①
②
③

3. Pinus monophylla pitch

(P) Tu-bap-ee ✓

Pitch boiled in a little water, taken as a tonic for rundown condition, stomachache, influenza, and to stop diarrhoea.

4. Rosa sp.

(P) See-avvie ✓

Thorny bark scraped off and discarded. Inner bark and stems cut in pieces and steeped for a beverage.

5. Juniperus sibirica

(P) wah-pee ✓

Informant knew the difference between the regular Juniperus occidentalis and the J. sibirica and it is the latter only that he uses. The supply comes from higher canyons of Mount Grant.

Berries dried, skin discarded, seeds eaten every day as a blood tonic, but mainly for lumbago.

6. Salvia carnososa

(P) Too-bee she-gin-ooop ✓

Tea made from leaves for many uses
Pneumonia, influenza, blood tonic, indigestion.

Used sparingly as a tea remedy for venereal disease.

7. Agastache urticifolia

(P) Pah-quanna ✓

Tea from leaves and stems for colds and beverage

8. Psathyrotes ramosissima(P) Sigh-yah-gava ✓

whole plant boiled, Cold tea taken for liver trouble, biliousness, physic and emetic.

9. Dalea polyadenia

(P) Moh-goon-du-hoopie ✓

Tops boiled. $\frac{1}{2}$ cup taken three times a day in pneumonia cases.

warm solution made from boiling tops, antiseptic wash used for measles, chicken pox and smallpox.

10. Sarcobatus vermiculatus (Greasewood)

(P) Toh-noh-be ✓

*Dan Voorhees is the only Indian in Nevada so far as we know who has any medicinal use for greasewood. Used by old time generation here.

Whole plant burned to make a charcoal. Charcoal powdered, stirred into cold water. Preparation taken internally three times a day to stop diarrhoea.

Add to medicinal list

11. Nicotiana attenuata (wild tobacco)

(P) Poo-ee-bah-moh

Leaves mashed and moistened, applied as a poultice for rheumatism.

whole plant soaked in water, and feet soaked in solution. Used for tired burning feet.

12. Cercocarpus ledifolius

(P) Too-bee-boh-ah ✓

Tea from bark used as a blood tonic in the presence of venereal disease.

13. Leptotaenia multifida

(P) Tbsah ✓

Root dried, shaved fine and smoked for colds. Root chewed for sore throat.

14. Rumex hymenosepalus

(P) Tuha-kono-gip

Root dried and mashed. Powdered on syphiletic sores.
Root boiled, tea for pneumonia and colds.

15. Iva axillaris

(P) Quee-duh-tee-nava, meaning itch medicine

Leaves moistened, mashed and scrubbed on skin rashes
and itch.

16. Quamoclidion sp.

(P) (Hewovey)

Leaves mashed, used as a poultice on swellings
Whole plant boiled, wash used for headache.

17. Sambucus melanocarpa

(P) who-booie

Ripe berries dried, kept in jar in the winter. Eaten
to stop diarrhoea.

18. Ephedra viridis

(P) soo-roop-ee

Tea from stems used as a beverage and tonic.

19. Heuchera sp.

(P) Too-bee bah-see-be

Leaves, dried, ground fine, mixed with ^{Nicotiana glauca} wild tobacco
and smoked.

20. Aplopappus nanus

(P) Oh-diz-uh, rat food

Stems and flowerd boiled, tea for cough.
stems ground fine, mixed with wild tobacco and smoked.

^{Nicotiana glauca}
leaves

21. Artemisia gnaphalodes

(P) Coo-see sah-wavvy ✓

Gather tops in quantity, place over bed of coals made in ground. Patient lies on the plants and covers himself with a blanket. This produces a healthful sweat from rising steam. Used occasionally in rheumatism cases.

22. Artemisia tridentata

(P) Sah-wavvy ✓

Tops boiled, tea cooled, taken for stomach ache.

23. Achillea lanulosa

(P) Toh-tee-tonega ✓

Leaves mashed and applied to swellings.

Root inserted in tooth cavity to stop pain.

Digitized by Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation

24. Zygadenus venosus

(P) See-go oh-buh ✓

Bulb mashed and applied as poultice to swellings. Dan Voorhees nearly lost his life when a small boy by eating some of these bulbs thinking them Calochortus. He said he was very sick and broke out in large boils.

Miscellaneous plant names:

Chamaebataria millefolium... Par-o-wah tah cun o guah
or bear food.

Eurotia lanata Too-boose-oh-bah

Caulanthus crassicaulis..... Hee-voh-oh ✓

Betula fontinalis..... who-sah-be

Cymopterus sp...... Hoh-nee-voh-we

INDIAN MEDICINAL USES OF SOME NEVADA PLANTS AT

Battle Mountain, Nevada.

Aug 8, 1940

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

Jim Tybo, Shoshone
Minnie Tybo, Shoshone

Two elderly Shoshones rather well informed about medicinal plant uses. While many of these had not been used by themselves they recalled their father and mother and grandparents using the plants when they were still young children. Jim Tybo took his name from the mining camp of Tybo, where he was born.

Medicinal plants.

1. Phlox canescens

(S) So-go donzeeah

Roots gathered, washed, soaked in cold water
the solution used as an eyewash.

2. Chaenactis douglasii

(S) Yahn-gan-gooie

whole plant moistened, applied as a poultice
to swellings. Many plants gathered, placed
in tub and heated in enough water to cover,
the patient soaking feet and legs for several
hours in cases of swollen limbs or dropsical
condition.

3. Artemisia tridentata

(S) Boh-hobe

Tops ground to a powder, applied to cuts and
wounds.

Tops boiled, first water discarded, second
tea taken several times a day for colds
and influenza.

*This is the first locality where we have
come across the first water being discarded
and the second solution used.

4. Eurotia lanata

(S) Shee-shup

Tops boiled in lots of water, solution used as a hair and scalp tonic.

5. Monardella odoratissima

(S) Toya-abba-hobe

Stems steeped, tea as a beverage
Stems boiled, taken in small doses of $\frac{1}{2}$ cup several times a day as a tonic.

Stems, flowers and leaves boiled, hot tea for indigestion and gas pains.

6. Tetradymia comosa

(S) Coo-see see-bup-e

Tops boiled, tea taken for colds

7. Juniperus occidentalis

(S) Sah-ma-be

End twigs boiled, cold tea taken in dose of less than $\frac{1}{2}$ cup twice a day over a long period for venereal disease.

*(Note: Battle Mountain shoshones seemed without any knowledge of tuberculosis remedies, a situation rather unusual.)

8. Aquilegia formosa

(S) enga-moh-wanya

Roots washed, boiled, tea taken to stop diarrhea.

9. Paeonia brownii

(S) Bah-dib-ah

Roots dried, ground to a fine powder, applied to cuts and sores. Had used once as a poultice to draw a boil to a head.

10. Aster scopulorum

(S) Duh-na-eye-go

Roots washed, scraped, soaked in cold water, used as eyewash.

11. Gilia congesta

(S) wit-toy nut-zoo, meaning emetic medicine

whole plant boiled, tea taken for physic and emetic.

12. Iris missouriensis

(S) Pah-sag-gee-gee

Ripe seeds ground to a paste and applied to burns. Argemone hispida seeds used in same manner.

13. Purshia tridentata

(S) Huh-nabbe

Stems and leaves boiled, hot tea taken internally also as a wash in measles and smallpox cases.

wash used for skin itch and rash

14. Stanleya pinnata

(S) woy-boh-numb , or nangee-nut-zoo (ear medicine)

Root ground, paste heated well, applied hot to ear to relieve earache.

This was a personal experience of Minnie Tybo and she claimed she had stopped children's earaches the same way with this root.

15. Agastache urticifolia

(S) Yang-guanna

Leaves of young plants steeped as a beverage and taken as an aid for indigestion.

16. Artemisia gnaphalodes

(S) Pava-hobe

Tops gathered, heated till limp, placed on aching shoulders or arms and bound on to relieve pain.

17. Leptotaenia multifida

(S) Toh-sah

Root dried and sliced, smoked for head colds
Root boiled, tea taken hot for colds

18. Achillea lanulosa

(S) Pah-ronzeeah

Root applied to tooth cavity to stop pain.
Tops boiled, solution used as a wash for itch or rubbed on muscular pains.

19. Pinus monophylla

(S) Wah-pee

Pitch heated, applied as drawing agent on boils.
warm pitch smeared on skin sores.

20. Populus tremuloides Quaking aspen

(S) Sung-gop

Bark peeled from tree, boiled, tea taken in doses of less than $\frac{1}{2}$ cup 3 times a day for venereal disease.

21. Rosa sp.

(S) see-avvie

Root mashed or ground fine, applied to cuts and sores

22. Zygadenus paniculatus

(S) tah-bah-she-go

Bulb mashed and applied to swellings

INDIAN MEDICINAL USES OF SOME NEVADA PLANTS AT
Battle Mountain Nevada.

Report No 96 (37)
August 1940

Information secured from following informant by Percy Train
U.S. Bureau of Plant Industry.

Nick Woods, Shoshone

Medicinal plants

1. Leptotaenia multifida Cough root

(S) Toh-sah ✓

Root sliced in sections $\frac{1}{4}$ inch thick
placed in sealed glass jar to keep moist
and used thru the winter as a cold and cough
remedy.

2. Osmorhiza occidentalis Sweet root

(S) Bas-oh-guay ✓

Root boiled, hot tea taken for colds, gas
pains due to indigestion

Root boiled, hot antiseptic wash used for
measles.

Root mixed with Leptotaenia root and boiled
tea taken for influenza.

Root boiled, tea bottled or kept in open pan,
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cup every evening taken for venereal disease.

3. Juniperus occidentalis

(S) Sam-a-be ✓

Tops boiled, tea taken as cold and cough remedy.

*These were the three Indian remedies he knew about. He had
heard other Indians used other plants but he had not tried them.

✓
✓
✓

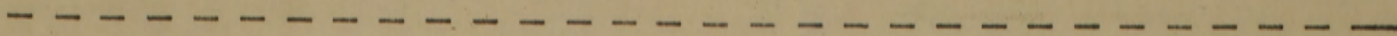
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Report 97
Aug 1940

INDIAN MEDICINAL USES OF SOME NEVADA PLANTS AT
Battle Mountain, Nevada.

Information secured from following informant by Percy Train
U.S. Bureau of Plant Industry.

Jennie Crawford, Shoshone



Medicinal Plants

✓ 1. Paeonia brownii

(S) Bah-dib-ah

Roots dried, ground to a powder and kept in a sealed can. Used on all sores and deep cuts.

Root soaked in cold water, solution used as an eyewash.

✓ 2. Cercocarpus ledifolius (S) Toh-nombe

and

✓ Populus angustifolia (S) Toya-soo-nap

Bark peeled from both trees, boiled, solution taken internally as a remedy for venereal disease. Taken over a long period.

✓ 3. Juniperus occidentalis

(S) Sah-ma-be

End twigs boiled, tea for venereal disease.

End twigs boiled in small amount of water, solution used as an antiseptic wash in smallpox or measles cases

End twigs boiled with small lump of Pinus monophylla pitch, tea taken hot for colds.

✓ 4. Rosa sp.

(S) see-avvie

Beverage: tea made from steeped leaves

Swellings: root dried, ground fine, powder applied as a poultice to the swelling



page 2

5. Asclepias speciosa

(S) Be-sha-no-ko

whole plants taken and whipped on breasts to start milk flow.

*No doubt this was just an association of ideas, and doubt any medicinal value.

6. Artemisia dracunculoides

(S) no name

Tops boiled, tea for colds.
One time was used as a wash for nettle stings and claimed it helped.

7.

Rumex crispus

(S) Enga-pawia

Root washed, mashed, applied as moist poultice to swellings.

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8. Iva axillaris Poverty weed

(S) Du-du-zip

Whole plant boiled, warm tea taken in dose of $\frac{1}{2}$ cup or less to relieve stomach ache and stomach cramps

9. Angelica sp.

(S) Be-ah bogo

Roots boiled, hot tea taken for heavy colds, hot tea taken in small doses of $\frac{1}{2}$ cup or less 3 times a day for run down condition as a tonic.

10. Ephedra viridis

(S) Too-roombe

Stems dried in the sun till brittle, ground to a fine powder, kept in a jar and applied as a slightly moistened poultice to burns.

Tea from stems used as a blood tonic.

INDIAN MEDICINAL USES OF SOME NEVADA PLANTS AT
Battle Mountain, Nevada

Report no 98
Sept. 1940

Jack Wiggins, Shoshone

1. Leptotaenia multifida

(S) Toh-sah

Dried slices kept in a can, boiled and hot tea taken for cough or cold. Pieces shaved finely and smoked in a cigarette for head colds.

2. Odostemon repens

(S) Root steeped, not boiled, first water discarded, second steeping taken several times a day in doses of less than $\frac{1}{2}$ cup as a blood tonic, or to clean the blood.

3. Osmorhiza occidentalis

(S) Bas-oh-guay

Root boiled, hot tea taken for colds.

4. Gilia congesta

(S) Hoo-nah

The supply of this plant comes from clay hills near Elko. Plant is boiled, decoction used as a strong physic and emetic.

5. Gilia aggregata

(S) tem-piute

Plant boiled, tea taken for venereal disease

6. Argemone hispida

(S) Wya-sag-gee-gee

Ripe seeds mashed to an oily paste, applied to burns.

MEDICINAL USES OF SOME NEVADA PLANTS IN USE AT

WELLS, Elko Co. Nevada.

Information secured from following informants by
Percy Train, Agent, U.S. Bur. Plant Industry.

Tom Pabawenas (Shoshone)
Rosie Pabawenas (Shoshone)
Tootsie Antelope (Shoshone)

MEDICINAL PLANTS

1. Pinus monophylla (S) (Wahpee)
and
Juniperus utahensis (S) Sahn-ah-poh

Kidney medicine: Pine nut pitch and juniper leaves
boiled, solution taken in doses of
 $\frac{1}{2}$ glass at a time for a period of
a week at a time.

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2. Aquilegia formosa

(S) Pah-wah-gumb

Root boiled, solution taken for stomachache
and "diarrhea."
whole plant boiled, small dose "venereal disease."

3. Odostemon repens

(S) So-go-diem

Root boiled, taken internally as a remedy for
rheumatic pains and backache.

4. Sambucus melanocarpa

(S) Hoh-tiem

Root is boiled. Taken in small doses
of $\frac{1}{2}$ cup or less at a time over a short
period as a regulator for the blood or
blood tonic.

5. Artemisia dracunculoides

✓ (S) Enga-pah-wah-ga (Sore eyes) ✓

The informant, Tom Pabowenas, suffers from eye trouble and he claims that this plant, placed in water and boiled, helps his eyes in the following manner. He brings the plant to a boil then places a towel over his head, allowing the steam to come up in his face for short periods.

6. Amelanchier sp. (Service berry)

(S) no name

✓ Snow blindness: The green inner bark of the service berry is boiled with sugar. when cool, one drop at a time, three times a day, is placed in each eye.

*This is the first instance of Amelanchier being used medicinally in Nevada.

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7. Brassica sp. (wild mustard)

(S) no name

✓ Burns: Ripe seeds are ground, placed as a poultice over burns.

*This is first instance of medicinal use of this common mustard.

8. Pedicularis sp.? (resembles *P. centranthera*)

(T4658)

(S) Gooie-took-ie

flw. pink

✓ Root boiled, solution taken as a drink to relieve stomach ache. Used only for small children.

9. Asclepias speciosa (Milkweed)

✓ (S) Be-ah bee-sha div-o-wip (large milk plant)
Milky gum applied externally to syphiletic sores.

Pabowenas

10. Leptotaenia multifida (Cough root)

(S) Toh-sup

Root boiled, tea taken for venereal disease over a long period.

Also used as flu remedy, coughs, and colds.

Root dried, shaved fine, smoked in pipe for cough.

11. Zygadenus paniculatus (Death camas)

(S) Tah-bah-she-go

Bulb gathered, roasted till almost transparent, mashed and applied while hot as a poultice to swollen knees, legs, and ankles to reduce swellings and relieve pain.

12. Skunk oil.

(S) Bas-ah-nut-zoo, tuberculosis medicine

One teaspoon taken 3 times a day

Applied hot as a rub also.

Digitized by Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation

13. Eriogonum polifolium

(S) Neut-see-quah nut-zoo, rheumatism medicine

whole plant boiled, solution used hot as external wash, or towel soaked and applied hot to painful area.

14. Osmorhiza occidentalis (Sweet root)

(S) Bas-oh-wip

Root boiled, solution taken internally for venereal disease.

Root boiled, tea taken for stomach and cold.

Root boiled, hot solution applied to hair and scalp for head lice.

15. Achillea lanulosa (Yarrow)

(S) Pah-ron-zee-ah

Root applied raw to tooth cavity to deaden pain. Leaves boiled, tea taken, less than 1 teaspoon at a time, for several hours, to relieve headache.

Pabowenas

16. Grindelia nana

- (S) $\frac{1}{2}$ glass taken 4 times a day.
Solution made by boiling whole plant.
Used for venereal disease and as a
quick, violent emetic.

17. Chaenactis douglasii

- (S) witch-ah-numba, sage hen feet
whole plant freshly picked, applied as a
poultice to reduce swellings.

18. Rosa sp.

- (S) See-avvie

Root dried, powdered, bound on open cuts,
bad wounds, and used also on deep
wire cuts on horses.

19. Artemisia gnaphalodes

- (S) Pava-hove

Leaves boiled, tea taken for cough.
whole plant mixed with Osmorhiza occidentalis
root, boiled, small doses taken internally while
hot in cases of heavy colds, cough, and fever.

^{Artemisia}
A. gnaphalodes leaves mixed with pinyon pine pitch
boiled, solution taken as a tea for cough.

20. T4660 ↑ Undet. (Herb. spec. coll.)

- (S) Ahn-nut-zoo (probably Stanleya sp.)

Root placed along gums or in tooth cavity
to stop toothache.

21. Artemisia spinescens (Bud sage)

- (S) Doot-see-ab

Tops boiled, $\frac{1}{2}$ glass of cooled solution taken
to stop blood hemorrhages.

Tops boiled, solution sniffed up nostrils to stop
nosebleed.

22. Artemisia tridentata

(S) Boh-hoe-be ✓

Universal remedy for all ills.

Antiseptic wash: tops and leaves boiled.

Cramps: Tops boiled, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup taken while hot.

Cuts and wounds: Tops moistened, applied as poultice.

Colds: Tops boiled, tea taken.

23. Rumex hymenosepalus

(S) wya nut-zoo, burn medicine ✓

Root mashed, applied as poultice to burns.

24. Veratrum californicum

(S) Wanda vassalifornicum ✓

Birth control: Root boiled, solution taken internally every day, once a day by both man and woman after marriage while still young.

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25. Pinus monophylla

(S) wah-pee ✓

Pitch heated till soft, applied as a drawing agent to boils.

Pitch softened, applied as a poultice to heal ruptures.

26. Purshia tridentata

(S) Huh-nabbe ✓

Tops boiled, solution used as antiseptic wash.

Measles and smallpox: Tops boiled, tea taken internally, also used as external wash.

27. Gilia filifolia

(S) Quee-dah nut-zoo, wit-toy nut-zoo (emetic) ✓

Plant boiled, tea cooled, taken in dose of less than $\frac{1}{2}$ cup as an emetic and physic.

28. Ephedra viridis

(S) Tu-tumbe ✓

Stems usually steeped for a pleasant beverage, but also taken liberally for months at a time as a blood tonic.

29. Cowania stansburiana and Pinyon pine pitch

Tops of this shrub and pinyon pitch boiled together, solution taken ~~when~~ 4 times a day in doses of less than $\frac{1}{2}$ cup for smallpox.

30. Elymus condensatus (wild rye)

(S) wye-ron-zip ✓

Long stiff leaves used to scrape granulated eyelids.

31. Angelica sp.

(S) Be-ah bogo ✓

Roots boiled, solution taken in small doses for venereal disease.

32. Iva axillaris

(S) Du-du-zip ✓

Whole plant boiled a short while, cooled, tea for stomachache.

33. Red ants mashed and used as a poultice on smallpox sores.
(They were unwittingly using formic acid).

34. Mountain rat guano. (This, a pitch-like substance commonly found in all western caves ~~that are or have been inhabited by bats, and is undoubtedly the excretion from bats instead of mountain rats, as believed by all Indians.~~ They call it "Kah-seep". It accumulates in some places on vertical walls and ledges to the extent of many hundreds of pounds. Sample taken and given number (T 4659). (See Report 99a)

Mixed, boiled with *Purshia tridentata*, solution taken as smallpox remedy

35. Crepis scopolorum

(S) Bee-jee div-o-wip

Plants mashed, applied as poultice in cases of caked breast.

36. Paeonia brownii

(S) Pah-dib-ah

Root boiled, tea used as a gargle for sore throat.
Root boiled, solution cooled, used as an eye wash.

37. Lithospermum ruderale

(S) Nomishaw

Root boiled, solution taken in dose of $\frac{1}{2}$ cup or less for stomach ache, to stop blood diarrhea. Also used as a mild physic.

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38. Juniperus utahensis

(S) Sahn-ah-poh

Juniper leaves moistened, applied as a poultice on deep cuts on horses, caused by barbed wire.

39. Cercocarpus ledifolius

(S) Tunabe

Bark peeled off and boiled. $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 glass of the cold tea taken three times a day for a few days to clean the blood.

40. Gilia congesta

(S) Hoo-nah

whole plant boiled. Solution taken for an emetic in cases of sour stomach, indigestion, or gas.

41. Pentstemon deustus

(S) See-nut-zoo, foot medicine

Plant boiled, soak sore feet in hot solution.
Plant boiled, tea taken for venereal disease.

Report 99 a ⁽⁴⁸⁾

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY
WASHINGTON

DIVISION OF
PLANT EXPLORATION AND INTRODUCTION

Box 815
Reno, Nevada
November 24, 1941

AIR MAIL

Dr. W. Andrew Archer
Custodian of the Herbarium
Division of Plant Exploration and Introduction
Bureau of Plant Industry
U. S. Department of Agriculture
Washington, D. C.

Dear Bill:

Your air mail of the 19 received.

I have made changes on "kah-seep" after conferring with the Trains. As was stated "kah-seep" was "guano" or "rat dung" but Mr. Train has tested and discussed this with others and it was decided that it was a "dried urine of mountain rats" which had been deposited rather than "guano." The Indians themselves claimed at first that this was a "guano" but as Mrs. Train began to know the language it definitely turned out to be a "dried chunk of mountain rat urine." For this reason we made the change. It will have to be changed on "Ruby Valley 1939" and "Wells (Pabewanas) 1940" reports.

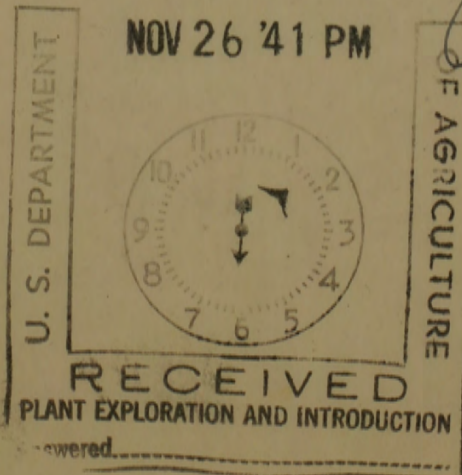
Enclosed please find the remaining pages of the medicinal plant report. We are now ready for the Index. Will I have to send a finished copy of the Index to you? It will save time if I can work from the rough and not wait for an okay on our rough copy.

Sincerely,

James R. Henrichs
Agent

JRHenrichs:mm

Encls.



MEDICINAL USES OF SOME NEVADA PLANTS AS USED BY THE

WELLS, Elko Co. Nevada

Report No. 100

Information secured from following Indian informants
by Percy Train, Agent, U.S. Bur. Plant Industry.

Ruby Valley Johnson (Shoshone)
Mamie Moore, his daughter (Shoshone)

Medicinal plants

1. Grindelia nana and Kah seep (T 4659)

(S) Kah seep
whole plant and small chunk of bat excretion
boiled, solution used as an antiseptic wash
also taken in small doses internally, for
small pox.

2. Rumex crispus

(S) Neu-wa no ko

Root boiled, tea taken in dose of $\frac{1}{2}$ cup
several times a day for liver complaint.

3. Argemone hispida

(S) wya sag-gee-gee
Ripe seeds mashed, applied as oily paste to burns

4. Artemisia tridentata

(S) Boh-hobe
Tops boiled, used as a hot poultice on rheumatic
aches and pains, swellings, and boils.
Tops boiled, first water discarded, second
solution taken internally for colds.

5. Chaenactis douglasii

(S) Wit-toy nut-zoo, emetic medicine
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cup or less taken as an emetic in cases of
indigestion and sour stomach. whole plant boiled.

6. Gilia aggregata

(S) nga-mo-wanya
whole plant boiled, tea taken for venereal disease.

7. Artemisia gnaphalodes

(S) No Na Ma
Tops boiled, tea taken while hot, less than
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cup at a time, for severe colds.

8. Osmorhiza occidentalis

(S) Bas-o-wip

Pieces of freshly dug root placed in each nostril and odor inhaled to relieve headache.

Root boiled, tea taken for cough and cold.

9. Artemisia spinescens (Bud sage)

(S) Doot-see-ab

whole plant boiled, hot tea taken internally and also used as a hot wash in cases of aching bones and sore flesh due to influenza.

10. Amelanchier sp. (Service berry)

(S) Duh-hee yemba

Roots and inner bark boiled together, solution used as an eye wash for snow blindness.

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11. Leptotaenia multifida

(S) Toh-sup

Root dried, cut into fine shavings, smoked in cigarette for head colds.

Root boiled, tea taken for coughs and colds

12. Lithospermum ruderale

(S) Nomishaw

Root boiled, tea taken for stomach trouble, also used to stop blood diarrhoea.

13. Aquilegia formosa

(S) no name

whole plant boiled. Tea taken 3 times a day for venereal disease.

14. Balsamorhiza saggitata

(S) coo-see ah-kuk

Root boiled, cooled solution used for eyewash.

15. Tetradymia comosa

(S) Coo-see seebupe, Stems boiled, tea for colds.

51

16. Gilia congesta

(S) Hoo-nah

Entire plant boiled, tea taken as a physic.

17. Juniperus utahensis

(S) Sahn-ah-poh

Leaves boiled, cool tea taken three times a day as a tonic for general run-down condition.

18. Pinus aristata or Abies concolor

(S) wong-govie

Pitch of the white fir or alpine pine used when heated as a poultice to draw out boils and sores.

19. Clematis ligusticifolia

(S) Esha-wanna

Long branches of this vine used to whip sore or pained areas, as a counter irritant, poultice of green leaves to reduce swellings.

20. Plantago eriopoda

(S) no name

Root boiled, tea taken in dose of $\frac{1}{2}$ cup or less for stomach trouble.

21. Cercocarpus ledifolius

(S) Tu-man-abe

Bark boiled in a little water, taken over a long period of time for chronic, but not tubercular cough.

22. Aster leucanthemifolius

(S) no name

Boil whole plant. Taken for one week twice a day, for a blood tonic.

23. Pentstemon deustus

(S) Dimbahshego

Tops boiled, tea for venereal disease.
Root powdered, applied to syphiletic sores.

24. _____ Undet. (T 4660)

(S) Ah-nut-zoo

Root placed on top of stove and heated,
placed on rheumatic pains. Root also called
"neut-see-quah nut-zoo" meaning, to drive away
pain.

25. Hypericum scouleri

(S) Andra-vitch-guana
whole plant boiled in large tub, feet soaked
several hours to take away ache, also hot
boiled plant applied while wet to skin sores.

26. Angelica sp.

(S) Be-ah boquah, or be-ah bogo

Root dried, smoked for head colds,
Root boiled, tea taken for colds.

27. Populus sp. (Cottonwood)

(S) so-ho-be
Bark peeled, boiled, tea for venereal disease.
Roots boiled, solution used as a wash for headaches.

Miscellaneous names:

- (S)
✓ Equisetum sp. Mooie-ah-genga
✓ Cirsium sp. coo-see boh-go
✓ Phlox canescens sogo-tah-hee-boh-womb
✓ Cymopterus sp. Tah-pee-boh

pt.13,1940.

Report No.101

INDIAN MEDICINAL USES OF SOME NEVADA PLANTS AT
BEOWAWE, Nevada

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

Maggie Machado,	Shoshone
Alice Jackson,	Shoshone
Jennie Murphey,	Shoshone
Eva Piffero,	Shoshone
George Buffalo,	Shoshone (Heard about but absent at time of visit)

The Shoshones at Beowawe number byt a few families and not many old people among them. Maggie Machado is an alert well informed old lady with a wide range of plant food and medicinal knowledge. Her daughter, Alice Jackson, is unusually well informed about plants also. They all lived when young in the Cortez Range of mountains to the south and east of Beowawe, and the plants they ~~know~~ occur in that region.

Medicinal Plants

Digitized by Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation

1. Cercocarpus ledifolius and
Populus angustifolia

Bark peeled from each tree, boiled, decoction taken every day as driking water as a cure for Tuberculosis.

(S) Too-nambe
(S) So-ho-be

2. Heuchera sp. Alum root

(S) Be-ah nut-zoo or Neu-wha nut-zoo

Roots soaked in cold water, solution taken to stop diarrhoea.
Root soaked in cold water, solution taken in small doses for several days for liver trouble, bilious condition.
Root soaked in cold water, gâven to horses and cows for cramps.

3. Phlox canescens

(S) So-go—ron-zee-ah (meaning ground plant)
Roots washed, soaked in cold water, solution used often as an eyewash.

(V)
(V)
(V)

4. Sambucus sp. Elderberry

(S) Duh-he-yemba

Flowers only gathered, boiled in water to cover.

Tea kept cool and taken often for Tuberculosis.

5. Sphaeralcea munroana

(S) See-quoy no-ko

Tops and roots placed in hot water just long enough to make them limp, placed in bandage while hot and applied to knees and legs when in pain due to rheumatism or in cases of swellings.

*(Not medicinal, but Maggie said this plant was also boiled till it resembled a glutinous jelly mass. This jelly was added to clay and worked in when making pottery.)

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6. Veratrum californicum Skunk cabbage

(S) Too-vah-sah, or wanda vassa

Roots boiled, solution taken for birth control. No personal experiences related, but the root was used at Beowawe in the early days.

7. Hypericum scouleri St. John's wort

(S) no name

Roots collected, dried, kept on hand for toothache.

8. Aquilegia formosa Columbine

(S) Enga-mo-wanya

Not used here, but known as Piute venereal disease medicine.

9. Osmorhiza occidentalis Sweet boot.

(S) Bas-oh-guay

Root boiled, tea taken for venereal disease.
Root boiled, solution for antiseptic wash in measles cases.

10. Gilia aggregata

(S) Tim-piute or Tim-bah-hay nut-zoo

whole plant boiled, tea taken for venereal disease.

11. Artemisia gnaphalodes western mugwort

(S) Pah-vah-hobe

Leaves washed, soaked in cold water, used as an eyewash.

Leaves and tops boiled just a little, tea taken hot in small doses as cough and cold remedy.

12. Tetradymia comosa

(S) Coo-see seebupá, grey brush
Roots boiled, tea taken in dose of less than half a cup to stop diarrhoea.

Digitized by Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation

13. Eurotia lanata winter fat, white sage

(S) Shee-shup

Tops boiled in plenty of water, used as a scalp and hair tonic.

14. Achillea lanulosa Yarrow

(S) Pah-ron-zee-ah
whole plant boiled, decoction taken to stop diarrhoea. (Not known as toothache remedy)

15. Paeonia brownii wild peony

(S) Pah-dib-ah

Root dried, shaved fine, applied to deep cuts and sores as a healing agent.

16. Lithospermum ruderale

(S) Nom-ishaw

Root dried, boiled, decoction taken to stop blood hemorrhages and diarrhoea.

17. Leptotaenia multifida Cough root

(S) Toh-sup

Root sliced and dried, chewed, smoked, or tea made from boiling slices, as a remedy for flu, heavy colds, and cough.

18. Helianthella uniflora

(S) Ah-kuk

Root claimed to be hot when mashed, moistened and applied as a poultice or counter-irritant on aching rheumatic shoulders or knee joints.

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19. Gilia congesta

(S) Hoo-nah

Whole plant boiled, taken for strong physic and over a long period as a blood tonic.

20. Rosa sp. (wild rose)

(S) See-avvie

Leaves only gathered, tea used often as a beverage, only.

Rose roots used as a dye on willows in basket making.

21. Rumex crispus

(S) Enga-pawia (Enga-pah-wee-ah)

Roots mashed, applied as wet poultice to reduce swellings.

22. Iva axillaris (Poverty weed)

(S) Du-du-zip

Whole plant boiled, tea to stop diarrhoea.
 whole plant boiled, tea in small dose to
 relieve stomach ache in small children.

23. Purshia tridentata Bitterbrush

(S) Huh-nabbe

Top stems and leaves boiled, warm solution used
 as external antiseptic wash in measles and small-
 pox cases, also for itch and skin eruptions, rash.

Tops boiled, small doses taken internally in
 smallpox cases.

Tops boiled with pine nut pine pitch as wash for
 skin rash.

24. Artemisia tridentata

(S) Boh-hobe

Tops boiled, hot tea for colds.

Ripe seeds eaten when ground, made into a mush.

Miscellaneous plant names:

Geranium viscosissimum	Pah-roh-tim-ah
Equisetum sp.	Moo-ee-ah-genga
Cercocarpus ledifolius	Duh-he-yah tic-cup (deer food)
Mentzelia laevicaulis	Mah-hah-goo-ah
Eriogonum sp.	Engat-sah-ramb
Oenothera hookeri	Yee-ah hoy-ah (evening flower)
Prunus andersonii	Bahn-zon-ip
Balsamorhiza hirsuta	wong-guh-voo
Stanleya pinnata	Duh-wah-dum
Agastache urticifolia	wee-yah
Asclepias speciosa	Dosa wanna (white string fibre)
wyethia amplexicaulis	wohzeek-quash
Smilacina liliaceae	wah-boh-nomb (Berries for dye)

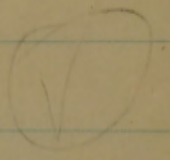
Report 102
Sept. 18-23, 1940

Painte Medicinal Notes.

- Wellington ✓
- Smith Valley ✓
- Yerington ✓
- ~~Mason Valley~~

Digitized by Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation

Sept. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23
1940



Percy Train

PAIUTE MEDICINAL TERMS

Moh-ah-na-tizuahbe.. Old time Ind. med. plants

na-tiz-u-ah = medicine

Pneumonia	Bee- <u>hee</u> nooma matizuah	
Cold, Cough	Oh- <u>hee</u> -bah nooma "	
Burns	Nay- <u>hoo</u> (or) Coo-day "	
Eye	Booie nooma "	
Swellings	Pah- <u>wah</u> (or) Bawa "	
Headache	Spee- <u>gee</u> nooma "	
Stomach	Neu- <u>muh</u> "	
Constipation	Quee- <u>dutz</u> "	
Earache	Nah- <u>kah</u> nooma . "	
Smallpox	Pah- <u>bah</u> -uh-avva "	
Cuts	Natz- <u>see</u> -kah "	
Toothache	Ah- <u>rahd</u> -zee-ah-e "	
(pains all over)	Dahm- <u>hah</u> -nooma	
Venereal disease	Quoh- <u>nudz</u> -uh "	
Tuberculosis	Pee- <u>wit</u> -tah-oy "	
Diarrhoea	Ah- <u>dye</u> -ee "	
Emetic	Oy- <u>ee</u> "	
Rheumatism	Doo- <u>ee</u> -nah "	

PAIUTE MEDICINAL TERMSWellington, Smith Valley,
Yerington. Nevada.

These terms given by Sadie Whistler, Paiute.

<u>Pneumonia</u>	Bee-hee nooma na-tizuah
<u>Cold, Cough</u>	Oh-hee-bah nooma na-tizuah
<u>Burns</u>	Nay-hoo na-tizuah
<u>Eye</u>	Booie-nooma na-tizuah
<u>Swellings</u>	Bah-quah-wha na-tizuah
<u>Headache</u>	Spee-gee-nooma na-tizuah
<u>Stomach & Physic</u>	Quoy-hee nooma na-tizuah
<u>Smallpox</u>	Otz-ee-boo-e-me na-tizuah
<u>Earache</u>	Nah-cah nooma na-tizuah
<u>Cuts & wounds</u>	Natz-see-kah na-tizuah
<u>Toothache</u>	Dahm-hah-nooma na-tizuah
<u>Diarrhoea</u>	Ah-dye na-tizuah
<u>Tuberculosis</u>	Pee-wit-tah-oy na-tizuah
<u>Emetic</u>	Nooma-oy-ee-gut na-tizuah
<u>Venereal</u>	Quoy-nudz-uh " "

*na-tizuah, Paiute term for medicine

*na-tizuah-wabbe, Paiute term meaning any plant used for medicine

• nooma = pain

INDIAN MEDICINAL USES OF SOME NEVADA PLANTS AT

Yerington, Nevada.

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

Louise Thompson, Paiute
Marie Harry, Paiute
Daisy Hodges, Paiute

Louise Thompson and her mother, Marie Harry, are particularly well informed Paiutes living 9 miles south of Yerington on the road to Smith Valley. Louise was born at Bodie, California, and knew many of the mountain plants growing along the Cal-Nev. border. She also knew medicinal plant uses of that region as well as Mason Valley uses. They kept a stock of roots and powdered leaves on hand for various ailments, Marie having what appeared to be a Pentstemon, ground up into small pieces, which she boils, charging \$5.00 per cup to cure venereal disease.

Medicinal Plants1. Mentha occidentalis

(P) Quee-boh-nay

Leaves and stems dried, weak tea made
and taken for stomachache and gas pains.

2. Tanacetum vulgare

(P) no name

This plant grows in a number of the Indian
flower gardens at Yerington, and this is the
only informant who would say it was used
medicinally (Louise Thompson).

1 cup of a tea made from tops used as a strong
emetic.

3. Phlox canescens

(P) Tu-be-man-up

Roots washed, boiled, tea made. Taken for
physic and venereal disease.

4. Artemisia spinescens Bud sage

(P) Ku-ba tah-cun-oh-quah, meaning squirrel food.

Roots boiled, tea taken hot in doses of less than $\frac{1}{2}$ cup, for chest congestion and cough.

5. Lygodesmia spinosa

(P) Too-wan-u-ba

Cottony fuzz near root of plant placed on sores to dry them up.

6. Nicotiana attenuata

(P) Poo-ee bah-hoon = (poo-ee, green; bah-hoon, tobacco)

Leaves, flowers, and seeds ground to a powder and dried, smoked in pipe or cigarette.

Leaves boiled in a little water, solution used as an external wash in dropsical conditions.

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7. Artemisia gnaphalodes

(P) wat-sob

Swollen aching feet soaked in water in which this plant is boiled.

8. _____ (unidentified) collected near Mono Lake and appears to be root of Sphenoscadium.

(P) Pah-quot-nova

Root dried, portions shaved off and smoked much in the manner of Leptotaenia for colds.

Tea made from boiling a part of one root for $\frac{1}{2}$ hour, taken in small doses for colds.

9. Achillea lanulosa

(P) Toh-tee-tone-e-gah

Leaves boiled, solution used as a wash for fever

Leaves boiled, tea taken for headache.

Root mashed, applied to tooth cavity to deaden pain.

10. Eurotia lanata

(P) no name, known as Boo-see-ah-wah-be, or
head lice medicine.

Old time Indians used hot water in which this
plant had been boiled, as a scalp tonic, hair
tonic, and to get rid of head lice.

11. Dalea polyadenia

(P) Ma-goon-du-hoop

Stems broken small, boiled, tea taken in
small doses for pneumonia.

Tea from stems taken to stop diarrhoea.

12. Ephedra viridis

(P) Soo-roo-pee

Used as a beverage, but mostly in this group
as a steady drink to help as a cure for rheumatism.

13. Tetradymia comosa

(P) See-goop-ee

Tea made from boiling stems taken for cough.

14. Argemone hispida

(P) Esha-ah-goo-wha, coyote food

Ripe seeds ground to an oily paste, applied to
sores.

16. Cercocarpus ledifolius

(P) Too-be, or Quoy-nudz-uh na-tiz-u-ah (Venereal disease)

Bark cut, dried, ground to a powder and used to
dry up syphiletic sores.

17. Rumex hymenosepalus

(~~S~~) Tuha-kono-gip

*This is the standard Yerington medicine. All
old families have some of the dried root.

They have a number of uses but none of them know
it has been used among Shoshones as burn remedy.

17. continued: (*Rumex hymenosepalus*)

Roots boiled, tea taken as a blood tonic
Roots boiled, weak tea taken for colds and cough
Roots boiled, tea taken hot for influenza
Roots boiled, tea taken for stomachache.
Roots boiled, tea taken in small doses over a long
period for venereal disease.

18.*** _____ unidentified. Plant collected around Mono Lake
California.

(P) See-go moh-zoh-noop

From the name it would appear to have a
bulb like *Calochortus*.

Tea made from entire plant for venereal
disease.

19. *Salvia carnos*

(P) Too-bee she-gin-oop

This plant grows in Wilson Canyon near Yerington
and is generally gathered and used among the Indian
families. Leaves and stems boiled, tea taken while
hot in small doses quite often for heavy cough and
colds, also used for indigestion and stomach cramps.

20. *Stanleya pinnata*

(P) Whoo-goop

Roots gathered while plant is blooming, tea made,
taken as a tonic for weakness after an illness or
for general rundown condition.

21. *Gilia filifolia*

(P) Quoy-hee na-tiz-u-ah, stomach medicine
whole plant boiled, taken as a physic. (Used only near
Mono Lake)

22. *Pinus monophylla* pitch

(P) Tu-ba Pitch mixed with *Salvia carnos*a leaves
and boiled, hot tea taken for colds.

Pitch applied while warm as a drawing
agent for boils.

²³
23. Artemisia dracunculoides

(P) Wat-sov

Tops boiled, poultice for sprains.

Tops boiled, used as a poultice and hot solution
used as a wash for rheumatism. Not taken internally.

²³
24. Hermidium alipes

(P) He-wovey, or "spee-ge-nooma na-tiz-u-ah" headache
medicine

Roots soaked in water, solution
used as external wash to relieve headache.

²⁴
25. Rumex crispus

(P) pah-wee-ub

Root boiled, tea taken for a blood tonic

Root mashed, applied as poultice to swellings or
bruises

²⁵
26. Juniperus occidentalis

(P) wah-pee

End twigs mixed with Pinus monophylla needles,
and boiled, tea for colds.

²⁶
27. Leptotaenia multifida

(P) Taw-zah

Root gathered, dried, shaved and smoked for head colds

Root boiled, tea taken for heavy chest colds and flu.

Root chewed for sore throat.

²⁷
28. Prunus melanocarpa

(P) Toh-isha-bu-e

Bark dried and smoked for head colds.

Miscellaneous plant names:

<i>Gilia aggregata</i>	Soh-noy tah cun oh quah, little bird
<i>Smilacina liliaceae</i>	Toh-ish-abba food
<i>Erigeron umbellatum</i> ...	Nah-cah-no-nap
<i>Typha latifolia</i>	Toy-ee-buh
<i>Osmorhiza occidentalis</i> ..	Worra-eye-gop, lvs.eaten, not used for
<i>Balsamorhiza hirsuta</i> ..	who-goo-up medicine here
<i>Elymus sp.</i>	wye-ub
<i>Erigeron caespitosus</i> ...	Kah-noop-ah
<i>Juniperus sibirica</i>	Kube-kuh-uh-buh, roots for baskets
<i>Angelica sp.</i>	Who-boosh-yah, lvs.& stems for greens
<i>Iva axillaris</i>	Tah-rah-gee-noob, meaning poison to horses "black shadow"
<i>Veratrum californicum</i> ..	Tee-hoe-no-buh
<i>Marrubium vulgare</i>	quotz-oh-boh-gah
<i>Iris missouriensis</i>	Poo-goey-roop
<i>Lupinus sp.</i>	Nah-kah-no-gob
<i>Balsamorhiza serrata</i> ...	Tah-goop (That this grew at Ira Fallon on East Walker River, and children ate roots in spring)
<i>Triglochin maritima</i>	See-tah , ripe seeds for food in early days

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Paiute color names:

Oh-ha quee-dah.....	yellow
Suh-quee dah	red
Dosa	white
who quee-dah	black
poo-ee quee-dah	green, as, poo-ee bah-hoon, green tobacco
See- quee-dah	grey

Sept 30, 1940

PAIUTE INDIAN MEDICINAL USES OF SOME NEVADA PLANTS AT

Walker Indian Reservation, Schurz, Nevada.

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

- Rosie Quartz, Paiute
- Leslie Quartz, Paiute
- Margaret Quartz, Paiute

L. _____ unidentified

(P) See-nee buh buh

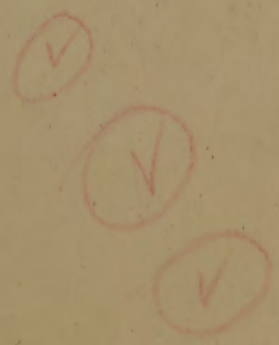
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This plant is quite a puzzle. Leslie says it grows about springs and wet marshes in and near Laphan Meadows on Mount Grant. The part used medicinally is the bulbous tubers attached to the roots. One such tuber was handled from Rosie's medicine bag. It was about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in diameter and had dried as hard as a stone. Leslie said the plant has leaves like an onion and yellow flowers in a spike. We have collected all over that mountain and cannot recall any such large tubers on anything of this description. It would appear to be one of the *Juncus*. *Carum* sp. was collected there and had elongated tubers but none that large.

*This is of great interest for Rosie cured a white woman, Mrs. V. Baxter, owner of the Schurz trading post store, of a serious case of athlete's foot last year.

Rosie used a moist poultice of fresh *Nicotiana attenuata* leaves mixed with mashed tubers of this unknown plant. Mrs. Baxter's foot was swollen almost twice normal size and ^{with this} she had been in intense pain for several days and without sleep. Within a short while after the poultice was bound on she slept 36 hours and in a few days the swelling had left and she has had no sign of athlete's foot since. Leslie claims the tubers create a cooling feeling.

These tubers are also prized as good luck charms at card games, hunting charms, etc. and this family has used it for some ten years.



2. Gilia filifolia

(P) Too-bee too-ben-aba

whole plant boiled, tea for stomach ache
also used as an emetic.

3. Salvia carnosia

(P) Too-bee she-gin-oop

Tea made of leaves and taken over a long period
for venereal disease.

4. Pinus monophylla pitch.

(P) Too-bah-pee sun-ah-pee

Tea made by boiling pitch taken for Tuberculosis

5. Psathyrotes ramosissima

(P) See-boh moh-goon-up

Tops placed in tooth cavity to stop toothache.

6. Dalea polyadenia

(P) Moh-good-du-hoopie

Stems boiled, tea taken hot in pneumonia cases
to loosen cough and chest congestion.

7. Cercocarpus ledifolius

(P) Too-bee, or ah-dye na-tizuah, diarrhoea medicine

Bark boiled, tea taken to stop diarrhoea, used
also as a blood tonic.

8. Rumex hymenosepalus

(P) Tuha kono-gip

Roots dried, ground to fine powder, sprinkled on
sores to heal.

9. Mentha occidentalis

(P) Pah-quanna

Fresh leaves placed up nostrils to clear nasal passages in head colds.
Hot tea made from boiling plant, taken for indigestion.

10. Artemisia gnaphalodes

(P) Coo-see quatz-oh-bah

Plants placed over coals. Patient lies on plants. Steam bath produces sweat to drive out sickness in influenza.

11. Artemisia spinescens

(P) Kuba-tah-cun-oh-quah, squirrel food

Leaves gathered, mashed, applied to swellings.

12. Lygodesmia spinosa

(P) Pee-ee-ah-gub, means "cotton root"

Cotton placed on running sores, also in tooth cavity.

13. Zygadenus venosus

(P) See-go oh-buh

Bulb mashed, applied to joints aching from rheumatism.

14. Juniperus occidentalis

(P) wah-pee

Leaves and stems boiled, used as a poultice and the warm solution used also as a wash for rheumatism.

15. Salix exigua

(P) Suh-ee-be

Roots dried, powdered on syphiletic sores.

16. Purshia tridentata

(P) Huh-nabbe

Leaves and stems boiled, solution used as an antiseptic wash for skin rash, stings, and bites. Leaves dried, powdered, put on sores to heal.

17. Prunus andersonii

(P) Sahn-avvie

Stems and leaves boiled, 1 cup taken to stop diarrhoea.

18. Marrubium vulgare

(P) Quee-ban-oob

Plant whipped on aching part of body as a counter-irritant and to stimulate circulation of blood.

Miscellaneous plant names:

Odostemon repens: Poo-heg-wee-dah

Betula fontinalis: At-sah wood-see-tahn-uh-bah

Juniperus sibirica: Dootsie pah-wah-pee, meaning snow cedars

Orobanche sp: Too-hoo

Iva axillaris: Too-ha-babba

Castilleja sp: At-sah tonegah, red flower

Stanleya sp.: Poo-goosie-noo-ba

PAIUTE INDIAN MEDICINAL PLANTS IN GENERAL USE AT

Walker River Indian Reservation

Schurz, Nevada.

*Compare this with any average Shoshone and notice how meager the medicinal knowledge is in this area.

General use:

- Artemisia gnaphalodes
- Artemisia spinescens
- Artemisia tridentata
- Cercocarpus ledifolius
- Dalea polyadenia
- Ephedra viridis
- Juniperus occidentalis
- Leptotaenia multifida
- Lygodesmia spinosa
- Mentha occidentalis
- Pinus monophylla pitch
- Purshia tridentata
- Quamoclidion sp.
- Rumex hymenosepalus
- Salvia carnosia

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Only one or two families have knowledge of following and use

- Achillea lanulosa
- Aplopappus sp.
- Asclepias speciosa
- Chaenactis douglasii
- Erigeron conspicuus, var. aphanactis
- Gilia filifolia
- Iva axillaris
- Juniperus sibirica
- Marrubium vulgare
- Nicotiana attenuata
- Prunus andersonii
- Prunus demissa
- Psathyrotes ramosissima
- Salix exigua
- Sarcobatus vermiculatus
- Smilacina liliaceae
- Veratrum californicum
- Zygadenus venosus

Percy Train
Sept. 30, 1940.

Jim
To₁ Henrichs from Percy Train, Sept. 25, 1940

Report No. 105 62

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY

Written by: E. V. A. Murphey

Copy from page 24 of "Range Plants and Grasses of Walker River Reservation." 1939.
Loose-leaf scrapbook compiled by Mrs. E. V. A. Murphey.

Indian Balsam, (Toza, Todza, Doza) *Leptotaenia multifida*.

This valuable medicine first came to public notice in 1918 when Washoe Indians used it so successfully in the first flu epidemic.

It is said that a Carson City druggist made a tincture which was sold at popular prices, but it is not known that the Indians profited by giving their knowledge to their white friends.

Altho the Washoes claim it as their medicine, it is well known all over Nevada and is used wherever it is possible to obtain it.

The Washoes ate young greens from it raw or cooked, in the spring. Tea from the cured root was used in quantity for emesis with smaller doses for tonic, or to reduce fever.

The dry root was cut into chips which were reduced to a powder then rolled in paper and smoked for colds, flu, or T. B.

There were variations in the use of this plant which is known variously as Dosa, which is the Washoe name, Todsa, Toza, Towza, but always identified by its characteristic odor of the fresh root, rather like newly cut toilet soap which clings to the specimens, papers, or handkerchief packed with it.

Battle Mountain cold cure calls for equal parts dried cedar leaves old black leaves of sagebrush found under bushes, dried leaves of white rabbit brush (*Tetradymia* sp.) and chips of Tosa root. Add water to cover. Boil briefly and strain. Drink hot.

Elko: For tonic, drink tea from the root for colds, smoke and inhale dried root.

Ely: Drops of oil from freshly cut root applied to sores. For distemper in horses, tosa chips burned on slow fire and sick animal made to inhale fumes.

Ft. McDermitt: In addition to using for colds, the root is boiled with the root of the yarrow and tea is taken for gonorrhoea.

Lovelock: Indians take tohsa chips and boil in water to cover and boil for 30 minutes. Drink when thirsty for tonic.

Moapa: The name is changed to "Pagoo" and supply comes from Cedar City, Utah. Uses are about the same as elsewhere.

Owyhee: General uses are the same with addition of powdered chips blown on sores.

Pyramid Lake: People threw dried bits of roots on hot stove as a fumigant and inhale. Also powdered it and smoked in cigarettes.

Winnemucca: An old, old Army scout, a full blood Paiute, recommended chips to powder and smoking in a pipe. This is the only pipe ever mentioned in Nevada, medicine, usually cigarettes.

If in smoking for pleasure Tosa is found too strong it may be diluted with dried leaves of Indian tobacco and is then called Tosa-bamo.

Following is a quotation from a report on plant data collected by Mrs. Murphey while working for the U. S. Plant Bureau in Nevada.

Thru cooperation with the University of Minnesota Medical School a number of the most promising plants have been studied from the standpoint of their use in control and cure of disease. Crude extracts of *Leptotaenia multifida* (Toza) have been found to check the growth of *Staphylococcus aureus* which is the common cause of boils and similar skin infections, and of some blood infections. See Owyhee and Ely uses of Toza above.

PAIUTE INDIAN MEDICINAL PLANT USES OF SOME NEVADA PLANTS

Hawthorne, Mineral Co. Nevada.

Oct. 6, 1940.

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

Ella Johnson, Paiute
Tommy Johnson, Paiute

Johnnie Brown, Paiute
Maggie Brown, Shoshone

Ella Johnson and husband are elderly Paiutes living at Hawthorne, Nevada. Years ago they lived with their parents near Rhodes Marsh and Sodaville, Nevada, when the borax works were busy and the mines at Candelaria active. Their knowledge of plants was fairly large, the area they were familiar with was the region around Candelaria, Mount Montgomery, Fish Lake Valley, Mina, and Walker Lake. Ella's grandmother was a well known medicine woman and she remembered much of her medicinal uses.

Johnnie Brown is a middle aged Paiute, born at Rhodes Marsh, living now at Hawthorne, and married to a Reese River Shoshone. He spoke both Paiute and Shoshone, and while his medicinal knowledge was mostly hearsay, he was valuable as an interpreter when talking to the Johnsons, and he likewise had a background of Shoshone uses he had heard from his wife.

Medicinal plants

1. Rumex crispus

(P) Pah-wee-ah, pawia, or Ah-dye na-tizuah:
Diarrhoea medicine

Ripe seeds and tops gathered, ground, boiled in a little water. Taken to stop diarrhoea.

2. Osmorhiza occidentalis

(P) Pah-wood-tah-gova

Tops eaten raw to relieve indigestion, stomach distress due to gas pains, pain in abdomen due to gas in intestines.

*The Paiutes of the Walker River region do not seem to know this root, and don't believe we ever heard of the tops being eaten.

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Handwritten red circles and marks at the bottom left of the page.

3. Cercocarpus ledifolius

(P) Too-be

Bark not used. Roots dug, dried in sun,
boiled for Tuberculosis cough.

4. Psathyrotes ramosissima

(P) no name

Emetic medicine. Whole plant boiled
Venereal disease. " " "

This solution burns the throat badly. Warm
water is taken after taking to sooth the throat.

5. Rumex hymenosepalus

(P) Tuha-kono-gip

Roots dried, powdered, sprinkled on sores to heal.
Roots mashed, poultice on swellings.
Roots dried, powdered, sprinkled on syphiletic sores.

6. Gilia pulchella or aggregata

(P) no name

*This is one of the queerest mysteries. All
Shoshones, practically without exception
nod their heads and agree that this Tim-piute
is the "big Paiute bad disease medicine".
The Paiutes, down to the last man (with the
exception of this group) don't know it at all.
Apparently seldom have seen it growing, and
say they never use it for anything.

This group said it had been used as a physic.
Whole plant boiled, less than 1/2 cup taken.

7. Artemisia spinescens

(P) Kuba-tah-cun-oh-quah

Tops moistened, applied as a poultice to swellings.

8. Artemisia tridentata

(P) Sah-wavvy

Tops boiled, tea taken for colds, headache, stomach
pains.

9. Lygodesmia spinosa

(P) no name

Roots boiled, solution used while hot as a wash to reduce swellings.

10. Nicotiana attenuata

(P) Bah-moh, Poo-ee-bah-moh

Tops boiled, tea taken for stomachache and biliousness.

11. Balsamorhiza saggitata

(P) Pah-kuk

Roots boiled, tea taken over a long period for venereal disease.

12. Zygadenus venosus

(P) no name

Bulbs mashed, applied as moist poultice on burns.
Bulbs mashed, applied as moist poultice on swellings.

13. Salix exigua and Chamaebataria millefolium

(P) Suh-ee-ve: no name known for Chamaebataria

Roots of the basket willow boiled with ~~roots~~ tops of C. millefolium

Boiled a long time.

Solution taken internally several times a day for a week or more in cases of severe lumbago, where patient is doubled over and cannot straighten to walk erect.

This solution used often for intense pains in back over the kidneys.

In one instance worked a cure when taken for a week in a case when an aged Indian lost control of the bowels entirely and had been that way for some time.

14. Salvia carnosia

(P) Too-be-she-gin-ooop

Leaves boiled, wash for headache
Leaves boiled, solution used as an eyewash.

15. Juniperus occidentalis

(P) Wah-pee

Berries boiled in not much water.
Tea taken several times a day for
rheumatism. Also used as an external wash, or
towels wrung out of hot solution used as hot
pack on afflicted part of body.

16. Gilia filifolia

(P) Too-bee man-a-ba

Tops boiled. Used as strong physic and emetic.

17. Purshia tridentata

(P) Huh-nabbe

Inner bark only used. Tea made by boiling, used
as strong emetic and physic in venereal disease.

Tops and leaves boiled, warm antiseptic wash for
measles.

18. Erigeron concinnus, var. aphanactis(P) Dootsie tah-bah-she-up, meaning "little brush"
"Little sun brush"

A violent emetic, to be used with care.
In cases of chronic constipation, abdomen
distended, and pains in intestines, this plant is
boiled, tea cooled, less than $\frac{1}{2}$ cup taken. Action is
also that of an extended physic, and the Indians
knew to take a bowl full of flour and water paste
to check the diarrhoea action.

19. Pinus monophylla pitch(P) Tube or. Pah-wha nooma na-tizuah, boil medicine

Pitch warmed, placed on boils as drawing agent.

20. Asclepias speciosa(P) Eshag-qwoh-ha

Roots boiled, solution used as a wash for rheumatism.
Seeds: Silk burned off seeds, seeds ground and applied
to sores.

21. black ants (P) Hah-ee -navvie

Black ants burned quickly on coals
ground up, placed on sores to heal.

22. Ephedra viridis

(P) Soo-roop-ee

Stems boiled, taken three times a day, every
day for kidney trouble and as a blood tonic.

23. Quamoclidion sp.

(P) Hewovey

Roots dried, ground to a powder, made into a paste
and applied to burns.
Also used same way to dry up boils.

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24. Heuchera sp.

(P) no name known

Roots boiled, tea for venereal disease.
Not taken enough to act as a physic.

25. Dalea polyadenia

(P) Moh-goon-du-hoopie

Stems boiled, hot tea for cough, colds

26. Mentha occidentalis

(P) Pah-quanna

Beverage made by soaking plant.
Tea made by boiling tops used for indigestion, head-
ache

27. Urtica breweri? (Nettles)

(P) Quee-ban-oop

Tops switched strongly on afflicted part of body as a counter-irritant.

Tea made by boiling roots used as a wash for rheumatism.

28. Leptotaenia multifida

(P) Tohsa

Roots boiled, smoked, chewed for heavy colds, bronchitis, cough.

29. Odostemon repens

(P) Poo-heg-wee-dah

Root boiled, tea taken as a blood tonic.

PAIUTE MEDICINAL USES OF SOME NEVADA PLANTS AT FALLON.

Fallon Indian Colony, Rattlesnake Hill Camp.

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

Alice Steve, Paiute

Alice Steve, alert, energetic, well informed Paiute. Born at Lovelock, Nevada, about 65 years ago and has lived around Fallon and Stillwater most of her life.

1. Aquilegia formosa

(P) Pah-wah-gah-bish, meaning, plant that grows around springs

Roots gathered, mashed, rubbed briskly on aching rheumatic joints.

2. Pentstemon deustus

(P) no name known

Leaves boiled, solution strained, ^{cooled,} used when cold as an eyewash.

3. Purshia tridentata

(P) Huh-nabbe

Leaves boiled, tea taken over a long period for "quoy-nudz-uh" (venereal disease)

4. prunus demissa

(P) Toh-ish-ah-boo-ie

Had heard the steam from boiling bark was used for snow blindness by Indians living at Lovelock. Not tried here.

5. Elymus condensatus

(P) Wye-avva

Stiff leaf sections used to scrape granulated eyelids.

6. Erigeron caespitosus

(P) Booie-na-tizuah, eye medicine
Roots boiled, cooled, solution used as an eyewash.

7. Sambucus melanocarpa

(P) Who-booie, or Koon-oo-gip

Tea made by boiling the flowers only.
Taken for colds, cough, but mostly given
to children as a spring tonic. Taken every
day for several weeks.

8. Osmorhiza occidentalis

(P) Pah-wah-gah-bish * (Note that Alice uses the same
name for this that she used
for Aquilegia. It simply
means any plant that grows
around moist springs.)

This is the Fallon fever remedy.
Roots boiled, tea taken hot, less than
half cup at a time, to break or reduce a fever.

9. Psathyrotes ramosissima

(P) Sigh-yah-gava

Whole plant gathered, mashed together,
applied as moist poultice to reduce swellings.
Whole plant mashed, moistened, applied as a
drawing agent to boils. Pine pitch or
white fir pitch warmed and used with this
plant on boils.

Whole plant boiled, solution used as a wash for
headache.

10. Salix exigua (Basket willow)

(P) Suh-ee-wee

Upright shoots of young willows burned in a pit.
Charcoal ground up.
White flour browned in hot skillet. Charcoal added
to browned flour and stirred and mixed well.
1/2 cup taken in water to stop diarrhoea.

3 cards
Abies concolor

✓ 11. Dalea polyadenia

(P) Moh-goon-du-hoop ✓

Stems boiled, tea for colds.

✓ 12. Cercocarpus ledifolius

(P) Too-be-buh-uh, or Pee-wit-tah-oy (T.B.)

Bark dried, boiled, tea taken for venereal disease
" " " " " " tuberculosis.

✓ 13. Rumex hymenosepalus

(P) Tuha-kono-gip ✓

Roots dried, boiled, tea taken as a blood tonic.
Roots dried, powdered fine, sprinkled on
syphiletic sores.

✓ 14. Salvia carnosia

(P) Too-bee she-gin-loop

Leaves boiled, tea for colds and headache.
Leaves boiled, tea for venereal disease.

✓ 15. Pinus monophylla pitch

(P) Tu-bap-ee ✓

Pitch boiled, solution taken when cold before
each meal in cases of chronic indigestion,
upset stomach, nausea.

✓ 16. Mentha occidentalis

(P) Pah-quanna-av ✓

Ripe seeds only. Ground fine, added to $\frac{1}{2}$ cup
hot water. Taken for stomach ache, stomach cramps.

✓ 17. Artemisia gnaphalodes

(P) no name. Tops boiled. Tea for venereal disease.

✓ 18. Artemisia spinescens

(P) Kuba-tah-cun-oh-quah, squirrel food ✓

Fresh green leaves gathered, applied as a poultice on swellings.

✓ 19. Artemisia tridentata

(P) Sah-wavvy ✓

Tops boiled in a little water, solution used hot as a wash to relieve lumbago and pains in the back. Used also as a liniment.

Tops placed on stove and inhaled fumes cure headache.

✓ 20. Tetradymia comosa

(P) Too-hah-see-goop-ee ✓

Flowers and top stems placed in bed of warm coals, Piled in quite deep. Patient lies on bed of this plant and is covered with a blanket to produce a sweat.

✓ 21. Eurotia lanata

(P) Shee-shu-bah ✓

Tops heated in water. Solution used as a rinse after hair has been washed. Like a scalp tonic treatment. Seldom used now, but used by early day Indians a great deal to rid the scalp of head lice at Lovelock.

✓ 22. Zygadenus venosus

(P) Koggie-ah-den-up ✓

Bulbs mashed, applied as poultice on swellings and rheumatic pains.

23. Veratrum californicum

(P) no name known

Roots mashed and then boiled. Solution used as a hot liniment rub in cases of lumbago, bad sprains, rheumatism. Not used internally.

24. Ephedra viridis

(P) Soo-roop-ee

Tea made by boiling stems taken for venereal disease, also for kidney trouble, bladder trouble.

25. Phlox canescens

(P) Toh-hah tonegan, white flowers

Roots washed, scraped, soaked in cold water. Solution used as an eyewash.

26. Physaria newberryi

(P) no name known

Whole plant boiled. Solution used as eyewash.

27. Heuchera sp.

(P) no name known.

Roots soaked in cold water. Solution as eyewash.

PAIUTE MEDICINAL USES OF SOME NEVADA PLANTS AT

Fallon Indian Colony, Rattlesnake Hill Camp.
Fallon, Nevada.

Information secured by Percy Train from the following informants:

Myo Cushman, Paiute
Lou Emma Cushman, Paiute

The Paiutes at Fallon are very aware that they are "valley people," a band who has always traveled the flats and sink country, and they leave the mountains to the Shoshones. Whenever shown a mountain plant, they say, "Shoshone know him I guess, he grow in the mountains-he no grow around here." Myo Cushman is an elderly Paiute, born at Ione, Nevada, about 70 years ago, raised at Austin, and therefore knew some of the mountain plants.

1. Gilia filifolia

(P) no name known

Whole plant boiled, tea taken as a physic.

2. Psathyrotes ramosissima

(P) Sigh-yah-gave

Plant boiled, tea cooled, 1/2 cup taken for stomach cramps, bowel disorders, stomach ache.

3. Leptotaenia multifida

(P) Toh-sah-ah

Root boiled, chewed, smoked for colds and cough.

4. Dalea polyadenia

(P) Moh-goon-du-hoop

Stems boiled, tea for colds, venereal disease. Solution used as a wash for measles.

①
②
③

5. Rumex hymenosepalus

(P) Tuha-kono-gip

Root dried, powdered, put on sores to heal.
Root boiled, solution used hot as an antiseptic wash.

6. Osmorhiza occidentalis

(P) Wadda-eye-gop

Roots boiled, tea taken for colds, fever, influenza.

7. Cercocarpus ledifolius

(P) Too-be

Bark peeled and dried. Boiled, tea taken over a long period for venereal disease, stomach ache, and tuberculosis.

8. Mentha occidentalis

(P) Pah-quanna-av

Tops boiled, tea taken hot for stomach ache, indigestion, gas pains in intestines.

9. Artemisia tridentata

(P) Sah-wavvy

Tops boiled, tea taken for colds and cough, children's stomach ache, as tonic after childbirth. Stems burned on top of stove to freshen the air after illness, as a fumigant.

10. Lygodesmia spinosa

(P) Too-man-abbe

Cottony fuzz about roots removed and placed on running sores to heal.

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11. Linum lewisii

(P) Booie-na-tizuah, or eye medicine

Tops soaked in cold water, solution used as an eyewash.

12. Zygadenus paniculatus

(P) Koggie-a-den-up

Fresh bulbs mashed to a paste, spread less than $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick on limbs afflicted with dropsical swellings, as a moist poultice. Used only if skin is not broken or blistered.

13. Juniperus occidentalis

(P) Wah-pee

Leaves on end twigs boiled, solution cooled, tea taken for venereal disease. Only a little made at a time, tea made fresh each day. Used also for colds.

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14. Purshia tridentata

(P) Huh-nabbe

Leaves boiled, tea taken hot for heavy cough and colds, but Toh-sah used much more now.

15. Salvia carnosa

(P) Kah-nuh na-tizuah, or, Too-bee-she-gin-oop

Leaves boiled slightly, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup or less taken a day for colds.

16. Phlox canescens

(P) Quee-duh-too-nabba

Roots boiled, tea for children's stomach ache.

✓ 17. Pinus monophylla pitch

(P) Sahn-a-pah wah-pee, gummy pitch tree

Pitch warmed, applied to sores.

Pitch boiled, hot tea for colds.

Pitch warmed, mixed with *Salvia carnos*
leaves, placed on chest for chest congestion
due to heavy cold.

✓ 18. Ephedra viridis

(P) Soo-roop-ee

Tea from stems as a beverage only.

✓ 19. Quamoclidion sp.

(P) Hewovey

Roots boiled, solution used warm as a wash
for headache. Not taken internally. Mashed
leaves bound on head.

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✓ 20. Iris missouriensis

(P) no name known

Roots boiled, warm solution dropped a little
at a time in ear for earache.

✓ 21. Grindellia squarrosa or nana

(P) Oh-ha tonegan, or Sah-nah-tonegan: gummy flower

Tea made by boiling tops. less than $\frac{1}{2}$ cup
taken hot for pneumonia cure.

Miscellaneous plant names:

✓ *Tetradymia comosa* (See-goop-e)

✓ *Prunus andersonii* (Sah-nabbe)

✓ *Elymus condensatus* (Wye-avva)

✓ *Heliotropium* sp. (Quee-duh-tee-nava) ✓

Report No 109 (89)
Oct. 16, 1940

PAIUTE INDIAN MEDICINAL USES OF SOME NEVADA PLANTS AT

Rattlesnake Hill Fallon Indian Colony

Fallon, Nevada

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

Minnie Hitchaman, Paiute
Abe Scott, Paiute

Minnie Hitchaman is considered the Fallon Indian colony medicine doctor and witch doctor. Born in Yerington about 60 years ago, she knows the valley plants mainly, and had on hand in numerous medicine bags the roots and plants most commonly used at Fallon by the Indians. Abe Scott is her present husband, but Minnie refuses to change her name. *It is unusual for any one Indian to have as many on hand.*

Medicinal plants she had in stock:

- Cercocarpus ledifolius
- Leptotaenia multifida
- Salvia carnosia
- Rumex hymenosepalus
- Juniperus occidentalis
- Quamoclidion (Mirabilis) (Hermodium)
- Prunus andersonii
- Pinus monophylla pitch
- Dalea polyadenia
- Mentha occidentalis
- Artemisia tridentata

Digitized by Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation

1. Leptotaenia multifida

(P) (Toh-sah-ah)
Root boiled, chewed, smoked for colds and cough.
Influenza and pneumonia.

2. Rumex hymenosepalus

(P) Tuha-kono-gip
Root boiled, tea taken for menereal disease
Root dried, ground fine, powdered on running sores due to venereal disease.

3. Juniperus occidentalis

(P) Wah-pee
End twigs boiled, 1/2 to 1 cup of hot tea taken to stop blood haemorrhages

(V)
(V)
(V)

(V)
ad

4. Salvia carnosia

(P) Too-bee she-gin-oop

or: Quoy-nudz-uh na-tizuah, venereal disease
medicine.

Leaves boiled, tea cooled, taken over a long
period for venereal disease.

Leaves boiled, hot tea taken, less than $\frac{1}{2}$ cup
at a time, for bad colds and cough.

5. Prunus andersonii

(P) Sahn-avvie

Bark peeled off in strips, dried,
 $\frac{1}{2}$ handful of bark boiled in pan of water, cooled,
tea taken for several days for rheumatism.

6. Quamoclidion or Mirabilis

(P) Hewovey

Roots dried, boiled, tea for headache.
Fresh leaves bound on head for same remedy.

7. Dalea polyadenia

(P) Moh-goon-du-hoopie

Stems boiled, tea taken for colds.

8. Mentha occidentalis

(P) Pah-quanna-av

Tops bound on forehead for headache.
Tea made by boiling tops taken for
stomach ache. Stomach cramps, gas pains.

9. Artemisia spinescens

(P) Bawa-na-tizuah, swelling medicine

Fresh leaves mashed in a poultice and applied to swellings.

Fresh leaves and flowers boiled. Tea cooled, taken for bladder trouble.

10. Smilacina liliaceae

(P) Quoy-quavvie

Exudate sugar used as candy.

11. Zygadenus venosus

(P) Koggie-a-den-up

Fresh bulbs mashed, applied to swellings.

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12. Purshia tridentata

(P) Huh-nabbe

Leaves boiled, tea taken in dose of $\frac{1}{2}$ cup once a day as a blood tonic.

Leaves and stems boiled, tea for colds.

13. Pinus monophylla pitch

(P) Tu-bap-e

Pine pitch chewed for venereal disease
Pine pitch heated, applied to any pain to
relieve that pain. Spread while
warm on sprains and boils.

Pine pitch chewed for sore throat.

NEW
LISE

14. Rosa sp.

(P) See-avvie

Leaves steeped in hot water. Beverage only.

15. Cercocarpus ledifolius

(P) Too-be

Dried bark boiled, tea taken over a long period for consumption, lung haemorrhages, chronic cough due to T.B. Bark powdered, placed on sores to heal.

16. Elymus condensatus

(P) wah-havva

Stiff leaves used to scrape eyelids. Leaves boiled, cooled solution used as an eyewash.

17. Ephedra viridis

(P) Soo-roop-ee

Tea made from stems taken often as a beverage but used also used as a tonic for tired feeling.

18. Hypericum scouleri

(P) no name known.

Informant not sure about this plant, but that it had been used at Yerington and Sweetwater for swellings, dropsical condition, and tired feet.

PAIUTE INDIAN MEDICINAL USES OF SOME NEVADA PLANTS

Fallon Indian Camp
Rattlesnake Hill
Fallon, Nevada.

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

George Moore, Paiute
Emma Moore, Paiute

1. Cicuta occidentalis

(P) Haw-ken-oop

Root known to be poison, but roasted
then applied as a poultice for swellings.

2. Zygadenus paniculatus

(P) Koggie-a-den-up

Bulbs mashed, applied as a poultice
on swellings, rheumatic pains.

3. Balsamorhiza sagittata

(P) Ah-coo-pah

Seeds eaten for food.
Whole plant placed on coals in stove
and burned as a charm to keep nightmares
away, to ward off lightening.
Used also as a fumigant after illness.

4. Osmorhiza occidentalis

(P) Pah-wah-gop-ish

Root boiled, warm tea taken in quantity
to stop a chill.

Chill medicine called, suh-bah na-tizuah

New use for
this root.

✓ 5. Psathyrotes ramosissima

(P) Sigh-yah-gava

Leaves boiled. Tea taken to stop diarrhoea.

✓ 6. Cercocarpus ledifolius

(P) Too-be; too-bap-ee

Bark dried. Tea made by boiling used for pain in lungs, pulmonary troubles, consumption.

✓ 7. Mentha occidentalis

(P) Pah-quanna-av

Fresh green leaves placed up nostril and inhaled to cure a headache. Tea made by boiling the leaves taken for headache also.

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✓ 8. Dalea polyadenia

(P) Moh-goon-du-hoopie

Pneumonia medicine (Bee-hee-nooma na-tizuah)
Just the young stems boiled. Tea taken hot.

✓ 9. Rumex hymenosepalus

(P) Tuha-kono-gip

Root dried, boiled, tea taken for venereal disease.
Root dried, ground to a powder, placed on running sores due to this disease.

✓ 10. Artemisia spinescens

(P) Kuba-tah-cun-oh-quah

Leaves mashed, moistened, applied as poultice to reduce swellings.

11. Artemisia tridentata

(P) Sah-wavvy, or evergreen sagebrush: pah^{veesh} sawavvy

L.S. Multifida
Tops mixed with Toh-sah root ↓
boiled, tea taken hot for colds and cough.

12. Leptotaenia multifida

(P) Toh-sah-ah

Root boiled, chewed, smoked for colds.

Note: George and Emma Moore have lived in the valley for many years and apparently have little interest or knowledge of medicinal roots. They were willing and anxious to help because of their connection with Harry Sampson and conversation with them led to names of other old ladies to see in the area who did help a great deal.

PAIUTE INDIAN MEDICINAL USES OF SOME NEVADA PLANTS Oct. 18, 1940

Fallon

Rattlesnake Hill
Fallon Indian Colony

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

Annie Dyer, Paiute
Nellie Breckenridge, Paiute (guide)

P.S. Minnie Hitchaman - witch doctor, was in a state over Annie telling Annie Dyer was well informed concerning medicinal plants and when we had finished talking, told us we did not have a plant the Fallon Indians used for medicine. A number of them knew the plant but it just had not occurred to them to mention it until Annie did, for Bill Wiley, the Paiute from Nixon, knew it, and Nellie Breckenridge, Paiute at Stillwater reservation knew at once what to look for when we said the name. 1 specimen found. *of this she knew it, but had not told.*

Battarrea phalloides Dicks. ex Pers.

1. (T 4662) (fungus) known as a puff ball

(P) Be-sha soo-ah-pah, or, Soo-ah-pah be-sha

Tops gathered when green, sliced, applied as a poultice on swellings and sores.

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2. Cercocarpus ledifolius

(P) Too-be ✓

Bark boiled, tea for tubercular cough and consumption.

3. Prunus andersonii

(P) Sahn-avvie ✓

Bark peeled off the larger stems in strips, dried, a tea made by boiling a handful of bark in one quart of water. Taken often during the winter as a tonic to ward off influenza.

4. Gilia filifolia

(P) Sigh-yah-gava ✓

Whole plant boiled. strong physic

(V) (V) (V)

(V) (V)

5. Osmorhiza occidentalis

(P) Pah-wah-gop-ish

Roots boiled, tea taken to break a fever,
and for venereal disease.

6. Crepis scopolorum

(P) no name known

Informants family had used the milky exudate
on bee stings or insect bites, but she had not
tried it herself.

7. Dalea polyadenia

(P) Moh-goon-du-hoopie

Stems boiled, tea taken for stomachache,
chronic cough, colds.

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8. Mentha occidentalis

(P) Pah-quanna-av

Leaves moistened, bound on head for headache.
Tea made from steeping leaves as a beverage.

9. Quamoclidion sp.

(P) He-wovey

Root boiled, solution used as a wash for
headache and neuralgia around ears and jaws. Used
hot.

10. Leptotaenia multifida

(P) Toh-sah-ah

Root chewed, boiled, smoked for colds.

11. Rumex hymenosepalus

(P) Tuha-kono-gip

Roots dried, boiled, tea taken for rheumatism.
Roots boiled, tea taken for venereal disease.
Roots dried, ground fine, applied to ~~the~~ syphiletic sores.

12. Rumex crispus

(P) Pawia, Pah-wee-ah

Ripe seeds ground fine, burned in pan,
mixed with pine pitch and eaten to stop
diarrhoea.

13. Juniperus occidentalis

(P) Wah-pee

End twigs boiled, tea taken for venereal disease
Berries boiled, tea cooled, taken in dose of less
than $\frac{1}{2}$ cup once a day for a week as a blood
tonic.

14. Artemisia spinescens

(P) Kuba-tah-cun-oh-quah

Fresh leaves ground, applied as a poultice to
swellings and sores.

15. Ephedra viridis

(P) Soo-roop-ee

Tea from stems as a beverage, tonic, for colds.

16. Purshia tridentata

(P) Huh-nabbe

Leaves boiled, antiseptic wash for skin disorders.
Tea from leaves taken as an emetic. (Oy-ee na-tizuah)

PAIUTE MEDICINAL USES OF SOME NEVADA PLANTS AT LOVELOCK, NEV.

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

Annie Lowry, Paiute

Annie Lowry was born in 1868 at Lovelock and recalls when she was a small child only four or five white ranchers had settled in the valley. Her parents had seen the great westward migration of gold seekers and when young she and her relatives and the rest of the Indians along the Lovelock Valley had lived entirely off the land. Game in the hills was plentiful, nourishing edible roots were gathered and stored every year for the winter months. The sloughs, marshes, wild hay lands, gave them an abundance of grass seeds. Her mother and grandmother clung to the old ways and were known all along the course of the Humboldt for their medicinal lore. Alice Steve, Paiute at Fallon, is a cousin of Annie's and learned much of her medicinal information from Annie's Mother. Today, Annie lives in a neat house at the Lovelock Indian colony, speaks excellent English, and is surrounded by very modern daughters and grandchildren-who speak no Paiute!

✓ 1. Dalea polyadenia

(P) Moh-goon-du-hoopie, or
Nah-who-goo-e-duh - whooping cough

Stems boiled, hot tea taken in small doses for cold and cough, also sugar added and taken as sure remedy for whooping cough.

✓ 2. Leptotaenia multifida

(P) Toh-sah-ah
Root boiled, tea taken for venereal disease. Also chewed, smoked, boiled, for sore throat & cold.

✓ 3. Psathyrotes ramosissima

(P) Ka-sigh-yah-gava, meaning little round blossoms

Whole plant boiled. Patient placed in sweat bath or in bed of hot ashes or wrapped in warmed blankets before given this to drink. Acts as immediate emetic & physic. (2) (21)

4. Iva axillaris

(P) Quee-duh-tee-naba

Poultice of ground leaves placed on sores
Leaves boiled, solution used also as a wash
for sores, skin irritations.

5. Salix sp. (basket willow) and unidentified (Kun-nid-yuh)

*Cure for dysentery "(bloody flux)"

The Indians of the Lovelock Valley were subject to attacks of this bloody flux several times a year and a number of Annie Lowry's children and relatives nearly died with it and this remedy has been used often and always cured the patient. Latest cure was of a white child in Lovelock a short time ago after California doctors had given her up.

Willow roots burned to make charcoal.
Charcoal ground fine.

Roots of Kun-nid-yuh (a jointed grass growing in sand dunes)

ground fine and added to charcoal.

This mixture pinched together into small pills the size of the end of one's finger. This taken three times a day for several days.

The charcoal coats the lining of the intestines and is soothing, and healing.

6. Salix sp. (basket willow) and flour.

*Cure for dysentery "(Bloody flux)" if above grass roots are not available.

* Taken also for intestinal flu and failure to urinate

Flour browned in a heavy skillet.

Charcoal ground fine and mixed well with the browned flour.

A teaspoon full given to children 3 times a day for several days, then once a day for a week.

7. Wyethia mollis

(P) Coo-see ah-kuk

Root boiled. $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of tea taken as a strong emetic.

8. Cicuta occidentalis

(P) Hah-ken-ooop

A number of times Indians in the valley have eaten this root by mistake and the following method has been used to save them.

The sensation is one of "freezing" in just a short while, the patient feels a complete lack of circulation and gets stiff and rigid.

As quickly as possible a large bed of hot ashes is assembled in a pit. If no campfire has been going, they scrape the hot ashes out of every stove they can reach quickly. Patient is placed in the hot ashes and rolled in them as fast as a number of people can turn ~~him~~. As soon as thorough heating is accomplished vomiting begins, and it is not fatal.

9. Artemisia gnaphalodes

(P) ~~Whod~~ Whood-see-tah-cun-oh-quah

(sagehen food)

Tea made by boiling tops used for influenza.

Tops boiled, bottled, solution combed every ~~day~~ *day* on hair to dye it black.

10. Nicotiana attenuata

(P) Toh-quoh-quah

Few Indians died of snake bite. Lovelock Indians always immediately sucked the punctured place and drew out the poison. An application of mashed moistened wild tobacco leaves was placed on the bite and bound on after poison sucked out.

✓
11. Artemisia spinescens

(P) Kuba-tah-cun-oh-quah

Tea made by boiling stems and leaves.
Taken for chronic stomach trouble, indigestion.

✓
12. Mentha occidentalis

(P) Pah-quanna-av

Tea made by steeping leaves.
Taken while hot for stomachache.

✓
13. Cercocarpus ledifolius

(P) Too-be

Bark strips peeled off tree, dried and
cured two years before using.

Boiled, tea taken for tuberculosis.

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✓
14. Prunus melanocarpa

(P) Toh-ish-a-bui

Bark peeled in slender strips, dried,
ground fine and applied as a powder to sores.

✓
15. Quamoclidion froebelli

(P) Hewovey

Roots boiled, solution used as wash for
headache.

✓
16. Phragmites communis

(P) Bee-havie

While this sugar cane reed was cherished by
the Lovelock Indians as a sugar candy, it was
the great pneumonia cure.
Sugar chewed. It cuts the phlem from the lungs.

NEW ✓

17. Salvia carnosia

(P) Kah-nuh na-tizuah

Leaves boiled, tea taken hot for colds.

18. Pinus monophylla pitch

(P) Tu-ba

Warm pitch smeared on cuts, swellings, & sores

19. Rosa sp.

(P) See-avvie

Roots washed, boiled, tea given in dose of $\frac{1}{2}$ cup at a time for adults, 1 tablespoon for children, 4 times a day for several days as a remedy for intestinal flu and "bloody flux"

20. Elymus condensatus

(P) Wah-havva

Stiff leaf blades used to scrape eyelids.

21. Osmorhiza occidentalis

(P) name not recalled

Roots mashed and heated in oven or coals.
While warm, placed as poultice on swellings.

22. Artemisia dracunculoides

(P) Pah-wat-sov

Fresh green tops gathered, mashed, heated on stove, applied as hot poultice on swellings and to relieve rheumatic pain.

23. Veratrum californicum

(P) Pah-gah-give

Roots mashed, poultice on swellings.

24. Juniperus occidentalis

(P) Wah-pee

Boil 9 berries at a time in 1 quart of water.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of this tea taken 3 or 4 times a day.
Kidney trouble.

Miscellaneous plant names:

- | | |
|-------------------------|--|
| ✓ Sambucus sp. | (P) Who-hoo |
| ✓ Oenothera sp. | (P) Too-coo-ba tonegan |
| ✓ Pentstemon acuminatus | (P) Too-coo-sah yah-gaba |
| ✓ Allium sp. | (P) Pah-doo-sie |
| ✓ Cleome sp. | (P) Eat-sah-at-sah-ab |
| ✓ Camassia quamash | (P) Mi-yah-pah |
| ✓ Eurotia lanata | (P) She-shu-bah |
| ✓ Heracleum lanatum | (P) Pi-yah-pah |
| ✓ Erigeron caespitosus | (P) Tu-boh-no, roots for basket trimming |

PAIUTE MEDICINAL USES OF SOME NEVADA PLANTS AT LOVELOCK, NEV.

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

Johnnie Lee, Paiute
Bannock Bill, Paiute
Mike Rhodes, Paiute

Oct. 25, 1940

Johnnie Lee and Bannock Bill are two elderly Paiutes at the Lovelock Indian colony. Mike Rhodes is a young Paiute who gave a great deal of aid in acting as interpreter for the older men.

1. Phragmites communis

(P) Bee-havie

Sugar chewed for pneumonia, pain in lungs

2. Salvia carnososa

(P) Ki-nung-ah na-tizuah

Leaves only gathered and dried.
Handfull boiled in quart of water, hot fumes inhaled, warm external wash for headache.

3. Monardella odoratissima

(P) See-boo moh-goon-up

Stems and leaves boiled, cooled, solution used as an eyewash.

4. Artemisia gnaphalodes

(P) Coo-see sah-wavvy, grey sagebrush

Tops boiled, tea taken over long period for venereal disease.

5. Artemisia tridentata

(P) Sah-wavvy

Leaves mixed with Leptotaenia root, boiled, hot tea taken for pneumonia. Hot pack soaked in solution placed on chest and tea taken internally.

(V) (V) (V)

(V)

(510)

6. Cicuta occidentalis

(P) Hah-ken-ooop

Fresh roots roasted, hot poultice applied to swellings.

7. Osmorhiza occidentalis

(P) Pah-wah-gop-ish

Root boiled, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup tea taken acts as a strong emetic. Taken for indigestion, sour stomach, bilious condition.

8. Achillea lanulosa

(P) Ah-rah-d-zee-ah-ee, neuralgia

Root ground when fresh, placed along inside gums or held in mouth. Root boiled, hot solution used as a wash along jaws for pain due to toothache.

9. Psathyrotes ramosissima

(P) Sigh-yah-gava

Emetic. Plant boiled, tea taken. Emetic for stomach ache.

10. Juniperus occidentalis

(P) Wah-pee

End twigs mixed with *Artemisia tridentata* leaves and boiled, tea taken for colds.
End twigs boiled, antiseptic wash for sores.
Berries only. Boiled. Tea taken for kidney trouble, to induce urination.

11. Salix exigua (Basket willow)

(P) Soo-vee, or suh-ee-vee

Stems burned. Grey ashes mixed in water, taken internally for gonorrhoea.

✓
12. Purshia tridentata

(P) Huh-nabbe

An all purpose remedy in this valley.
Stems and leaves boiled, solution used as an
antiseptic wash

Leaved boiled, tea for physic.
Wet leaves ground, poultice on sores.
Leaves boiled, tea for stomachache.

✓
13. Pinus monophylla pitch

(P) Tu-bap-ee

Hard pills of dry red pitch eaten for a
venereal disease remedy.

Sugar on pine needles gathered, rolled into
pills for same remedy.

Hard pitch warmed, smeared on sores.
Hard pitch boiled, tea for rheumatism.

✓
14. Veratrum californicum

(P) Pah-gah-give (pee-tuk-quah) .. roots

Roots gathered fresh, ground to a pulp, moistened,
rubbed on pained area for relief, much as
we use rubbing alcohol.

✓
15. Ephedra viridis

(P) Soo-roop-ee

Stems boiled, tea as a beverage
Stems boiled, tea taken for heartburn.

✓
16. Cercocarpus ledifolius

(P) Too-pee

Bark strips boiled, tea for tuberculosis.
Leaves ground fine, added to *Nicotiana attenuata*
to make a better flavored smoke.

✓
17. Physaria didymocarpa

(P) no name known

Leaves soaked in cold water, solution used as
an eyewash.

18. Dalea polyadenia

(P) Moh-goon-du-hoop

Stems boiled, tea for cough and colds

Stems ground, powdered on sores.

19. Leptotaenia multifida

(P) Toh-sah-ah

Root boiled, smoked, chewed for colds, influenza,
pneumonia, cough.

Oct. 26, 1940 (109)
Report No 1144

PAIUTE MEDICINAL USES OF SOME NEVADA PLANTS AT WINNEMUCCA, NEV.

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

(Grandma) Jennie Jack (Paiute)
John Bliss (Paiute)
Bessie Bliss Bill (Paiute)
Clyde Bill (Pit River branch of Modocs)

This is an interesting family, keenly interested in medicinal plant uses and cures. Grandma Jennie Jack's husband was a Shoshone from the Owyhee country, and Grandma understands Shoshone well and knew many Shoshone medicinal plants the Winnemucca Paiutes do not use. She lives with her son-in-law, John Bliss. The married granddaughter Bessie, has her grandmother's interest in medicinal plants and is teaching her small children to use as well. She remembers what she has heard from other old Paiute ladies and has given a number of medicines to her relatives which have all worked wonderful cures. Clyde Bill, her husband, is a young man in his 20's and speaks no Paiute, but he volunteered some medicinal plant uses from the Pit River country of California which we considered well worth while since the plants grow in Nevada also.

Medicinal Plants

1. Toya-hoe-gob (S) Parrya menziesii

Only the Shoshone name is known, Toya meaning mountain.

Roots boiled, tea taken as a tonic after childbirth.

2. Rumex hymenosepalus

(P) Tu-ha kono-gip

Roots boiled, tea taken as a cure to stop too frequent urination ~~due to kidney strain~~

Roots boiled, tea taken several days for pains in kidneys, due to strain.

Roots boiled, tea given to children several times a day, once a week, as a tonic builder in cases of loss of weight, and loss of appetite.

3. Osmorhiza occidentalis

(P) Bas-oh-guay (*Note this is a Shoshone name
but these Paiutes use it here)

Roots boiled, solution used as
a wash for head lice.

4. Rumex crispus

(P) Pah-wee-ah

Roots boiled in a little water,
mashed to a pulp and applied hot as
a poultice on rheumatic pain.

5. Leptotaenia multifida

(P) Toh-sah-ah

*While this group use this root occasionally
it is not considered as good a cough and
cold remedy as another they have.

Root pounded to a pulp, placed on wire cuts
of horses. Action is that of peroxide, foaming
when it is placed on the cut. Considered an
antiseptic.

6. Dalea polyadenia

(P) Moh-goon-du-hoop

Stems cut in small pieces, boiled,
hot tea taken in dose of less than $\frac{1}{2}$ cup
for colds and cough.

7. Asclepias speciosa

(P) no name: (Pit River) no name known

Ripe seeds boiled after silk is removed.
Only a small amount of water is used.
Rattlesnake bite soaked in this solution
to draw out the poison.

Pit River use
new

(111)

✓ 8. Populus angustifolia (Cottonwood)

(Pit River) no name known ✓

Trunk cut in many places.
Cottonwood sap collected and boiled

Tea taken hot for stomach disorders.

Pit River
use
New

✓ 9. Purshia tridentata

(P) Huh-nabbe
Outer bark peeled and dried in sun.
Boiled, tea taken a long time for
consumption.

✓ 10. Prunus andersonii

(P) Sahn-avvie

Bark boiled, tea taken hot for colds.

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✓ 11. Elymus condensatus

(P) Sah-wah-havva

Stiff leaves used to scrape granulated eyelids.

✓ 12. Linum lewisii

(P) no name known

Leaves and stems mashed, applied as a poultice
to relieve swellings.

✓ 13. Stanleya pinnata

(P) Who-goo-buh

Diphtheria cure. Roots mashed to a moist pulp.
Bound on outside of throat to relieve the
pain and congestion. *This was tried by many
Paiutes at Fort McDermitt a number of years
ago during a Diphtheria epidemic.

NEW

✓ 14. Gilia filifolia

(P) Too-man-aba

Whole plant boiled, solution taken in dose of less than $\frac{1}{2}$ cup for a strong emetic and physic.

✓ 15. Agastache urticifolia

(P) Kibah-pah-quanna-ah

Leaves steeped in cold water.
Tea taken for indigestion and stomach pains.

✓ 16. Pinus monophylla pitch

(P) Tu-pap-ee

Pine pitch boiled, tea taken as a tonic

Pine pitch boiled, tea taken for venereal disease

Warm pitch smeared on boils.

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✓ 17. Rosa sp.

(P) See-avvie

Roots boiled, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup tea taken to stop diarrhoea.

✓ Pit River use:..... Root boiled, tea taken over a long period for tuberculosis.

✓ 18. Aplopappus nanus

(P) Tah-bah-she-up

Stems boiled, tea taken hot for colds.

✓ 19. Achillea lanulosa

(S) Pah-ron-zee-ah *Shoshone name used.

Root inserted in tooth cavity to deaden toothache

Root boiled, solution used as a nerve deadener

when finger with deeply imbedded sliver was held in the solution a few minutes.

Local
anesthetic

19. continued:

Achillea lanulosa roots:

Fresh roots mashed to a moist pulp, applied as a plaster on thigh and bound on for half an hour.

Patient had been cutting a horses tail and knife slipped, cutting a deep wound in the thigh and imbedding a number of pieces of horse hair in the bottom of the cut. Pain was so severe the hairs could not be removed, and this plaster was used as a local anesthetic to deaden that certain area bout the wound. The plaster was removed, cut opened and hairs scraped out without any pain.

20. Tetradymia comosa stems mixed with Juniperus occidentalis leaves

Tetradymia (P) Coo-see shebup-ee
Juniperus (P) Wah-pee

Mixture boiled, tea taken warm or cold.

$\frac{1}{2}$ cup three times a day.

Remedy for Pneumonia, influenza, ordinary colds, and excellent for irritating chronic cough.

*Considered better than Tohsa.

21. Artemisia tridentata

(P) Sah-wavvy

Dry leaves ground to a smooth powder. Used as a talcum powder on babies.

22. Salix sp.

)P) Soo-vie

Willow bark dried, ground to a fine powder and applied to baby navels to heal over.

23. Paeonia brownii

(P) Bah-tee-pah

Roots boiled, tea taken in quantity for kidney trouble.

24. Iris missouriensis

(P) no name known
Roots boiled, tea taken for stomach ache
in dose of less than $\frac{1}{2}$ cup.

25. Pentstemon nudatus

(P) Too-buzz-sah-wop

Leaves boiled, solution used as eyewash.

Dry or green leaves mashed, placed on canker sores in
mouth to heal.

26. Veratrum californicum

(P) Wanda-vah-sah

Roots mashed to a moist pulp, applied to sore
breast nipples.

Root ground, dry powder sprinkled on sores.

27. Ephedra viridis

(P) Soo-roop-ee

Stems boiled, tea for stomach ache.
Stems boiled, tea as a beverage
Stems boiled, tea taken for venereal disease.

28. Phlox canescens

(P) Moh-goon-zee-eye-ah

Roots steeped in cold water, solution used for sore
eyes as a wash

29. Odostemon repens

(P) Correnup-pavee

Stems cut, only above ground part used.
Boiled, tonic for stomach trouble.

30. Chaenactis douglasii

(P) Hoot-see-eva. Leaves, poultice on swellings

PAIUTE MEDICINAL USES OF SOME NEVADA PLANTS AT WINNEMUCCA, NEV.

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

- Teresa Cavanaugh (Paiute)
- George Cavanaugh (Shoshone from Reese River)
- Sam Louis (Paiute)

1. Artemisia gnaphalodes

(P) Wat-soh-vah

Whole plant boiled, solution used for itch, rash, and after a sweat bath as a rub-down.

Tea from plant used as tonic after childbirth. $\frac{1}{2}$ cup several times a day for two weeks.

Hot tea taken for menstrual cramps.

2. Rumex hymenosepalus

(P) Tu-ha kono-gip

Roots boiled, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup tea taken for 2 weeks as a tonic for rundown condition.

Roots boiled, tea taken as a cure for inflamed gall bladder which caused bilious condition.

*Informant had been to the hospital and doctors told her the gall bladder was inflamed and had to be removed. She returned to Winnemucca began taking this tea and all trouble disappeared.

3. Heracleum lanatum

(P) Bia-bogo

Roots mashed. Poultice on rheumatic pain.

4. Salvia carnososa

(P) no name known

Ear medicine: Nah-cah
remedy name: na-tiyuah

Leaves boiled. Hot solution put in ear a drop at a time and pack of hot boiled leaves bound or held over ear to cure earache.