...TIONS TOWARD

...NEVADA. NO. 33.

- - -

... PLANTS BY INDIAN TRIBES OF NEVADA

...y

...n, James R. Henrichs, and W. Andrew Archer

PART I - (PAGES 1 - 61)

December 1, 1941

Issued by

The Division of Plant Exploration and Introduction,
Bureau of Plant Industry
U. S. Department of Agriculture,
Washington, D. C.

- - -

Works Projects Administration of Nevada
Projects, O.P. 65-2-04-13, W. P. 658,
O.P. 165-2-04-21, W. P. 758.

- - -

Collaborator

University of Nevada.

Address all queries concerning this publication to the Division of Plant Exploration and Introduction, Bureau of Plant Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

CONTRIBUTIONS TOWARD

A FLORA OF NEVADA. NO. 33.

- - -

MEDICINAL USES OF PLANTS BY INDIAN TRIBES OF NEVADA

by

Percy Train, James R. Henrichs, and W. Andrew Archer

PART III - (PAGES 130 - 199)

December 1, 1941

Issued by

The Division of Plant Exploration and Introduction,
Bureau of Plant Industry,
U. S. Department of Agriculture,
Washington, D. C.

- - -

Works Projects Administration of Nevada
Projects, O.P. 65-2-04-13, W. P. 658;
O.P. 165-2-04-21, W. P. 752.

- - -

Collaborator

University of Nevada.

Address all queries concerning this publication to the Division of Plant Exploration and Introduction, Bureau of Plant Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

CONTRIBUTIONS TOWARD

A FLORA OF NEVADA. NO. 33.

- - -

MEDICINAL USES OF PLANTS BY INDIAN TRIBES OF NEVADA

by

Percy Train, James R. Henrichs, and W. Andrew Archer

PART III - (PAGES 130 - 199)

December 1, 1941

Issued by

The Division of Plant Exploration and Introduction,
Bureau of Plant Industry,
U. S. Department of Agriculture,
Washington, D. C.

- - -

Works Projects Administration of Nevada
Projects, O.P. 65-2-04-13, W. P. 658;
O.P. 165-2-04-21, W. P. 752.

- - -

Collaborator

University of Nevada.

Address all queries concerning this publication to the Division of Plant Exploration and Introduction, Bureau of Plant Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

ported as an effective agent in stopping diarrhea in dosages of one-half to one cupful (Elko and Winnemucca - P & S). It was also given in a dose of a half-cupful at a time for adults, and one tablespoonful for children, four times daily, for several days as a remedy for intestinal influenza and bloody diarrhea (Lovelock - P).

One cupful of the root decoction was given for failure of urination (Beatty - S).

Of great importance to the Indians is the utilization of the plant as a dressing for sores, cuts, wounds, burns, and swellings (Battle Mountain, Ely, Lida, Manhattan, Monitor Valley, Owyhee, Schurz, Smokey Valley, Tonopah, Upper Reese River, and Wells - P & S). For this purpose various parts of the plant, roots, wood or inner bark of the stems are applied either dry or moistened. For example, an Indian of Upper Reese River, keeps a supply of peeled rose stems in his medicine bag for any emergency that might arise among members of his family. He says that wounds are allowed to bleed a while, after which they are washed. The rose stems are scraped into fine shavings or even to a powder, this material being inserted in the wound and covered with a bandage. He claims that even the deepest wounds yield to the healing qualities of the shavings, and that the swelling and pain is greatly reduced. The wounds finally heal with very little scar.

A single informant reported that the fungous galls of the rose can be mashed to serve as a poultice to cure boils which have been opened (McDermitt Valley - P).

Although the ripe fruits of the plant are well recognized as a

food, there was one group of Indians who professed vaguely to an impression that the pulpy seed were soothing to the lower intestinal tract, especially for piles (Beatty - S).

RUBUS LEUCODERMIS Dougl. Rosaceae

(S) see-am-bip. (E) whitebark raspberry.

The stems, pounded to a powder, are employed as a dry dressing for cuts and wounds (Beatty - S).

RUMEX CRISPUS L. Polygonaceae

(P) enga-pah-wee-ub; pah-wee-ah; pah-wee-ub. (S) be-ja-no-ko; dim-woo-ee; enga-pa-wee-ah; new-wha no-ko.

(E) curly dock; Indian rhubarb.

As a palliative for rheumatic swellings or pains the pulped root is utilized (Beowawe, Ft. McDermitt, Nixon, Owyhee, Smith Valley, Stewart, and Winnemucca - P & S). Ordinarily the raw root is used as a wet dressing or poultice and sometimes the material is heated before application, or some of the Indians prefer to boil the root before it is pulped. Other of the natives resort to a more active treatment and rub the crushed substance onto the afflicted area, after the fashion of liniment.

For bruises, burns, and ordinary swellings the pulped root is considered as an effective aid when applied as a dressing or poultice (Austin, Battle Mountain, Beowawe, Ruby Valley, Smith Valley, Smokey Valley, Upper Reese River, and Yerington - P & S).

The boiled root is the basis of a considerable variety of

remedies to be taken internally. Daily doses of less than a half-cupful of the tea are given for venereal disease (Monitor Valley and Schurz - P & S); a half-cupful repeated several times a day is a medicine for liver complaint (Elko, Ruby Valley, and Wells - S); several cupfuls daily is beneficial as a general tonic (Owyhee and Smith Valley - P & S); while an unspecified quantity was considered to be a blood purifier (Nixon, Owyhee, and Reno - P & S), or a physic (Peavine Creek - S).

To stop diarrhea the ripe seed were ground, boiled in a little water, and eaten (Hawthorne - P); or the finely ground, ripe seed were burned in a pan, mixed with resin of Pinus monophylla and eaten (Fallon - P).

RUMEX VENOSUS Pursh Polygonaceae

(P) tuha-kono-be; tuha-kono-gip. (S) bah-rah-zip; tuha-konobe; wya nut-zoo. (E) sand dock.

Although the Shoshones assign at least three names to this plant they most frequently refer to it as 'wya nut-zoo' meaning - 'burn medicine'.

Everywhere in the State, in fact, the root is the basis of a standard treatment for burns, wounds, sores, and sometimes swellings. Ordinarily the roots are dried, pulverized and applied as a powder but occasionally the raw root is mashed and laid on as a wet dressing or poultice, and sometimes the solution from the boiled root can serve as an antiseptic wash. This treatment was mentioned as a means of drying up persistent sores, specifically those of syphilis.

A tea from the boiled roots is taken for venereal disease (Fallon, Schurz, Upper Reese River, and Yerington - P & S). See also data for Leptotaenia multifida.

The same decoction is valued as a blood purifier or tonic when taken as a tea in doses of a half-cupful daily for two weeks (Fallon, Smith Valley, Upper Reese River, Winnemucca, and Yerington - P & S).

It is taken also for a number of ailments: for rheumatism (Fallon, Schurz, Mason Valley, and Smith Valley - P), for pneumonia, influenza, coughs and colds (Fallon, Schurz, Smith Valley, and Yerington - P), for kidney disorders (Nixon and Winnemucca - P), for inflamed gall bladder (Winnemucca - P), for stomach-ache (Mason Valley, Winnemucca, and Yerington - P), for stomach trouble (Nixon - P) and to stop diarrhea (Smith Valley - P).

SALIX spp. Salicaceae

(Moapa P) kah-nav. (P) coo-see suh-ee-be; soo-vee; suh-ee-be; suh-ee-wee. (S) coo-see see-bupe; soo-vee; suh-ee-be. (E) willow.

In connection with these studies a number of different willows were collected, principally Salix argophylla Nutt., S. exigua Nutt., S. hindsiana Benth., and S. luteosericea (Rydb.) Schneid. However, it seems scarcely desirable to list the remedial purposes separately under each of the species, especially since the Indians themselves do not always distinguish among them.

In the data relating to the treatment of venereal diseases

there is but little uniformity. In fact, some of the remedies would seem to have scarcely any value, this being true in two examples in which the infected person was treated by using a sitz bath made from the boiled twigs (Schurz and Stillwater - P & S). In one community there was administered a tea prepared from the boiled roots and bark (Lida - S) while in another only the roots were utilized (Schurz - P). Gonorrhea was mentioned specifically as the disease to be treated by taking a potion made from the ashes of the burned stems mixed with water (Lovelock - P). In two other instances also, there was mentioned a method of drying up syphilitic or 'running' sores by the application of a powder from the dried and pulverized roots (Schurz and Yerington - P). A root decoction was considered to be a good 'blood purifier' (Reno - P) and the solution from the boiled bark of the roots was described as a regular spring tonic (Moapa - P).

The details of a successful treatment for bloody flux or dysentery were secured from a Paiute woman of Lovelock. She explained that the Indians of Lovelock Valley are frequently subject to this disorder and that the condition had nearly caused the death of some of her relatives. She has employed this remedy often and is convinced that it is a reliable medicine. Willow roots are burned to a charcoal and then powdered. To this is added the finely mashed roots of a plant which is called 'kun-nid-yuh'. This plant, unidentified as yet, is said to be a 'jointed grass, growing in sand dunes'. The mixture of charcoal and the 'kun-nid-yuh' is rolled into pills of about a half-inch diameter. The dosage is three pills

daily over a period of several successive days. It is believed that the charcoal lines the walls of the intestines and thus promotes a soothing and healing action.

When the 'kun-nid-yuh' roots are not available it is possible to substitute ordinary wheat flour. This is browned in a heavy skillet and then thoroughly mixed with the powdered charcoal from the willow roots. The dosage of this for children is a teaspoonful three times daily for several days and then one a day for a week. The same remedy is given for intestinal influenza and for failure to urinate.

A similar remedy was reported from another locality as a treatment to stop diarrhea (Fallon - P). In this case, however, the willow charcoal was secured by burning the young, upright stems. A half-cupful of the material was taken in water (Fallon - P).

For treatment of lumbago see under Chamaebatiaria millefolium.

Young twigs steeped in a quart of water with a teaspoonful of salt served as a laxative, or the woody portion of the stems was boiled to prepare an excellent physic (Ft. McDermitt - P). A root decoction was taken for stomach-aches (Manhattan - S).

A fine powder made by grinding the dried bark of the stems was applied as a healing agent to the navels of young babies (Winnemucca - P).

A poultice of mashed roots was applied to the gums as a toothache remedy (Elko - S).

A solution from boiled leaves and young twigs, when rubbed vigorously into the scalp was said to be an effective measure against

dandruff (Ruby Valley - S).

SALVIA CARNOSA Dougl. Menthaceae

(Moapa P) see-goo-we-up. (P) kung-nuh sah-wabbe; too-bee she-gin-oop. (S) kahn-gwanna; suh-goo-wee-up; toya-abbe-hobe; toya-tim-ba-zip. (W) poh-lo-pee-soh. (E) desert ramona; purple sage.

A cold remedy secured from this plant is highly esteemed by the Paiutes throughout the State. There were also a few reports from the Shoshones (Belmont, Elko, Lida, and Upper Reese River) and one from the Washoes (Dresslerville). The ordinary method of preparing the solution is to boil the leaves, or sometimes the leaves and stems. In one case the material merely was soaked in cold water and several times the data specified steeping instead of boiling to make the solution. Some informants said that the tea should be taken while hot. The dosage was a half-cupful or more a day, the amount probably depending upon the strength of the solution.

Combined remedies for colds were mentioned also; for instance in one, the Salvia leaves were boiled with twigs of Juniperus utahensis (Nixon - P) and in another, the Salvia leaves were boiled with resin of Pinus monophylla (Yerington - P). For treatment of chest congestion see also under Pinus monophylla.

To clear congested nasal passages the dried leaves are crushed and smoked in a pipe (Dresslerville - W). See also under Nicotiana attenuata.

The tea from the leaves, or sometimes the leaves and stems, is

taken for many other ailments and disorders, the principal ones being pneumonia (Fallon, Schurz, and Stewart - P), indigestion or stomach-ache (Beatty, Fallon, Manhattan, Mason Valley, Nixon, Schurz, Tonopah, and Yerington - P & S), venereal disease (Fallon and Schurz - P), fevers and influenza (Schurz - P). For headaches the tea may be drunk (Fallon and Nixon - P), the hot fumes inhaled (Lovelock - P), or the solution used as an external wash (Hawthorne and Lovelock - P).

The hot tea is administered as a drink for sore throat of children and the hot solution is used also as an external wash on the head and throat (Tonopah - S).

In addition to the hot tea to be taken internally for coughs, colds, and fevers, a group of Indians recommend the application of a poultice of the material on the head and chest (Schurz - P).

A special method for treatment of earaches, as related by one informant, consisted in dropping the solution slowly into the ear and by binding on a hot compress of the boiled material (Winnemucca - P).

The leaf decoction was reported once as an eyewash (Hawthorne - P).

For swollen leg veins, the tops of the plant are boiled and made into a poultice (Smith Valley - P), or the liquid only is applied as an external wash (Beatty - S).

SAMBUCUS MELANOCARPA A. Gray — Caprifoliaceae

(P) koo-booie-du-ney; koon-oo-gip; who-booie. (S) duh-he-yemba; du-yembe; hoh-tiem. (E) elderberry.

The flowers are boiled in enough water to cover them and the resultant liquid taken frequently for tuberculosis (Beowawe - S). The same solution is taken as a tea for colds and coughs (Fallon and Tonopah - P & S), and as a spring tonic for children if used every day over a period of several weeks (Fallon - P).

The ripe berries, dried and stored for winter months, are eaten to stop diarrhea (Schurz - P).

The bruised leaves can be used as a dressing for bruises, and it is said that the same treatment will stanch the flow of blood from a wound (Ft. McDermitt - P).

The roots, boiled until soft and then mashed, can be employed as a poultice for caked breasts in women (Ft. McDermitt - P), or as dressing for cuts and wounds (Tonopah and Yerington - P).

A root decoction taken as a tea is considered to be a good blood tonic (Wells - S) and the same remedy will stop dysentery (Stillwater - P & S).

SAMBUCUS VELUTINA Dur. & Hilg. Caprifoliaceae

(P) hoo-boo. (E) elderberry.

An infusion of the dried flowers is taken as a tea to cure diarrhea (Nixon - P).

SARCOBATUS VERMICULATUS (Hook.) Torr. Chenopodiaceae

(P) tah-uh-be; toh-no-be; tone-oh-bee. (E) greasewood.

Only two Indians were encountered in Nevada who knew of a medicinal use for this shrub; both were Paiutes living at Schurz. They

claimed that it was a remedy plant of the past generation. According to one the whole plant was burned to a charcoal, powdered, mixed with water, and taken three times daily to stop diarrhea. Another prepared the charcoal from the branches only and also prescribed the drink for diarrhea and particularly for rectal bleeding.

SARCODES SANGUINEA Torr. Ericaceae

(E) snow plant.

An unverified report indicated that the dried plant was boiled as a tea which is taken by pneumonia patients (Owyhee - P & S). It is supposed to build up the blood. (See remarks under Corallorrhiza maculata).

SMILACINA STELLATA (L.) Desf. Liliaceae

(P) esha-tone-ub; pee-havvie; quoh-quavvie; quoy-quavvie.

(S) wah-toh-voh; wom-boh-nomb. (W) dama-go-go-yes; she-gimba. (E) false solomonseal.

For boils, sprains or swellings it is customary to make a poultice from the fresh roots, or by soaking the dried material in hot water (Nixon, Owyhee, Reno, Schurz, and Stewart - P).

As a remedy for earache the pulped material was forced through a cloth directly into the ear (Summit Lake - P).

A powder from pulverized roots stanched the bleeding of wounds (Lake Tahoe - W).

The liquid from mashed, soaked roots is employed as a wash for

eye inflammations (Reno and Ruby Valley - P & S), also the solution was said to have antiseptic value in cases of blood poisoning (Reno - W).

A tea from the boiled roots was taken internally for various purposes, the more important being to regulate menstrual disorders (Elko, Reno, and Summit Lake - P & S), to cure venereal disease (Elko - S), and to relieve stomach trouble (Owyhee - P & S). The concentrated solution was considered to be a good tonic (Gardnerville and Dresslerville - W).

In former times it was believed that conception in women could be prevented by drinking a tea from the boiled leaves. The dosage was one-half cupful daily for a week (Upper Reese River - S).

An exudate produced by the plants was eaten as candy by children (Fallon and Yerington - P), and there was one report of its use as a cough syrup (Schurz - P). The Indians cut the plants, pile them on a canvas to dry, and then beat them with a stick to cause the sugar nodules to fall off. The exact nature of the exudate was not investigated.

SOLANUM VILLOSUM Mill. Solanaceae

(P) ah-dye-ee na-tizuah. (E) nightshade.

As a remedy for diarrhea, a half-cupful of the ripe fruits may be eaten, or a hot tea prepared from the dried fruit may be taken (Reno - P). The Indians formerly used a tea made from the berries when traveling in areas where the water was not potable.

SPHAERALCEA MUNROANA (Dougl.) Spach Malvaceae

(S) quoin-oh-combee; quoya-no-comb; see-quoy no-ko; wee-dah-gom; wee-doh-comb. (E) mallow.

All medicinal data for the genus is assigned tentatively to Sphaeralcea munroana, principally because it has not been decided if the Indians distinguish among the various species of the State and also because definite specific names could not be assigned to most of the pressed specimens secured. Judging from their relatively common occurrence, it should be expected that Sphaeralcea ambigua A. Gray and S. parvifolia A. Nels., also were employed medicinally by the Indians.

A drink from the boiled roots (or the whole plant) was taken as a remedy for the usually unspecified venereal diseases (Belmont, Lida, Monitor Valley, Schurz, Secret Valley, and Stillwater - S) but there was an instance in which gonorrhea was designated as the disease in question (Upper Reese River - S). No details of dosage were obtained but there was mention of the long period of time necessary for the cure. At Lida, one of the informants stated that in the treatment the medicine acted both as a physic and emetic.

An uncertain report indicated that the solution from boiled roots, taken as a tea, would act as a contraceptive (Schurz - S).

A weak solution of the root decoction could be taken at the rate of one cupful at each meal for a period of several days for an upset stomach (Manhattan - S).

The raw root was crushed and applied as a dressing for

swellings (Elko - S) or the entire plant was boiled and used as a dressing for wire cuts on horses (Belmont - S).

For treating rheumatism or swellings the plants are wilted in hot water and bandaged on the affected areas (Beowawe - S).

A solution from the boiled leaves was employed as an eyewash (Beatty - S) or it was taken internally as a hot tea for colds (Eureka - S).

SPHENOSCIADIUM CAPITELLATUM A. Gray Umbelliferae

(P) wadda-e-gopa.

The root is boiled to make a hot tea for pneumonia and sometimes small pieces of the raw root are chewed to relieve sore throat (Reno - P).

STANLEYA PINNATA (Pursh) Britt. Cruciferae

(P) who-goo-buh; whoo-goop. (S) woy-boh-numb. (E) yellow prince's plume.

Only the root is considered of value for the medicinal preparations, all but one of which were for external purposes, the exceptions being the use of a tonic tea to be given for general debility after an illness (Yerington - P). The pulped root was placed along the gums or inserted in tooth cavities to relieve toothache (Wells - S); it could be applied hot to stop an earache (Battle Mountain - S), and to alleviate rheumatic pains (Wells - S).

During a diphtheria epidemic, some years ago, many of the Indians applied the mashed root as poultices to relieve pain and congestion of the throat (Winnemucca - P).

STEPHANOMERIA TENUIFLORA (Torr.) Hall Compositae

A single report indicated that the entire plant was boiled to make a tea which is taken internally for venereal diseases (Beatty - S).

SUAEDA TORREYANA var. RAMOSISSIMA (Standl.) Munz Chenopodiaceae

(Moapa P) ah-rumb. (S) attem. (E) seepweed.

Other species collected in connection with these studies were S. nigra (Raf.) Standl., and S. occidentalis S. Wats., but since the Indians do not differentiate among the plants, the medicinal data is given here under one name.

The plants are boiled to make a tea which is taken internally for bladder and kidney trouble (Beatty and Yerington - P & S).

The fresh plants are crushed and rubbed on the eruptions of chicken pox to allay the itching and to dry up the sores (Moapa - P).

SYMPHORICARPOS LONGIFLORUS A. Gray Caprifoliaceae

(P) sahn-ah-vee. (E) snowberry; waxberry.

The plant is boiled to make a tea which is taken for indigestion or stomach pains (Schurz - P).

TANACETUM VULGARE var. CRISPUM L. Compositae

(E) tansy.

The Indians have no name of their own for this plant but merely call it the 'white mans' medicine'. It is cultivated in their gardens.

The leaves are boiled and a half-cupful of the solution taken for bloody diarrhea (Smokey Valley - S). A cupful of the boiled solution was said to be an emetic (Yerington - P).

The leaves, and sometimes the stems, are boiled to prepare an antiseptic wash which is applied while warm. It is useful also as a wash for any external soreness of the flesh (Elko - S).

TETRADYMIA CANESCENS DC. Compositae

(S) nah-ga-ha-boh-be; pah-vah-bah-hoe-be; tah-beese-ee-goop.

Since the Indians do not always distinguish clearly among the various shrubby composites, it is obvious that the remedial data presented here might apply equally well to a number of different, distinct plants.

A solution from the dried plants, prepared either by soaking or boiling, was taken as a physic (Ely - S).

The boiled solution was reported to be taken for venereal diseases (Austin - S).

TETRADYMIA COMOSA var. TETRAMERES Blake Compositae

(P) coo-see see-bupe; see-goop-e; too-hah-see-goop-ee.

(S) coo-see see-bup; coo-see see-bup-e.

A tea made by boiling the stems and leaves is a favorite cold and cough medicine (Battle Mountain, Wells, Winnemucca, and Yerington - P & S).

The same solution is said to relieve stomach-aches (Upper Reese River and Winnemucca - P & S).

Some Paiutes of Winnemucca prepare a special medicine by boiling the Tetradymia stems with young twigs of Juniperus utahensis. A half-cupful is taken three times daily as a remedy for pneumonia, influenza, ordinary colds and especially for a chronic cough.

In one community the thin white bark is scraped off and boiled to make a diarrhea cure (Owyhee - S) while in another the root was boiled for the same purpose and taken in doses of less than a half-cupful (Beowawe - S).

A solution to reduce the swelling from bruises or cuts was prepared by adding Tetradymia stems and turpentine to boiling water. The affected part was soaked in the hot liquid for a long time (Austin - S).

THALICTRUM FENDLERI Engelm. Ranunculaceae

(S) boss-oo-guay. (W) taba emlu. (E) meadow rue.

Unverified data claimed that a weak tea from the roots, if taken over a long period, would positively cure gonorrhea (Elko - S).

The root decoction was given for colds (Dresslerville - W).

THAMNOSMA MONTANA Torr. & Frem. Rutaceae

(S) mo-gun-du; moh-goon-du-oop. (E) desert rue; turpentine broom.

A tea from the boiled stems can be employed as a medicine for colds and as a tonic (Beatty - S), is reported also to be taken for smallpox (Moapa - P). Occasionally the dried, pulverized stems are

mixed with commercial tobacco and smoked for colds (Beatty - S).

An indefinite report suggested that the stem decoction could serve as a wash, or douche, for female complaints (Moapa - P).

TYPHA LATIFOLIA L. Typhaceae

(W) mah-ha-tahl-lahl. (E) cattail.

The young flowering heads sometimes are eaten to stop diarrhea (Gardnerville - W).

URTICA GRACILIS Ait. Urticaceae

(P) quee-bah-ncop; quee-quawn-oop. (S) by-wee-ah.

(E) nettle.

There were two methods for treating rheumatism, one by using a solution of boiled roots as a wash (Hawthorne - P) and another by applying hot poultices of the mashed leaves (Elko - S).

As a counter-irritant, the plants were switched vigorously on the afflicted portion of the body (Hawthorne - P) but the name of the ailment to be treated in this manner could not be ascertained.

A treatment for colds consists of drinking the solution from boiled leaves (Owyhee - P & S). For use as a tonic see Populus trichocarpa.

Information secured from Paiutes in the vicinity of Reno suggests that this nettle can be employed in the Indian sweat bath treatment for grippe or pneumonia. In this case, apparently, the benefit derives from inhaling the fumes of the plants. (For details of the Indian sweat bath see under Juniperus utahensis).

VERATRUM CALIFORNICUM Durand Liliaceae

(P) pah-gah-give; pah-gah-give-ah; pah-wy-give. (S) toc-vah-sah; toya-div-oh-sah; wanda-vah-sah; wanda-vasa. (W) bah-do-po. (E) false hellebore; skunk cabbage.

This plant is of interest chiefly because the Indians employ it as a contraceptive measure (Beowawe, Elko, Eureka, Ruby Valley, Schurz, Upper Reese River, and Wells - P & S). The liquid is made by boiling the root of the plant. A dosage of one teaspoonful three times a day for three weeks was said to insure permanent sterility. In one locality it was said that the decoction is taken daily by both the man and the woman.

The root decoction was further reported as of value for internal medication when taken as a tea for venereal disease (Fallon - P); also a half-cupful of the concentrated solution was said to be an emetic (Gardnerville - W). The raw root was chewed and the juice swallowed for sore throats, inflamed tonsils, and heavy colds (Smokey Valley - S).

Externally, the mashed raw root is applied as a dressing or a poultice for ordinary swellings, sore throat, enlarged neck glands due to tonsilitis, rheumatism, boils, sores, cuts, sore nipples, infections, and blood poisoning (Elko, Fallon, Lovelock, Ft. McDermitt, Nixon, Reno, Schurz, Stewart, Tonopah, and Winnemucca - P & S). The pulped substance applied with friction serves as a liniment (Lovelock, Owyhee, and Reno - P, S & W), although sometimes it is only the root decoction which is used for this purpose (Fallon and Nixon - P).

The pulped root is in favor as a dressing for snakebites (Elko, Nixon, Reno, Ruby Valley, and Summit Lake - P & S). A Paiute at Summit Lake places such faith in this treatment that he stores quantities of the sliced and dried roots. When the occasion arises he grinds the root segments and moistens the material with water to make the dressing.

Dry, powdered root sometimes is sprinkled on sores to promote healing (Reno and Winnemucca - P & W).

WYETHIA AMPLEXICAULIS Nutt. Compositae

(S) be-ah-kuk; coo-see ah-kuk. (E) mule ears.

The resinous roots are ground and soaked in water to prepare a solution which is taken as an emetic (Austin and Owyhee - P & S).

As a compounded remedy for syphilis see Populus trichocarpa, and as a wash for measles see Purshia tridentata.

The pulped root sometimes serves as a poultice on swellings (Ruby Valley - S).

WYETHIA MOLLIS A. Gray Compositae

(P) ah-kuk; coo-see ah-kuk. (S) be-ah ah-kuk. (W) shugil. (E) woolly mule ears.

The root decoction is used principally as a physic or emetic, the dosage being about a half-cupful (Gardnerville, Lovelock, Upper Reese River, and Yerington - P, S & W). For this purpose there is indication that the solution should be boiled sufficiently to become quite concentrated.

A weaker solution of the decoction is taken for venereal disease, tuberculosis, blood tonic, and colds (Yerington - P).

A compounded remedy to be taken as a tea for colds and fevers is prepared by boiling the chopped roots of the Wyethia with terminal twigs of Juniperus utahensis (Yerington - P).

ZIGADENUS PANICULATUS S. Wats. Liliaceae

(P) koggie-a-den-up; see-goh-oh; tah-beese-e-goh.

(S) tah-bah-she-go; tah-vah-see-go. (W) koh-gah-des-ma.

(E) foothill death camas.

The bulb of this plant has a quite general use by members of all three tribes throughout the State. Ordinarily the raw bulb is crushed to make wet dressings or poultices for rheumatism, sprains, lameness, neuralgia, toothache, or any sort of swelling. In one case it was reported that ordinary tobacco could be mixed with the pulped material (Owyhee - P). Sometimes the bulbs are roasted before being crushed and then are applied as hot poultices (Reno and Wells - P & S).

Although the Indians are well aware of the poisonous nature of these plants, there are individuals who prepare an emetic tea by boiling the bulbs (Owyhee, Summit Lake, and Upper Reese River - P & S).

(See under the following species).

ZIGADENUS VENENOSUS S. Wats. Liliaceae

(P) koggie-a-den-up; see-go oh-buh. (E) meadow death camas.

The bulb of this species, similarly to the preceding one, is crushed raw for wet dressings or poultices to be used on burns, rattlesnake bites, rheumatic pains, and various swellings. It was reported from Fallon, Ft. McDermitt, Hawthorne, Nixon, and Schurz.

Judging from the similarity of the names applied by the Indians to the two species, it would seem doubtful if they distinguish between them for the purposes of their remedies.

UNDETERMINED PLANTS

(S) goos-pah.

Nothing could be learned about the plant except that it was used for the treatment of venereal disease (Ely).

(S) coo-see gee-nobe. Umbelliferae

The root resembled that of Angelica but was not aromatic.

The raw leaves and roots were crushed and applied as a wet dressing for swellings and venereal sores (Beatty).

(P) nut-sigh-noob.

The plant was described as being an evergreen shrub, about a foot high, which grows in one canyon of the Pine Nut Range bordering Smith Valley.

The stems and leaves are boiled to make a tea which is taken as a physic.

(P) tuh-botza-yo-caw-son. (S) timbe-boon-goo. (E) lichen.

The black, orange, and green lichens are scraped from rocks and soaked overnight in cold water. The solution then is taken internally to stop diarrhea (Tonopah - S).

Another report indicated that the powdered material was applied as a healing agent to sores, especially mouth sores of children (Fallon - P).

See also under Cowania mexicana.

MEDICINAL INDEX

INDEX OF SCIENTIFIC, COMMON, AND INDIAN NAMES OF PLANTS

pah-ronzee-ah (S) (Achillea lanulosa) 31.

pah-sag-ee-dah (S) (Iris missouriensis) 89.

pah-sag-ee-duh (S) (Iris missouriensis) 89.

pah-sag-e-dump (S) (Iris missouriensis) 89.

pah-sag-gee-gee (S) (Iris missouriensis) 89.

pah-see-toob-ah (P) (Iris missouriensis) 89.

pah-too-bah (P) (Paeonia brownii) 110.

pah-vah-bah-hoe-be (S) (Tetradymia canescens) 144.

pah-vah-hobe (S) (Artemisia gnaphalodes) 40.

pah-wadz-oh-buh (P) (Artemisia gnaphalodes) 40.

pah-wah-cape (P) (Osmorhiza occidentalis) 109.

pah-wah-capish (P) (Osmorhiza occidentalis) 109.

pah-wah-cub (P) (Aquilegia formosa) 37.

pah-wah-gah-bish (P) (Aquilegia formosa) 37.

pah-wah-gah-bish (P) (Osmorhiza occidentalis) 109.

pah-wah-gopish (P) (Gilia aggregata) 76.

pah-wah-gum (S) (Aquilegia formosa) 37.

pah-wah-gumb (P) (Aquilegia formosa) 37.

pah-wah-pee (P) (Libocedrus decurrens) 100.

pah-wah-zip (S) (Artemisia dracunculoides) 39.

pah-wap-o-ruitz (Moapa P) (Juniperus communis v. saxatilis) 91.

pah-wat-sov (P) (Artemisia dracunculoides) 39.

pah-wavvy (P) (Artemisia tridentata) 44.

pah-wee-ah (P) (Rumex crispus) 131.

pah-wee-ub (P) (Rumex crispus) 131.

pah-wy-give (P) (Veratrum californicum) 147.

tohn-quah-zip (S) (Prunus virginiana v. demissa) 123.

toh-quoh-bag-um (S) (Penstemon eatoni) 114.

toh-quoh-quah (P) (Nicotiana attenuata) 106.

toh-quoh-wat-ziv (Moapa P) (Penstemon sp.) 114.

toh-sa (P) (Leptotaenia multifida) 97.

toh-sah (S) (Leptotaenia multifida) 97.

toh-sah-ah (P) (Leptotaenia multifida) 97.

toh-see-ten-ava (P) (Mentha canadensis) 104.

toh-sup (P & S) (Leptotaenia multifida) 97.

toh-tee-tonega (P) (Achillea lanulosa) 31.

toh-tee-tone-e-gah (P) (Achillea lanulosa) 31.

toh-yuh-tu-yuh-bu-huh (S) (Berberis repens) 51.

tok-quee (S) (Astragalus spp.) 50.

tone-oh-bee (P) (Sarcobatus vermiculatus) 138.

tone-quish-up (S) (Prunus virginiana v. demissa) 123.

too-bap-ee (S) (Cercocarpus ledifolius) 53.

toobe (P) (Cercocarpus ledifolius) 53.

too-be (S) (Cercocarpus ledifolius) 53.

toobe-buh-ah (P) (Cercocarpus ledifolius) 53.

too-bee (P) (Pinus monophylla) 117.

too-bee-boh-ah (S) (Cercocarpus ledifolius) 53.

too-bee-man-a-ba (P) (Gilia filifolia v. sparsiflora) 80.

too-bee-man-ob (P) (Erigeron concinnus v. aphanactis) 70.

too-bee she-gin-oop (P) (Salvia carnosa) 136.

too-bee toc-ben-aba (P) (Gilia filifolia v. sparsiflora) 80.

too-boozie (P) (Cyperus esculentus) 107.

too-buzz-sah-wop (P) (Penstemon deustus) 112.

too-buzz-see-be (P) (Monardella odoratissima) 105.

too-buzz-see-bee (P & S) (Penstemon deustus) 112.

too-du-zip (S) (Iva axillaris) 90.

too-ee (S) (Orobanche californica) 108.

too-goot-se-ooh-goope (P) (Gutierrezia sarothrae) 82.

too-ha-babba (P) (Iva axillaris) 90.

too-hah-see-goop-ee (P) (Tetradymia comosa v. tetrameres) 144.

too-hoo (P) (Orobanche californica) 108.

too-man-aba (P) (Gilia filifolia v. sparsiflora) 80.

too-man-abbe (P) (Lygodesmia spinosa) 102.

toom-bee-see-bupe (S) (Gutierrezia sarothrae) 82.

too-nambe (S) (Cercocarpus ledifolius) 53.

too-pee (P & S) (Cercocarpus ledifolius) 53.

too-rombe (S) (Ephedra viridis) 68.

too-roop-ee (P) (Ephedra viridis) 68.

too-toom-be (S) (Ephedra viridis) 68.

too-toop-ee (P) (Ephedra viridis) 68.

too-vah-saah (P) (Cuscuta spp.) 63.

too-vah-sah (S) (Veratrum californicum) 147.

too-wan-oo-pah (P) (Lygodesmia spinosa) 103.

tot-zip (S) (Holodiscus discolor v. dumosus) 88.

toya-abba-hobe (S) (Monardella odoratissima) 105.

toya-abba-hobe (S) (Salvia carnosa) 136.

toyabe-behobe (S) (Artemisia nova) 43.

toya-dimba-wah-rumb (S) (Heuchera rubescens) 87.