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A SYNOPSIS;

or,

SYSTEMATIC CATALOGUE

OF THE

MEDICINAL PLANTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

BY

A. CLAPP, M. D.

PRESENTED TO THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION,

AT ITS SESSION OF MAY, 1852.

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1852.
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A SYNOPSIS;
OR,
SYSTEMATIC CATALOGUE
OF THE
INDIGENOUS AND NATURALIZED, FLOWERING AND FILICOID
(EXOGENS, ENDOGENS, AND ACROGENS),
MEDICINAL PLANTS OF THE UNITED STATES.
WITH THEIR
LOCALITIES, BOTANICAL AND MEDICAL REFERENCES, AND A SHORT
ACCOUNT OF THEIR MEDICINAL PROPERTIES.
BEING
A REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE
ON
Indigenous Medical Botany and Materia Medica for 1850-51.
BY A. CLAPP, M. D., CHAIRMAN.

The design of this synopsis is to give a general and comprehensive view, or systematic catalogue of the phanogamous and filicoid medicinal plants of the United States. Although there are several good local catalogues, there is none that includes all the medicinal plants of this country. And no catalogue, (with two exceptions,) or work on medical botany, has followed the arrangement of the natural orders adopted by Drs. Torrey and Gray, in their excellent work on American Botany, which is mainly founded on that of De Candolle; modified, however, to suit the progress which the science of botany has made since the publication of the Théorie Élémentaire of that distinguished botanist.

Dr. Lindley, in his elaborate and valuable work, The Vegetable Kingdom, has employed a method of arrangement widely different from that of his two previous works (The Introduction to the Natural System of Botany, and the Natural System of Botany), which the eminent and accomplished author admits is more artificial on account of the grouping of the orders into alliances, that are founded on a few characters, without much regard, in many instances, to the true
affinities of the orders, and not unfrequently widely separating those that are most nearly allied. However convenient such an arrangement may be for the purpose of determining to what alliance or order an unknown plant belongs, it is peculiarly objectionable in a system of medical botany, as active or medicinal properties are frequently found to have a close relation with structural or botanical affinities. This is the system or mode of arrangement (in a reverse order), with a few modifications and changes of some of the names of the alliances, adopted by Dr. Griffith, in his valuable work on medical botany. This is to be regretted, not only on account of often separating nearly related orders, but also because it differs from the works of our ablest and most eminent botanists which are in common use with botanists and the students of botany in this country. Although the termination *aceae*, affixed to the typical genus for the distinctive termination of the name of the order, has been generally adopted by the botanists of the United States; yet no one except Dr. Griffith has followed Dr. Lindley in changing the old and very appropriate names—as *Cruciferae* for *Brasicaceae*, *Leguminoseae* for *Fabaceae*, *Labiateae* for *Apiaceae*, and *Compositae* for *Asteraceae*. These faults, if they may be so called, are mentioned with regret; but they render that otherwise excellent and elaborate work inconvenient to the student of botany who has been accustomed to works in which a different and more natural system of arrangement is followed.

In this synopsis, I have strictly followed the arrangement of the orders, and the genera and species under them, of Dr. Gray's excellent *Manual of the Botany of the Northern United States*. Torrey and Gray's *Flora of North America*, Torrey's *Flora of New York*, and Wood's *Botanical Class-Book*, have mainly the same arrangement.

Botanical references are given to most of the older and original works on American botany, and to a few later ones in which good detailed descriptions are found; and all the important synonyms are mentioned, so there can be no doubt as to the identity of the plant. The references may appear to some as needlessly extended; but to a botanist, they give, at a glance, a kind of history, or rather as it were a genealogy of the species—by whom first named and described—the principal works in chronological order in which it has since been described, and the changes of name, if any, it has undergone.

The claims of priority, and the synonymy of the plants of the
Northern States, and the Southern as far as the Composite inclusive, are now, in almost all cases, accurately determined and settled. For this very important service we are greatly indebted to the able and persevering researches of Drs. Torrey and Gray. Hence the specific names, as far as they are now established, will probably remain hereafter unchanged by any competent and trustworthy botanist.

All the common or popular names of plants are mentioned that are believed to be current in any part of the United States; but, as the same name is frequently given to different plants in different places, and the same plant is known by different names in different sections of the country, they cannot, in many instances, be considered worthy of much confidence in determining what plants they are intended to designate. Many of the names of Rafinesque, sometimes sixteen to a plant, are not mentioned, as they would rather perplex than assist in identifying any particular plant.

For the localities of plants, I have been mainly indebted to the excellent and very elaborate work of Drs. Torrey and Gray, the Flora of North America, as far as published; to Michaux, Pursh, Elliot, &c., to several local catalogues; and for those of the plants in the vicinity of New Albany, Indiana, to my personal observation.

Dr. Gray, in the preface of his Manual of the Botany of the Northern United States, observes: "Although I do not formally include Indiana, yet its botany apparently belongs quite as much to our northern district as to the western, that of the upper Mississippi, to which Illinois clearly belongs." New Albany being situated in the southern part of the State, lat. 38° 18', is almost as far south as the middle of the State of Virginia, and is near the boundaries of the northern, southern, and western botanical regions. In giving the localities of plants, vicinity of New Albany denotes the plants found within twenty miles of this place, and on the north side of the Ohio River; that is, a semicircle of twenty miles radius. Within the last twenty years, I have collected and determined in this locality upwards of nine hundred species of flowering and filicoid plants, of which three hundred and thirteen have reputed medicinal properties, and are included in this synopsis.

Very few medical references are given to foreign works for the medical properties of our strictly indigenous plants, as they generally contain no information that is not derived from American authors cited in this synopsis. On the other hand, better and more particular accounts of the properties of our naturalized plants are
often found in the works of European authors than in those of this country. I have aimed to give references to all American authorities, that are entitled to any confidence, that I have had access to, yet I have reason to suspect that some valuable articles and notices, especially in the numerous medical periodicals, have not come to my knowledge, or have been overlooked. The references are, as far as possible, arranged in chronological order, or in the order of the dates of the editions of the works cited.

No plants are included in this catalogue that are not indigenous or naturalized in some parts of the United States, or that have not at least some reputed medical virtues. Others, however valuable they may be on account of their economical uses, are wholly excluded. Yet it will be seen that some have been admitted on very slight if not doubtful medical testimony. It has, however, in most instances, been deemed better to state the little that is known or reported of their properties, than to omit them entirely. Rafinesque, an ingenious but injudicious botanist (who created many new species out of the slightest variations of plants, which have not received the sanction of other botanists), was not a physician, and is not entitled to much confidence in regard to the properties of plants, when unsupported by other authorities; yet, as his account of them in his Medical Flora was mostly compiled from preceding writers—mostly from Schoepf, Thacher, Bigelow, Ives, and the two Bartons—it is, therefore, worthy of more credit than it could otherwise claim. Notwithstanding its extent, nearly two hundred species of North American plants found in catalogues and works on medical botany have not been included in this synopsis. Some of them are valuable only on account of their economical uses, and the knowledge of the properties of the others is extremely vague and questionable.

The total number of plants contained in this catalogue is five hundred and fifty-six, of which four hundred and seventy-six are indigenous; a few of them are also indigenous in other parts of the world. Eighty species are naturalized or introduced plants, most of them from Europe.

A comparison of the number of plants of this synopsis, and those in the vicinity of New Albany, with the two valuable catalogues of New York and South Carolina (the former by Dr. C. A. Lee, and the latter by Dr. F. P. Porcher) leads to the following results:—

The total number of indigenous and naturalized plants contained in this synopsis 556
The number of these growing in the vicinity of New Albany 313
The number of plants in Dr. Lee’s Catalogue of the Medical Plants of New York (omitting a few that are rather economical than medicinal) 366
Plants of Dr. Lee’s Catalogue found in the vicinity of New Albany (nearly two-thirds) 229
Total number of plants of South Carolina in Dr. Porcher’s Catalogue 464
Of which are cultivated exotics or non-medicinal 55
Indigenous and naturalized medicinal plants of South Carolina 409
Medicinal plants of Dr. Porcher’s Catalogue growing in the vicinity of New Albany (nearly three-fifths) 238
The number of North American medicinal plants described or noticed in Dr. Griffith’s Medical Botany 369

My own experience of the medical properties of our indigenous plants has been limited to a few; and, excepting those that are in common use, such as Spigelia, Serpantaria, &c., I have had the most acquaintance with the Cimicifuga racemosa, Sanguinaria canadensis, Cerasus serotina (Prunus Virginiana, U.S. Pharm.), Eupatorium perfoliatum, Lobelia inflata, and Asclepias tuberosa.

The brief statements of the medicinal properties of plants, it will be seen, are frequently meagre and unsatisfactory; which, in most instances, is to be attributed to the scanty and imperfect data from which they are derived. However, some of the virtues ascribed to certain plants, especially by the older writers, have been omitted, such as the antiquated notion of the vulnerary powers of many plants as external applications to fresh wounds, and many of the thousand reputed antidotes to the poison of the bites of venomous serpents, &c.

The dose and mode of administration are given whenever any authority is found for them. But not unfrequently when the mode of administration is mentioned, the dose is not stated, or left very indefinite.

The discrepancy of opinion, of competent and honest observers, of the medical virtues of the same plant, is difficult to explain in any other way than that the article employed differs in strength from age, the place of its growth, time of collection, mode of preservation, fresh or dried, &c., or from the dose and mode of administration not being the same.
Although it may be truly affirmed that our vegetable materia medica does not need any increase of the number of its articles, and that retrenchment rather than addition is required, yet "how are we to know what plants are the most proper for the purposes of medicine, until we shall have examined the properties of a great body of vegetables?" (B. S. Bart.) And, as Dr. Bigelow observes: "It is a subject of some curiosity to consider, if the knowledge of the present materia medica were by any means to be lost, how many of the same articles would again rise into notice and use." Doubtless many of our present remedial agents, and some of the best of them, would not soon be reinstated, while many now unknown, or little appreciated, might take their places. It is comparatively a short time since the properties of the Peruvian bark became known, and only about thirty years since its active principle, quinine, was discovered and separated from it. May we not hope, in the multitude of plants now known—exceeding ninety thousand species—to find some substitute for it, and discover many other valuable medicinal agents now unknown?

In conclusion, I have to state that this synopsis, imperfect as it is, has required much more labour than was anticipated. It was commenced under the conviction that such a catalogue would be convenient and useful to the students of our indigenous medical botany, as a guide to the principal sources of information in this interesting and too much neglected department of medicine; and should it in any degree answer that purpose, I shall feel amply compensated for the trouble of preparing it.

_A List of the principal Botanical Works cited in this Synopsis, in chronological order._

L. or Linn. Sp.—Carolus Linnaeus Species Plantarum, &c., 1753; 2d edition, 1762–63.


Michx. F. Sylv.—The North American Sylva, or a Description of
the Forest Trees of the United States, Canada, and Nova Scotia, by F. Andreas Michaux, 2 vols. 1819.

Ell. Sk.—A Sketch of the Botany of South Carolina and Georgia, by Stephen Elliott, 1st vol. 1821—2d vol. 1824.


Big. Fl. Bost.—Florula Bostoniensis, a Collection of Plants of Boston and its Vicinity, by Jacob Bigelow, M. D., 2d edition, 1824.


Torr. Comp.—A Compendium of the Flora of the Northern and Middle States, by John Torrey, M. D., 1826.


Darl. Fl. Cest.—Flora Cestrica, or Plants of Chester County, Pa., by Wm. Darlington, M. D., 2d edition, 1837.

Torr. and Gr.—Flora of North America, by John Torrey and Asa Gray, as far as the Composite inclusive, 1838–1842.

Eat. Man.—North American Botany of Native and Common Cultivated Plants, by Amos Eaton and John Wright, M. D., 1840.


Wood’s Class-Book.—A Class-Book of Botany, with a Flora of the Northern, Middle, and Western States, by Alphonso Wood, A. M., 2d edition, 1847.


Gray's Gen. Illust.—Genera Florae Americæ Boreali Orientalis Illustrata. The Genera of the Plants of the United States, illustrated by Isaac Sprague, with descriptions by Asa Gray, M. D., 2 vols., 1849. (To be continued.)


A List of Local Catalogues.

Catalogue of the Native Phænogamous Plants and Ferns of Kentucky, by C. W. Short, M. D., 1833, and four supplements.


A Catalogue of Plants, Native and Naturalized, in the Vicinity of Columbus, Ohio, by W. S. Sullivant, 1840.

Florula Lancastriensis, comprising nearly all the Flowering and Filicoid Plants growing naturally within the limits of Fairfield County, Ohio, with Notes of such as are Medicinal, by Dr. J. M. Bigelow, 1841.

Catalogue of Plants, Native and Naturalized, collected in the Vicinity of Cincinnati, Ohio, during the years 1834–1844, by Thomas G. Lea.

A List of the Plants growing Spontaneously in the Vicinity of Quincy, Florida, by A. W. Chapman, M. D., 1845.

Plants of Wisconsin, by J. A. Lapham, Proceedings of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, 1850.

List of the principal Medical Authorities referred to in this Synopsis.

Schœpf, Mat. Med.—Materia Medica Americana Potissimum Regni Vegetabilis, Erlang, 1787.

Bart. Coll.—Collections for an Essay towards a Materia Medica of the United States, in two parts, by Benjamin Smith Barton, M. D., 3d edition, with additions, Philada. 1810.


Drake, Pict. Cin.—Natural and Statistical View, or Picture of Cincinnati and the Miami Country, by Daniel Drake, M. D. (This work contains the earliest Catalogue of Western Medical Plants.)

Big. Med. Bot.—American Medical Botany, being a Collection of the Native Medicinal Plants of the United States, with coloured engravings, by Jacob Bigelow, M. D., 3 vols. 1817-1820.

Big. Seq.—A Treatise on the Materia Medica, intended as a Sequel to the Pharmacopoeia of the United States, by Jacob Bigelow, M. D., 1822.


Ains. Mat. Ind.—Materia Indica, or some Account of those Articles which are employed by the Hindoos, &c., in their Medicine, Arts, and Agriculture, by Whitlow Ainslie, M. D., 2 vols., London, 1826.


Lind. Fl. Med.—Flora Medica, or Botanical Account of all the more important Plants used in Medicine, &c., by John Lindley, Ph. D., F. R. S., London, 1838.

Per. Mat. Med.—The Elements of Materia Medica and Therapeu-
ties, by Jonathan Percira, M.D., F.R.S., 1st American from the
2d London edition, 2 vols., with Notes and Additions, by Joseph
Carson, M. D., 1843.
Royle, Mat. Med.—Materia Medica and Therapeutics, &c., by J.
Forbes Royle, M. D., F. R. S., edited by Joseph Carson, M. D.,
1847.
Lind. Veg. King.—The Vegetable Kingdom, or the Structure,
Classification, and Uses of Plants, by John Lindley, Ph. D., &c.,
Griff. Med. Bot.—Medical Botany, or Description of the more Im-
portant Plants used in Medicine, &c., by R. Eglesfeld Griffith,
M. D., 1847.
Lee, Cat. Med. Pl. N. Y.—A Catalogue of the Medicinal Plants,
Indigenous and Exotic, growing in the State of New York, with
a Brief Account of their Composition and Medical Properties, by
Charles A. Lee, M. D., 1848.
Indigenous Medical Botany, by N. S. Davis, M. D., Chairman,
Transactions of the American Medical Association, vol. I. p. 301,
1848—vol. II. p. 663, 1849.
dicinal Plants of South Carolina, by Francis P. Porcher, M. D.,
dicinal Botany of Massachusetts, by Stephen W. Williams, M. D.,
Plants, by Eli Ives, M. D., Chairman of the Committee on Indi-
III. p. 311.
J. M. Big. List Med. Pl. Ohio.—List of the Medicinal Plants of Ohio
not embraced in Wood and Bache’s U. S. Dispensatory, contain-
ing, as far as known, a Brief Account of their Properties, 1849.
U. S. Dis.—The Dispensatory of the United States, by George B.
Dung. Therap.—General Therapeutics and Materia Medica, by Rob-
Mitch. Therap.—Materia Medica and Therapeutics, by Thomas D.
Mitchell, M. D., 1850.
List of the Medical Periodicals that have been examined (several valuable Journals have not been accessible).


Med. Exam.—The Medical Examiner and Record of Medical Science, Philada., 1838–50 (a part only has been examined).

Bost. Med. and Surg. Journ.—The Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, Boston, 1828–50 (some of the later numbers only have been examined).


West. Lancet.—The Western Lancet and Hospital Reporter, Cincinnati, Ohio, 1845–50.
A CONSPECTUS

OF THE
ORDERS, GENERA, AND SPECIES OF THE INDIGENOUS AND NATURALIZED MEDICINAL PLANTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Nat. signifies a naturalized plant. S. a Southern plant, not found in the Northern and Middle States.

CLASS I.—EXOGENS, or DICOTYLEDONS.

SUB-CLASS I.—ANGIOSPERMS.

DIVISION I.—POLYPETALÆ.

Ord. 1. Ranunculaceæ, Juss.

*Clematis*, L. viorna, L. Virginiana, L. crispa, L. S.

*Pulsatilla*, Tourn. patens, Mill.

*Anemone*, L. nemorosa, L.

*Hepatica*, Dill. triloba, Chaix.


*Caltha*, L. palustris, L.

*Trollius*, L. laxus, Salisb.

*Coptis*, Salisb. trifolia, Salisb.

*Helleborus*, L. viridis, L. Nat.

*Aquilegia*, L. Canadensis, L.

*Delphinium*, L. Consolida, L. Nat.

*Aconitum*, L. uncinatum, L.

*Zanthorrhiza*, Marsh. apifolia, L’Her.

*Hydrastis*, L. Canadensis, L.

*Actea*, L. rubra, Willd. alba, Big.

*Cimicifuga*, L. racemosa, Ell.

Ord. 2. Magnoliaceæ, Juss.

*Magnolia*, L. glauca, L.
acuminata, L.
Umbrella, Lam.
grandiflora, L. S.
macrophylla, Michx. S.
Liriodendron, L.
Tulipifera, L.
Illicium, L.
Floridanum, Ellis, S.

Ord. 3. Anonaceae, Juss.
Asimina, Adans.
triloba, Dunal.

Ord. 4. Menispermaeæ, Juss.
Menispernum, L.
Canadense, L.

Ord. 5. Berberidaceæ, Vent.
Berberis, L.
vulgaris, L. Nat.
Canadensis, Pursh. S.

Leontice, L.
thalictroides, L.
Jeffersonia, Bart.
diphylla, Pers.
Podophyllum, L.
peltatum, L.

Brasenia, Schreb.
peltata, Pursh.

Ord. 7. Nelumbiaceæ, Bartl.
Nelumbium, Juss.
luteum, Willd.

Nymphaea, Tourn.
odorata, Ait.
Nuphar, Smith.
advena, Ait.

Ord. 9. Sarraceniacæ, De la Pylaë.
Sarracenia, Tourn.
flava, L. S.
variolaris, Michx. S.

Ord. 10. Papaveraceæ, Juss.
Argemone, L.
Mexicana, L. Nat.
Stylophorum, Nutt.
diphyllum, Nutt.
Chelidonium, L.
majus, L. Nat.
Sanguinaria, Dill.
Canadensis, L.

Ord. 11. Fumariaceæ, De C.
Dicentra, Bork.
Cucularia, De C.
Canadensis, De C.
Fumaria, L.
officinalis, L. Nat.

Nasturtium, R. Br.
officinale, R. Br. Nat.
palustra, De C.
hispidum, De C.
natans, De C.
Cardamine, L.
hirsuta, L.
fratensis, L.
Dentaria, L.
diphylla, Michx.
Arabis, L.
lyrata, L.
dentata, T. and G.
levigata, De C.
Canadensis, L.
Barbarea, R. Br.
vulgaris, R. Br. Nat.
Sisymbrium, L.
officinale, Scop. Nat.

Lepidium, L.
Virginicum, L.

Capsella, Vent.
Bursa-pastoris, Møench. Nat.

Ord. 13. Capparidaceæ, Juss.
Gynandropsis, De C.
pentaphylla, De C. Nat.
Polanisia, Raf.
graveolens, Raf.

Ord. 14. Violaceæ, De C.
Viola, L.
sagittata, Ait.
cuculata, Ait.
palmata, L.
pedata, L.
pubescens, Ait.
tricolor, L. Nat.

Ord. 15. Cistaceæ, Juss.
Helianthemum, Tourn.
Canadense, Michx.
corymbosum, Michx.

Ord. 16. Droseraceæ, De C.
Drosera, L.
rotundifolia, L.

Ord. 17. Hypericaceæ, Juss.
Ascyrum, L.
Crux-andreeæ, L.
Hypericum, L.
perforatum, L. Nat.
Sarothra, Michx.

Ord. 18. Caryophyllaceæ, Juss.
Saponaria, L.
officinale, L. Nat.

Silene, L.
Pennsylvanica, Michx.
Virginica, L.

Lychnis, Tourn.
githago, Lam. Nat.

Portulacca, Tourn.
oleracea, L. Nat.

Ord. 20. Malvaceæ, Juss.
Abutilon, Tourn.
Avicennæ, Gært. Nat.

Sida, L.
spinosa, L.
Napœa, Clayt.
dioica, L.
Malva, L.
rotundifolia, L. Nat.
sylvestris, L. Nat.

Althea, L.
officinalis, L. Nat.
Hibiscus, L.
Virginicus, L.
Moscheutos, L.

Ord. 21. Tiliaceæ, Juss.
Tilia, L.
Americana, L.

Ord. 22. Meliaceæ, Juss.
Melia, L.
Azedarach, L. Nat. S.

Ord. 23. Geraniaceæ, Juss.
Geranium, L.
maculatum, L.
Carolinianum, L.
Robertianum, L.
Ord. 24. Oxalidaceae, De C.
   Oxalis, L.
       acetosella, L.
       violacea, L.
       stricta, L.

Ord. 25. Zygophyllaceae, R. Br.
   Larrea, Cav.
       Mexicana, Moric.
   Guaiacum, Plumier.
       sanctum, L.
       angustifolium, Engelm.

   Impatiens, L.
       pallida, Nutt.
       fulva, Nutt.

Ord. 27. Zanthoxylaceae, Nees and Mart.
   Zanthoxylum, L.
       Americanum, Mill.
       Carolinianum, Lam. S.
   Ptelea, L.
       trifoliata, L.

Ord. 28. Anacardiaceae, R. Br.
   Rhus, L.
       typhina, L.
       glabra, L.
       copallina, L.
       venenata, De C.
       pumila, Mielx. S.
   Toxicodendron, L.

Ord. 29. Aceraceae, Juss.
   Acer, L.
       Pennsylvanicum, L.
       rubrum, L.

Ord. 30. Sapindaceae, Juss.
   Aesculus, L.
       glabra, Willd.
       flava, Ait.
   Pavia, L. S.
   Cardiospermum, L.
       Halicacabum, L. Nat. and Ind. S.

Ord. 31. Celastraceae, R. Br.
   Celastrus, L.
       scandens, L.
   Euonymus, Tourn.
       atropurpureus, Jacq.
       Americanus, L.

Ord. 32. Rhamnaceae, Juss.
   Rhamnus, L.
       catharticus, L. Nat.
   Ceanothus, L.
       Americanus, L.

Ord. 33. Vitaceae, Juss.
   Ampelopsis, Michx.
       quinquesfolia, Michx.

Ord. 34. Polygalaceae, Juss.
   Polygala, Tourn.
       sanguinea, L.
       Senega, L.
       polygama, Walt.
       paucifolia, Willd.

Ord. 35. Leguminosae, Juss.
   Robinia, L.
       Pseudacacia, L.
   Tephrosia, Pers.
       Virginiana, Pers.
   Baptisia, Vent.
       tinctoria, R. Br.
leucantha, T. and G. leucophea, Nutt.
*Cassia*, L.
Marilandica, L.
chamaecrista, L.
occidentalis, L. S.

*Cerasus*, Tourn.
serotina, De C.
*Spirea*, L.
opulifolia, L.
tomentosa, L.
lobata, Murr.
*Gillenia*, Mœch.
trifoliata, Mench.
stipulacea, Nutt.
*Agrimonia*, Tourn.
Eupatoria, L.
parviflora, Ait.
*Sanguisorba*, L.
*Canadensis*, L.
*Geum*, L.
Virginianum, L.
rivale, L.
*Potentilla*, L.
Norvegica, L.
*Canadensis*, L.
*Comarum*, L.
palustre, L.
*Fragaria*, Tourn.
Virginiana, Ehr.
*Rubus*, L.
strigosus, Michx.
occidentalis, L.
villosus, Ait.
*Canadensis*, L.
*Pyrus*, L.
Americana, De C.

*Calycanthus*, L.
floridus, L. S.

*Lythrum*.
hyssopifolia, L.
*Salicaria*, L.
alatum, Pursh.

*Epilobium*, L.
coloratum, Muhl.
*Enothera*, L.
biennis, L.
*Ludwigia*, L.
palustris, Ell.

*Opuntia*, Tourn.
vulgaris, Mill.

*Carica*, Willd.
Papaya, Willd. Nat. S.

Ord. 42. *Cucurbitaceae*, Juss.
*Sicyos*, L.
angulatus, L.
*Melothria*, L.
pendula, L. S.

Ord. 43. *Saxifragaceae*, Juss.
*Heuchera*, L.
Americana, L.
villosa, Michx. S.
*Hydrangea*, Gronov.
arborescens, L.
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Ord. 44. Hamamelaceæ, R. Br.
Hamamelis, L.
Virginica, L.

Ord. 45. Umbelliferae, Juss.
Sanicula, Tourn.
Canadensis, L.
Marilandica, L.
Eryngium, Tourn.
aquaticum, L.
foetidum, L. S.
Daucus, Tourn.
Carota, L. Nat.

Heracleum, L.
lanatum, Michx.
Archangelica, Hoffm.
atropurpurea, Hoffm.
Ligusticum, L.
acteifolium, Michx.
Æthusa, L.
Cynapium, L. Nat.
Cicuta, L.
maculata, L.
Helosciadium, Koch.
nodiflorum, L. S.
Conium, L.
maculatum, L. Nat.

Ord. 46. Araliaceæ, Juss.
Aralia, L.
racemosa, L.
nudicaulis, L.
hispida, Michx.
spinosa, L.
Panax, L.
quinquefolium, L.

Ord. 47. Cornaceæ, De C.
Cornus, Tourn.
alternifolia, L.
circinata, L'Her.

sericea, L.
paniculata, L'Her.
Florida, L.

Division II.—Monopetalæ.

Ord. 48. Caprifoliaceæ, Juss.
Lonicera, L.
sempervirens, Ait.
Diervilla, Tourn.
trifida, Møench.
Triosteum, L.
perfoliatum, L.
angustifolium, L.
Sambucus, L.
Canadensis, L.
pubens, Michx.
Viburnum, L.
prunifolium, L.
Lentago, L.
dentatum, L.

Ord. 49. Rubiaceæ, Juss.
Galium, L.
Aparine, L.
asprellum, Michx.
trifidum, L.
circaeaus, Michx.
Cephalanthus, L.
occidentalis, L.
Mitchella, L.
repens, L.
Spigelia, L.
Marilandica, L.

Ord. 50. Valerianaceæ, De C.
Valeriana, Tourn.
pauciflora, Michx.
sylvatica, Rich.

Ord. 51. Compositæ, Juss.
Vernonia, Schreb.
REPORT ON MEDICAL BOTANY.

Noveboracensis, Willd.
fasciculata, Michx.

Liatris, Schreb.
squarrosa, Willd.
scariosa, Willd.
spicata, Willd.
graminifolia, Willd.

Eupatorium, Tourn.
purpureum, L.
teucrifolium, Willd.
rotundifolium, L.

Sessilifolium, L.
perfoliatum, L.
ageratoides, L.

aromaticum, L.

Tussilago, Tourn.
Farfara, L. Nat.

Sericocarpus, Nees.
tortifolius, Nees. S.

Aster, L.
cordifolius, L.

Nove-Anglie, L.

Erigeron, L.
Canadense, L.
bellidifolium, Muhl.

Philadelphicum, L.

annuum, Pers.

strigosum, Muhl.

Solidago, L.
rigida, L.

odora, Ait.

Baccharis, L.

halimifolia, L.

Pterocaïlon, Ell.

pycnostacyum, Ell. S.

Plucheia, Cass.
camphorata, De C.

Inula, L.

Helenium, L. Nat.

Silphium, L.

laciniatum, L.

terebinthinaceum, L.

perfoliatum, L.

Ambrosia, Tourn.

trifida, L.

Echinacea, Möench.

purpurea, Möench.

Rudbeckia, L.

laciniate, L.

Verbena, L.

Virginica, L.

Helienium, L.

autunnale, L.

Maruta, Cass.

Cotula, De C.

Achillea, L.

Millefolium, L. Nat.

Leucanthemum, Tourn.

vulgar, Lam. Nat.

Tanacetum, L.

vulgar, L. Nat.

Artemisia, L.

Canadensis, Michx.
caudata, Michx.

vulgaris, L. Nat.

biennis, Willd.

Absinthium, L. Nat.

Gnaphalium, L.

polycephalum, Michx.

Antennaria, Gaertn.
margaritacea, R. Br.

plantaginifolia, Hook.

Erechtithes, Raf.
hieracifolia, Raf.

Senecio, L.
aureus, L.

Arnica, L.

nudicaulis, Ell. S.
mollis, Hook.

Lappa, Tourn.

major, Gaert. Nat.
Cichorium, Tourn.

Intybus, L. Nat.

Hieracium, Tourn.

venosum, L.

Nabalus, Cass.

albus, Hook.

Fraseri, De C.

Taraxacum, Haller.

Dens-Iconis, Desf.

Lactuca, Tourn.

eelongata, Mulh.

Sonchus, L.

oleraceus, L. Nat.

Ord. 52. Lobeliaceae, Juss.

Lobelia, L.

cardinalis, L.

syphilitica, L.

inflata, L.

spicata, Lam.

Ord. 53. Ericaceae, R. Br.

Gaylussacia, H. B. K.

dumosa, T. and G.

frondosa, T. and G.

resinosa, T. and G.

Vaccinium, L.

stamineum, L.

Pennsylvanicum, Lam.

arborcum, Marsh. S.

Aretostaphylos, Adans.

Uva ursi, Spreng.

Gaultheria, Kalm.

procumbens, L.

Epigea, L.

repens, L.

Andromeda, L.

polifolia, L.

Mariana, L.

arborea, L.

angustifolia, Pursh. S.

nitida, Walt. S.

speciosa, Michx. S.

Clethra, L.

alnifolia, L.

Rhododendron, L.

maximum, L.

punctatum, L. S.

Kalmia, L.

latifolia, L.

angustifolia, L.

glauca, Ait.

cuncata, Michx. S.

hirsuta, Walt. S.

Loiseleuria, Desv.

procumbens, Desv.

Ledum, L.

latifolium, Ait.

Pyrola, L.

rotundifolia, L.

Chimaphila, Pursh.

umbellata, Nutt.

maculata, Pursh.

Galax, L.

rotundifolia, Michx. S.

Monotropa, Gronov.

uniflora, L.

Ord. 54. Aquifoliaceae, De C.

Ilex, L.

opaca, Ait.

Dahoon, Walt. S.

Cassena, Walt. S.

myrtifolia, Walt. S.

Prinos, L.

verticillatus, L.

lævigatus, Pursh.

glaber, L.

Ord. 55. Ebenaceae, Vent.

Diospyros, L.

Virginiana, L.
Ord. 56. STYRACEÆ, Rich.
   *Hopea*, L.
   *tinctoria*, L. S.

Ord. 57. SAPOTACEÆ, Juss.
   *Bumelia*, L.
   *lycioides*, Pursh. S.

Ord. 58. PLANTAGINACEÆ, Juss.
   *Plantago*, L.
      major, L. Nat.
      cordata, Lam.
      lanceolata, L. Nat.
      Virginica, L.

Ord. 59. PLUMBAGINACEÆ, Juss.
   *Statice*, Tourn.
      Caroliniana, Walt.

Ord. 60. PRIMULACEÆ, Vent.
   *Anagallis*, Tourn.
      arvensis, L. Nat.

Ord. 61. ORORANCHACEÆ, L. Rich.
   *Epiphagus*, Nutt.
      Virginiana, Bart.
   *Conopholis*, Wallroth.
      Americana, Walt.
   *Aphyllon*, Mitchell.
      uniflorum, T. and G.

Ord. 62. BIGNONIACEÆ, Juss.
   *Bignonia*, L.
      capreolata, L. S.
   *Catalpa*, Scop.
      bignonioides, Walt.
   *Gelsemium*, Juss.
      sempervirens, Ait. S.

Ord. 63. SCROPHULARIACEÆ, Juss.
   *Verbascum*, L.
   *Thapsus*, L. Nat.
   *Blattaria*, L. Nat.
   *Lycnithis*, L. Nat.
   *Linaria*, Tourn.
      vulgaris, Mill. Nat.
   *Scrophularia*, Tourn.
      nodosa, L.
   *Chealone*, Tourn.
      glabra, L.
   *Gratiola*, L.
      Virginiana, L.
      aurea, Muhl.
   *Veronica*, L.
      Virginica, L.
      Americana, Schwein.
      officinalis, L.
      peregrina, L. Nat.

Ord. 64. VERBENACEÆ, Juss.
   *Verbena*, L.
      hastata, L.
      urticifolia, L.
   *Callicarpa*, L.
      Americana, L. S.

Ord. 65. LABIATÆ, Juss.
   *Mentha*, L.
      viridis, L. Nat.
      piperita, L. Nat.
      Canadensis, L.
   *Lycopus*, L.
      Virginicus, L.
      sinuatus, Ell.
   *Origanum*, L.
      vulgare, L. Nat.
   *Collinsonia*, L.
      Canadensis, L.
Ord. 68. Convolvulaceæ, Juss.  
Calytonia, R. Br.  
Sepium, R. Br.  
Convolvulus, L.  
panduratus, L.  
macrohizus, Michx. S.  
nil, L.

Ord. 69. Solanaceæ, Juss.  
Nicotiana, L.  
rustica, L. Nat.  
Datura, L.  
Stramonium, L. Nat.  
Hyoscyamus, Tourn.  
niger, L. Nat.  
Physalis, L.  
viscosa, L.

Solanum, L.  
Dulcamara, L. Nat.  
nigrum, L. Nat.  
Carolinense, L.  
mammosum, L. S.  
Virginianum, L. S.

Ord. 70. Gentianaceæ, Juss.  
Sabbatia, Adans.  
angularis, Pursh.  
Erythrea, Pers.  
Centaurium, Pers.  
Gentiana, L.  
quinqueflora, Lam.  
crinita, Fröel.  
Saponaria, L.  
ochroleuca, Fröel.  
Frasera, Walt.  
Carolinensis, Walt.  
Menyanthes, Tourn.  
trifoliata, L.

Ord. 67. Polemoniaceæ, Juss.  
Polemonium, Tourn.  
reptans, L.

Ord. 71. Apocynaceæ, Juss.  
Apocynum, Tourn.
androssemifolium, L.  
cannabinum, L.  
*Forsteronia*, De C.  
difformis, Walt. S.

Ord. 72. **Asclepiadaceæ, R. Br.**  
*Asclepias*, L.  
Cornutii, Decaisne.  
incarnata, L.  
tuberosa, L.  
*Gonolobus*, Michx.  
macrophyllus, Michx.

Ord. 76. **Amaranthaceæ, Juss.**  
*Achyranthes*, L.  
repens, Ell. Nat.? S.

Ord. 77. **Phytolaccaceæ, R. Br.**  
*Phytolaca*, Tourn.  
decandra, L.

Ord. 78. **Polygonaceæ, Juss.**  
*Polygonum*, L.  
Persicaria, L. Nat.  
Hydropiper, L.  
ampelium, L.  
aviculare, L. Nat.  
Virginianum, L.  
*Rumex*, L.  
Hydropapathum, Hud.  
obtusifolius, L. Nat.  
crispus, L Nat.  
sanguineus, L. Nat.  
Acetosella, L. Nat.?

Ord. 79. **Lauraceæ, Juss.**  
*Sassafras*, Nees.  
officinale, Nees.  
*Benzoin*, Nees.  
odoriferum, Nees.

Ord. 80. **Thymeleaceæ, Juss.**  
*Dirca*, L.  
palustris, L.

Ord. 81. **Loranthaceæ, Juss.**  
*Viscum*, L.  
flavescens, Pursh.
Ord. 82. **Ulmaceæ, Mirbel.**

*Ulmus, L.*
- *fulva, Michx.*
- *Celtis, Tourn.*
- *occidentalis, L.*

rubra, L.
- *palustris, Du Roi.*
- *Castanea, Tourn.*
- *pumila, Michx.*
- *Corylus, Tourn.*
- *rostrata, Ait.*

Ord. 83. **Saururaceæ, Rich.**

*Saururus, L.*
- *cernuus, L.*

Ord. 84. **Callitrichaceæ, Link.**

*Callitriche, L.*
- *verna, L.*

Ord. 85. **Euphorbiaceæ, Juss.**

*Euphorbia, L.*
- *Helioscopia, L. Nat.*
- *Peplus, L. Nat.*
- *corollata, L.*
- *Ipecacuanha, L.*
- *maculata, L.*
- *hypericifolia, L.*
- *Stillingia, L.*
- *sylvatica, L. S.*
- *Acalypha, L.*
- *Virginica, L.*

Ord. 86. **Juglandaceæ, De C.**

*Juglans, L.*
- *cinerea, L.*
- *nigra, L.*

Ord. 87. **Cupuliferæ, Rich.**

*Quercus, L.*
- *alba, L.*
- *bicolor, Willd.*
- *Prinus, L.*
- *montana, Willd.*
- *falcata, Michx.*
- *tinctoria, Bartram.*

Ord. 88. **Myricaceæ, L. C. Rich.**

*Myrica, L.*
- *Gale, L.*
- *cerifera, L.*
- *Carolinensis, Willd. S.*
- *Comptonia, Soland.*
- *asplenifolia, Ait.*

Ord. 89. **Betulaceæ, L. C. Rich.**

*Betula, Tourn.*
- *nigra, L.*
- *lenta, L.*
- *Alnus, Tourn.*
- *serrulata, Ait.*

Ord. 90. **Salicaceæ, L. C. Rich.**

*Salix, Tourn.*
- *humilis, Marsh.*
- *eriocephala, Michx.*
- *nigra, Marsh.*
- *Populus, Tourn.*
- *tremuloides, Michx.*
- *balsamifera, L.*
- *candicans, Ait.*

Ord. 91. **Balsamiflue, Blume.**

*Liquidambar, L.*
- *styraciflua, L.*

Ord. 92. **Urticaceæ, Juss.**

*Humulus, L.*
- *Lupulus, L.*
- *Urtica, Tourn.*
dioica, L. Nat.
urens, L. Nat.
Canadensis, L.
Pilea, Lind.
pumila, Lind.

Sub-Class II. —Gymnosperms.

Ord. 93. Coniferae, Juss.
*Pinus*, Tourn.
rigida, Mill.
tæda, L. S.
palustris, L. S.

*Abies*, Tourn.
balsamea, Marsh.
Canadensis, Michx.

*Thuja*, Tourn.
occidentalis, L.

*Cupressus*, Tourn.
thyoides, L.

distichum, Rich.

*Juniperus*, L.
communis, L.
Virginiana, L.

*Taxus*, Tourn.
Canadensis, Willd.

Class II. —Endogens.

Ord. 94. Araceae, Juss.
*Arum*, L.
triphylum, L.
Dracontium, L.

*Peltandra*, Raf.
Virginica, Raf.

*Calla*, L.
palustris, L.

*Symplocarpus*, Salisb.
foetidus, Salisb.

*Acorus*, L.
Calamus, L. Nat.

*Cypripedium*, L.
pubescens, Willd.
spectabile, Swartz.
acaule, Ait.

Ord. 97. Amaryllidaceae, R. Br.

*Agave*, L.
Virginica, L.

*Paneratium*, L.
maritinum, Walt. S.

Ord. 98. Hémodoraceae, R. Br.

*Lachnanthes*, Ell.
tinctoria, Ell.

*Aletris*, L.
farinosa, L.
aurea, Walt.

Ord. 99. Iridaceae, Juss.

*Iris*, L.
versicolor, L.
Virginica, L.
Verna, L. S.
cristata, L.
Sisyrinchium, L.
Bermudiana, L.

Allium, L.
Canadense, Kalm.
cernuum, Roth.
tricoceum, Ait.
Yucca, L.
filamentosa, L. S.
Erythronium, L.
Americanum, Smith.

Ord. 100. Dioscoreaceæ, R. Br.
Dioscorea, Plu nier.
villosa, L.

Ord. 101. Smilaceæ, R. Br.
Smilax, Tourn.
tannoides, L.
glauc, Walt.
Pseudo-China, L.
Trillium, L.
cernuum, L.
crectum, L.
grandiflorum, Salisb.
nivale, Ridd.
erythrocarpum, Michx.
sessile, L.
recurvatum, Beck.
Medeola, Gronov.
Virginica, L.

Ord. 102. Siliaceæ, Juss.
Polygonatum, Tourn.
canaliculatum, Pursh.
pubescentum, Pursh.
Smilacina, Desf.
racemosa, Desf.
Convallaria, L.
majalis, L. S.

Uvularia, L.
grandiflora, Smith.
perfoliata, L.
sessilifolia, L.
Melanthium, Gronov.
Virginicum, L.
Veratrum, Tourn.
viride, Ait.
Amianthium, Gray.
muscostxicum, Gray.
Chamelirium, Willd.
luteum, L.

Ord. 103. Melanthaceæ, R. Br.
Eleocharis, R. Br.
palustris, R. Br.
Scirpus, L.
lacustris, L.

Ord. 104. Cyperaceæ, Juss.
Cynodon, Rich.
Daecylon, Pers. Nat.
Tritiem, L.
repens, L. Nat.

Ord. 105. Gramineæ, Juss.

Class III.—Acrogens.

Ord. 106. Equisetaceæ, De C.
Equisetum, L.
arvense, L.
hyemale, L.

Ord. 107. Filices, Juss.
Polypodium, L.
vulgare, L.
inceanum, Willd.
Pteris, L.  
Osmunda, L.  
aquilina, L.  
spectabilis, Willd.  
Adiantum, L.  
cinnamomea, L.  
pedatum, L.  
Dryopteris, Adans.  
capillus-veneris, L. Nat.?  
Osmund, Swartz.  
Goldiana, Hook.  
Ord. 108. **Lycopodiaceae**,  
Onoclea, L.  
Lycopodium, L.  
sensibilis, L.  
Selago, L.  

(Lycopod, L.)  
Ord. 108. **Lycopodiaceae**,  

<table>
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<th>Orders</th>
<th>Genera</th>
<th>Species</th>
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<td>Polypetalae</td>
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<td>Apetalae</td>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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<td><strong>279</strong></td>
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Indigenous Medicinal Plants . . . 476
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Indigenous and Naturalized Medical Plants in the vicinity of New Albany . . . . 313
CLASS I.—EXOGENS; or, DICOTYLEDONS.

SUB-CLASS I.—ANGIOSPERMS.

DIVISION I.—POLYPETALÆ.


Under the first three species, numerous botanical references are given in chronological order, to enable the student of botany to see, at a glance, in what works he may expect to find a plant described. The first, *C. viorna*, is found in the Middle, Western, and Southern States. The second, *C. Virginiana*, in Canada, and throughout the United States. The third, *C. crispa*, only in the Southern States, and has consequently fewer references, there being no special Floras of the Southern States. Elliot's excellent work on the Botany of South Carolina and Georgia, however, includes most of the Southern plants.


Bot. Ref. Willd. Sp. ii. 1288 (1793); Michx. Fl. i. 318 (1803); Pursh, Fl. ii. 385 (1814); Ell. Sk. ii. 46 (1824); Torr. Comp. 222 (1826); Loud. Encyc. Pl. 482 (1829); Darl. Fl. Cest. 2d ed. 335 (1837); Torrey and Gray, Fl. N. A. i. 9 (1838); Eat. Man. 8th ed. 199 (1840); Wood's Class-Book Bot. 2d ed. 139 (1847); Beck's Bot. 2d ed. 4 (1848); Gray's Man. Bot. i. c. (1848).

In woods and thickets. From Pennsylvania to Georgia, and west to Missouri. Vicinity of New Albany—not frequent.


Med. Prop. See *C. crispa*.

*C. Virginiana*, L. Gray's Man. 4. *Virgin's Bower.*

Bot. Ref. Willd. Sp. ii. 1290; Michx. Fl. i. 318; Pursh, Fl. ii. 384; Ell. Sk. ii. 44; Big. Fl. Bost. 2d ed. 219 (1824); De C. Prod. i. 4 (1824); Torr. Comp. 222; Loud. Encyc. Pl. 482; Darl. Fl. Cest. 2d ed. 335; Torr. and Gr. Fl. N. A. i. 8; Eat. Man.
8th ed. 199; Torr. Fl. N. Y. i. 6 (1843); Wood’s Class-Book, 2d ed. 139; Beck’s Bot. 2d ed. 4; Gray’s Man. l. c.
Figured, Loud. Encyc. Pl. 482, No. 7978.
Wet places, thickets, and borders of woods. Canada to Florida, and west to Columbia River. Vicinity of New Albany—not very common.


Bot. Ref. Willd. Sp. ii. 1289; Michx. i. 318; Pursh, ii. 384; De C. Prod. i. 9; Loud. Encyc. Pl. 482; Torr. and Gr. Fl. N. A. i. l. c.; Eat. Man. 8th ed. 200.
The C. crispa, Ell. (not of Linn.) is the C. cylindrica, Sims.
Figured, Loud. Encyc. Pl. 482, No. 7975; Gray’s Gen. Illust. i. pl. 2.
Virginia to Florida, and west to Louisiana; Torr. and Gr.
Med. Prop. This, and the two preceding species, have similar medical properties, and are said to be equivalent to the Climatis erecta, Flammula, and Vitalba of Europe. The fresh bruised leaves and flowers are acrid, and, applied to the skin, vesic ate. But the acrimony, as in most other ranunculaceous plants, is almost, if not entirely, dissipated by drying or boiling. Storek used the C. erecta in secondary syphilis, foul ulcers, and in severe headaches. Two or three drachms of the leaves (dry or fresh?) were infused in a pint of water, of which he gave fiv three times a day; also applied the powdered leaves to the sores. To cure the itch, the bruised stems and roots are directed to be boiled for a short time to diminish their acrimony, and then infused in boiling oil. This, applied to the skin several times a day, it is asserted, generally effects a cure after twelve or fifteen applications.

Dr. Williams states that the C. Virginiana and C. viorna are employed internally as diuretics and sudorifies in chronic rheumatism.
Pulsatilla patens, Mill. Gray's Man. 5.

Anemone patens, L. A. Ludoviciana, Nutt.
Figured, Gray's Gen. Illust. i. pl. 3.

From Illinois and Wisconsin to the Rocky Mountains; not to Louisiana, as Nuttall's name implies.


Anemone nemorosa, L. Gray's Man. 5. Wood Anemone; Wind Flower.


Figured, Bart. Fl. N. A. i. pl. 39. (Var. quinquefolia.)

Woods, &c. Europe, Canada, and throughout the United States.


Med. Prop. Acid and rubefacient. It is reputed to act as a poison to cattle, producing bloody urine and convulsions. Externally, in the form of ointment, is stated to cure tinea capitis. The herbaceous part is employed; contains a principle called anemonin.


Figured, Bart. Fl. N. A. iii. pl. 87; Raf. Med. Fl. i. No. 48; Griff. Med. Bot. 81, fig. 48; Gray's Gen. Illust. i. pl. 5; II. acutiloba, De C.

In woods, &c., throughout the United States, and in the north of Europe and Asia. Vicinity of New Albany—rare. The form of the leaves in my specimen appears to be intermediate between the figures of Bart., Raf., and the acutiloba, De C., figured in Gray’s Gen. Illust.

Officinal, U. S. Pharm. Secondary.


Med. Prop. A mild demulcent, and somewhat astringent. Has had some reputation as a diuretic and deobstruent, and as a remedy
in haemoptysis, chronic coughs, &c., but has fallen into disuse. The whole plant is used in the form of an infusion, which may be drunk freely without much regard to quantity.


Swamps and ditches. Europe, and Canada to Georgia, and west to Illinois. Vicinity of New Albany—not frequent.

Official, Dub. Pharm.


Med. Prop. See *R. acris*.


Wet grounds. Canada, throughout the United States, west to the Rocky Mountains. Vicinity of New Albany—common.


Med. Prop. See *R. acris*.


Wet places. Canada to South Carolina, and west to Kentucky. Common to Europe and America.


Med. Prop. See *R. acris*.


Wet shady places. Canada to Georgia, and west to the Pacific.
Common to this country and Europe. Vicinity of New Albany—a common and very variable species.


Meadows and pastures. Hudson's Bay to Delaware, west to Mississippi. Beck. "Meadows and fields everywhere." Gray. It has not been found in Ohio, Kentucky, or in this vicinity—common in Europe. A naturalized plant.

Officinal, Dub. Pharm.


Med. Prop. The foregoing six species of Ranunculus have the same medicinal properties, though they may vary in their strength. Upwards of thirty North American species might be named, which probably possess similar properties. Acridity, which, as in the species of Climatis, is destroyed by boiling and drying, is eminently characteristic of the Ranunculi. They were frequently employed as vesicants before the introduction of cantharides, and are now occasionally, though much more uncertain in their action than the Spanish fly. Dr. Bigelow found that water distilled from them, especially the R. repens, retained its acrimony undiminished for many months, but that it became inert after freezing. He also
found that the application of the contused leaves or roots did not affect all persons alike, and was inclined to believe that their action externally is somewhat analogous to that of the poisonous species of Rhus, of which some individuals only are susceptible. Not at present used internally; though Withering states the distilled water of R. Flammula to be an emetic more instantaneous and less offensive than sulphate of zinc.


Figured, Gray’s Gen. Illust. i. pl. 11.

“Has the same properties as the Ranunculus.” Lee, Cat. Med. Pl. N. Y. 4.


Bogs and cedar swamps. Canada, New England to Pennsylvania; also, north of Europe and Asia.


Officinal, U. S. Pharm. Secondary.

Med. Prop. A pure, simple, and strong bitter. It has a great popular reputation, especially in New England, as a remedy for the aphthous sore mouth of children. Dr. Bigelow doubts whether its curative powers are superior to other simple bitters, but some others hold it in higher estimation. It is an excellent tonic in dyspepsia, general debility, &c. Dose of the powdered root ten to thirty grains, or a drachm of the tincture prepared with one ounce of the root to a pint of diluted alcohol.


An exotic from the west of Europe, but naturalized in Long Island, N. Y.


Med. Prop. A drastic cathartic, and emmenagogue. Medical virtues similar to those of the black hellebore (H. niger), and said to be frequently substituted for it. Allioni and others, according to Griffith, state that it is more energetic and certain than the black hellebore, and should be employed in preference.


Figured, Bart. Fl. N. A. i. pl. 36; Gray's Gen. Illust. i. pl. 14.

On rocks, especially limestone cliffs. Canada to Georgia, west to Mississippi. Vicinity of New Albany—not frequent.

Equivalent of Aquilegia vulgaris, which is diuretic, sudorific, emmenagogue, &c., Raf. Med. Fl. ii. 194. Seeds said to be tonic, J. M. Big. List Med. Pl. of Ohio, 4. A much more beautiful and delicate plant than the common Columbine.


Naturalized in some places. Pursh says that it is native in Staunton and other places in Virginia. Frequently cultivated in gardens.

Officinal, U. S. Pharm. Secondary.


Med. Prop. The bitter and acrid flowers were formerly supposed to possess the power of healing wounds. They are also considered diuretic, emmenagogue, and vermifuge. A tincture of an ounce of the seeds to a pint of diluted alcohol has been found useful in spasmodic asthma and dropsy; dose, ten drops, to be increased till its effects upon the system become evident. It owes its active proper-
ties to a peculiar principle, delphinia, which is most abundant in the seeds. The root is the officinal part, though rarely employed.


New York, Pennsylvania, to Wisconsin, and mountains of the Southern States. A rare plant. Dr. Short found it on the Barrens, fifteen to twenty miles from this place.

The root of this species, like that of others of the same genus, is said to contain aconitine, one of the most active and powerful medicines known. Lee, Cat. Med. Pl. N. Y. 5.


Shady banks of mountain streams. Pennsylvania to Georgia and Texas. Nuttall incorrectly states that it grows abundantly on the banks of the Ohio.

Officinal, U. S. Pharm. Secondary.


Med. Prop. The root is a pure and strong bitter—formerly held in high estimation, by Dr. Woodhouse and others, as a tonic. He gave two scruples for a dose. The decoction and tincture are also employed.


Med. Prop. The root is a very bitter tonic, which is much employed
by the Thompsonians under the name of *Golden Seal*. The infusion has some reputation as an external application in ophthalmia and affections of the throat and mouth. Griffith states that there is some evidence of slightly narcotic qualities, at least in a fresh state.


Rocky woods. Canada to Pennsylvania and Wisconsin.


Rocky woods. Canada to Georgia, west to the Mississippi. Vicinity of New Albany—not rare.

These two plants so much resemble each other that they can be distinguished only by the colour of their fruit and the shape of their pedicels, and exceptions even to these characters sometimes occur. The Cimicifuga racemosa has leaves similar to these two species, but the inflorescence and fruit are widely different. The Indian name cohosh is given to four different plants: the Actea rubra, *Red Cohosh*; *A. alba*, *White Cohosh*; Cimicifuga racemosa, *Black Cohosh*; and Leontice thalictroides, *Blue Cohosh*.


Med. Prop. There is some uncertainty as to the medical properties of these plants. According to Rafinesque, they are similar to those of the cimicifuga. The late Dr. Eberle informed me that the roots of the *A. alba* were frequently brought to him for that plant, and they appeared to have somewhat similar medical virtues, though less active. Dr. Wood supposes them to possess properties similar to those of the European *A. spicata*, which is purgative and sometimes emetic, and in an overdose is capable of producing dangerous effects.


Officinal, U. S. Pharm. Secondary.


Med. Prop. The cimicifuga is unquestionably one of the most valuable of our indigenous medicinal plants. Dr. B. S. Barton says that it is an astringent, useful in putrid sore throat. Professor Chapman, however, was unable to discover any astringent properties, but states that it is expectorant, narcotic, antispasmodic, diaphoretic, and in large doses emetic; that, when given so as to sensibly affect the system, it produces nausea, greater freedom of expectoration, relaxation of the skin, slight nervous tremors, vertiginous affections, and a less frequent pulse, which remains so for some time.

To Dr. S. Garden, of Virginia, we are indebted for a valuable communication in the American Medical Recorder (on the use of Actea racemosa in phthisis pulmonalis), giving an account of its effects in pulmonary disease in his own case and several of his patients. It relieved the cough, hectic symptoms, pain in his side, and reduced his pulse, which was 100 to 120 per minute, to its medium standard. He took from one to two ounces of the tincture daily, the strength of which is not given.

Dr. Young, of Pennsylvania, first directed the attention of physicians to this plant, as a remedy for chorea. He gave the powdered root in teaspoonful doses three times a day. Dr. G. B. Wood has given it with complete success in chorea after the failure of purgatives and metallic tonics, and also derived the happiest effects from the use of it in a case of periodical convulsions connected with uterine disorder. U. S. Dis. l. c.

Dr. Charles C. Hildreth employed a strong decoction of the fresh
root in combination with iodine with much success in the early stages of phthisis.

Dr. N. S. Davis, in his report to the American Medical Association, i. 352, says: "We have never known it to produce a perceptible increase of any of the secretions of the system, nor has it the slightest stimulant qualities. But we have uniformly found it to lessen the frequency and force of the pulse, to soothe pain, and allay irritability."

Dr. N. F. Johnson treated more than twenty cases of acute inflammatory rheumatism, in the New York Hospital, with the cimicifuga, with the best results, the disease disappearing in from two to eight or ten days. In short, Dr. Johnson states, "the more acute the disease, the more prompt and decided will be the action of the remedy."

Dr. Davis prepares the tincture with four ounces of the root to a pint of diluted alcohol. Dose, 30 to 60 drops or 20 grs. of the powdered root every two hours till its effects are manifest. N. S. Davis Rep. l. c.

I have for some years been in the habit of giving and prescribing the cimicifuga in bronchitis, phthisis, chorea and other nervous affections, and generally with very satisfactory results. An elderly lady, who had suffered from erysipelas of the face every spring for some years, succeeded in preventing its return by the free use of a weak decoction of the root on the first approach of the precurorsy symptoms.


Med. Prop. Dr. Bigelow, from the few trials that he made of the bark and leaves, ascribed to them tonic, stimulant, and diaphoretic properties, similar to those of cascarilla, sassafras, and canella. Dr. Wood deems it worthy of investigation, whether the capsules
might not be substituted for the *Illicium anisatum*, or star aniseed, which yields much of the oil of anise that is used in this country.


Figured, Michx. f. Sylv. i. tab. 52; Big. Med. Bot. ii. pl. 27; Bart. Veg. Mat. Med. i. tab. 7; Torr. Fl. N. Y. i. pl. 5; Lind. Veg. King. 2077; Griff. Med. Bot. 97; Gray’s Gen. Illust. i. pl. 23.

Swamps. Massachusetts to Florida, Louisiana, and Missouri.

Offical, U. S. Pharm. Secondary.


Med. Prop. See *M. grandiflora*.


Figured, Michx. f. Sylv. i. tab. 53; Loud. Encyc. Pl. 478.

New York to Indiana, and mountains of the Southern States. Vicinity of New Albany—very rare.

Offical, U. S. Pharm. Secondary.


Figured, Michx. f. Sylv. i. tab. 54.


Offical, U. S. Pharm. Secondary.

Med. Ref. The same as for *M. acuminata*.

*M. grandiflora*, L., and *M. macrophylla*, Michx., are found in the Southern States. The former, figured Michx. f. Sylv. tab. 71, the latter, ibid. tab. 57, Raf. Med. Fl. ii. No. 62, Griff. Med. Bot. 98, have the same medical properties as the three preceding officinal species.
The bark and fruit of the magnolias are aromatic and spicy bitter tonics, destitute of astringency. Dr. Procter found in the bark of the grandiflora, besides volatile oil and resin, a principle analogous to Liriodendrin, American Journal of Pharmacy, xiv. 95.

The bark, in substance from 30 grs. to 5i, or in infusion, has had considerable reputation as a remedy in intermittents and chronic rheumatism. The tincture of the fruit, especially of the cucumber-tree, is highly esteemed in some places as a tonic and stomachic in dyspepsia and general debility.


Canada to Florida, very abundant in the Western States. Vicinity of New Albany—very common.


Med. Prop. The bark is stimulant, tonic, and diaphoretic. Medical qualities similar to those of the magnolias, but less aromatic. It had at one time a high reputation for intermittents, chronic rheumatism, hysteria, &c. As a warm sudorific, Dr. Bigelow thinks it well adapted to the treatment of chronic rheumatism; but his personal experience with it was only as a stomachic. Dose of the powdered bark 30 grs. to 5i. The infusion and decoction are also used, but said to be less efficient.


This shrub is mistaken by Dr. Porcher for the West Indian papaw, the Carica papaya; the properties ascribed to it, and his references to Lind. Nat. System, belong to that plant which is naturalized in some parts of Florida, and belongs to the order Papayaceæ, which see in this Synopsis.

Medicinal properties uncertain; but Dr. Lee thinks they deserve investigation. According to Martius, the powdered seeds are used to destroy lice on the heads of children.


Figured, Gray's Gen. Illust. pl. 29.

Banks of streams. Canada, Northern and Western States to South Carolina. Vicinity of New Albany—not rare.


Med. Prop. Root tonic, diuretic, and alterative. This plant is known in the West by the name of sarsaparilla, and has the popular reputation of possessing the medical virtues of the officinal article. It is used freely as a drink; in the form of decoction, as a tonic and depurative in general debility, diseases of the skin, &c. Rafinesque says it is used for strangury in horses.


A European plant, naturalized in Canada and the Northern States.


Med. Prop. The berries contain malic and citric acids, and are used in Europe to make an acidulated drink in febrile diseases. A peculiar principle called berberin has been extracted from the root and bark, which is a tonic purgative in the dose of from one to ten grains.


Figured, Gray's Gen. Illust. i. pl. 31.

Alleghany Mountains to Tennessee and Georgia.


Medicinal properties analogous to those of the B. vulgaris.


Figured, Michx. Fl. i. tab. 21; Raf. Med. Fl. i. No. 19; Griff. Med. Bot. 114; Gray's Gen. Illust. i. pl. 32.


Med. Prop. Nearly all that is known of the properties of this plant appears to be derived from Rafinesque, who states, “It is used by the Indians and their imitators for rheumatism, dropsy, colic, hiccough, epilepsy, hysteria, &c. And Smith asserts that the Indian women owe the facility of their parturition to a constant use of the root for two or three weeks before their time.” Raf. Med. Fl. l. c. Little, if at all, employed in regular practice, and its medicinal properties not well ascertained.


Figured, Raf. Med. Fl. ii. No. 55; Gray's Gen. Illust. i. pl. 34.
New York, mountains of the Southern States and west to Indiana and Wisconsin. Vicinity of New Albany—not rare.


Med. Prop. The Indians used the root of this plant in dropsy, and as a diuretic; also as an external application to sore eyes and sore legs. Raf. “Stimulant, diaphoretic, diuretic, and antispasmodic; also, perhaps, decided alterative properties; and deserves trial in cases where such remedies are indicated.” Lee, i. c.


Officinal, U. S. Pharm.


Med. Prop. The Indians are said to have been acquainted with the purgative properties of the root of the may-apple before the settlement of this country by the whites. Nearly all authorities agree that its action is similar to that of jalap. Dr. Burgon states that it occasions more active catharsis, severe griping, and makes a more permanent impression on the system than that article; and that its operation in all cases in which he administered it was slower, and left the bowels longer in a lax and soluble condition.

Calomel and cream of tartar modify its purgative action in the same manner as they do that of jalap.

According to Dr. B. S. Barton, the leaves are poisonous, and the whole plant has something of a narcotic quality. Dr. Kniestern
knew a whole family that was poisoned from having eaten the young plant as greens. They were cured by the prompt exhibition of emetics. Torr. Fl. N. Y. The Rev. Heckewelder, of Bethlehem, states that the Indians have been known to use the young shoots as a poison to destroy themselves. Eberle, Mat. Med.

Dr. F. H. Snow gave to a dog a decoction, made by boiling two ounces of the (fresh?) leaves in a quart of water down to eight ounces, in two doses, at nine and half-past nine o’clock. The pulse became weak, a copious salivation was produced, and, finally, incessant vomiting till death, which occurred before next morning. Snow, Inaug. Thesis; Coxe, Dis. l. c.

Dose of the powdered root ten to twenty grs.; of the officinal extract five to fifteen grs.


In still water. Canada to Georgia and west to Arkansas. Vicinity of New Albany—rare.

This plant is remarkable for the thick coat of transparent, insipid, jelly-like substance that covers the submerged stalks and the under surface of the leaves. According to Dr. Gray, this jelly arises from the rapid formation and upturning of successive epithelial cells, in the same way that mucus is formed on the surface of animal mucous membranes. Gray’s Gen. Illust. This state of the epidermis consists of a very thick layer of insoluble gelatin, in which the cells of the epidermis are introduced. Lind. Veg. King.


Med. Prop. Said to be demulcent, astringent, and somewhat tonic.

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In water. Southern and Western States; rare in the Eastern States. Vicinity of New Albany—very rare.


Med. Prop. The medicinal qualities of this beautiful and interesting plant are probably very slight. Endlicher states that the viscid milky juice of the leaf and flower-stalks is employed as a remedy for sickness and diarrhoea, and that the petals are slightly astringent, and are used like rose-leaves. Lind. Veg. King.


In ponds and sluggish streams. Throughout the United States. Vicinity of New Albany—now very rare.


Med. Prop. Demulcent and astringent. The roots are very much used by the common people in the composition of poultices, and are sometimes prescribed by physicians for the same purposes as the lead and alum poultices. Big. l. c. One of the Thompsonian remedies. Lee.


Wet pine woods. Virginia to Florida and Louisiana.

S. variolaris, Michx. Torr. and Gr. Fl. N. A. i. 59; Michx., Ell., Torr. and Gr. l. c.
Pine-barren ponds. South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida.
Med. Prop. The profession are indebted to Dr. Porcher, of South Carolina, for a detailed account of the effects produced on the system by the roots of the two foregoing species of sarracenia. He states that they have been very popular as remedies for sick headache, dyspepsia, &c., for many years, in the lower part of the State of South Carolina. A bit of the fresh or dried root may be chewed just before meals, or it may be taken in substance or in tincture. He also adds that it has lately been used with advantage in chronic diarrhoea and dysentery.

"A tincture may be made by pouring a pint of brandy over several ounces of the root, of which half an ounce diluted may be taken three times a day." Porcher, l. c.


Figured, Loud. Encyc. Pl. 462; Gray’s Gen. Illust. i. pl. 47.
Southern States, and west of the Mississippi: sparingly naturalized in the Northern States. Also, Mexico, West Indies, and Cape of Good Hope.
Med. Prop. This plant abounds in a milky juice, which has been used as a hydragogue in dropsies, jaundice, &c., and in smaller doses as an alterative in cutaneous affections. An infusion of two drachms
of the seeds is said to be emetic, and in smaller doses purgative. The expressed oil of the seeds is a purgative similar to castor-oil, but much more active and anodyne, thirty drops being as effective as an ounce of that article. Dose of the fresh or desiccated juice, not mentioned.


This plant has an acrid, yellow juice, and is called *Yellow Puc-coon* in this vicinity; has been used in popular practice, and probably possesses active properties. The properties ascribed to it by Dr. J. M. Bigelow (List of Med. Pl. of Ohio, 6), on the authority of Schoepf, belong to the *Glaucium flavum*, Torr. and Gr.; *G. luteum*, Pursh; *Chelidonium glaucium*, Linn.—a European plant which is naturalized on the coast of Virginia and Carolina.


Fields and waste places. A European plant, naturalized in the Northern States.


Med. Prop. According to Lindley, the bitter yellow juice of this plant is a violent acrid poison. Employed externally, cures warts, ringworms, and opacities of the cornea. The whole plant is used, but the root is the most powerful; a hydragogue cathartic; in small doses, alterative and deobstruent; used in scrofula and diseases of the skin. Though now seldom employed in regular practice, Dr. Griffith thinks it has been too much neglected in the rage for new and foreign drugs. Dose of the dried root thirty grs. to a drachm; of the juice from thirty to forty drops, sufficiently diluted.


In woods, &c. Canada, and throughout the United States. Vicinity of New Albany—frequent.

Officinal, U. S. Pharm.


Med. Prop. The numerous preceding references show the attention the Sanguinaria has received from the profession, and the high estimation in which it is held as a remedial agent. Different authorities, however, do not entirely agree as to its mode of operation. According to Thacher, it is emetic and cathartic. Dr. J. Bigelow, who, besides his own acquaintance with its action on the system, received communications from Prof. N. Smith, Prof. E. Jones, and Dr. Macbride, states that it is an acrid narcotic; that a dose of from eight to twenty grs. of the fresh powdered root occasions headache, nausea, faintness, and frequently vertigo, diminished vision, and at length vomiting, but with less certainty than other emetics. In smaller doses, such as to produce nausea without vomiting, its primary effect is to increase the frequency of the pulse, but finally to diminish it, somewhat like digitalis. Dr. Tully, who has employed it very extensively, ascribes to it the action of squills, digitalis, senega, guaiacum, and ammoniacum.

I have used it more or less upwards of thirty years—generally in the form of tincture. It certainly is not purgative in an ordinary dose, nor is it expectorant; on the contrary, it frequently cures or relieves pulmonary inflammation, while it checks or suppresses expectoration. I have employed it with much advantage in incipient phthisis, pneumonia, vesicular emphysema, and spasmodic asthma.
In asthma, the tincture of lobelia adds to its efficacy. A mixture of one part laudanum to three or four of tinct. sanguinaria, in teaspoonful doses, I have found much more efficient than all other means in relieving the excruciating pain from the passage of gallstones. In some cases of dysentery, the bloodroot, combined with opiates, has appeared to produce the best effects. I never give it as an emetic except in combination with ipecac., or ipecac. and ant. tart. Both the root and tincture are impaired by age. Dose of the recent prepared officinal tincture, fifteen to sixty drops (not minims); in smaller doses as an alterative; of the fresh powdered root from one to two or three grains. According to Griffith, the dose of the tincture is from half a drachm to half an ounce, which is too large if the tincture is good.


Figured, Gray's Gen. Illust. i. pl. 50.


Med. Prop. Dr. Riddell supposes the root to be stimulant, diuretic, and diaphoretic, and states that Dr. Jones used it in one-drachm doses three times a day as a substitute for mercury in venereal complaints. Dr. J. M. Bigelow has substituted it for the Fumaria officinalis in cutaneous diseases. The D. cucularia is said to have the same medical properties.


Med. Prop. This is one of the few plants that the celebrated Dr. Cullen commends. He says: “I have found it useful in many cases in which bitters are prescribed; but its remarkable virtues are those of clearing the skin of many disorders.” He gave two ounces of the expressed juice twice a day, but adds that the infusion or decoction of the dried plant has the same virtues. It is not much employed in this country, but has considerable reputation in Europe as a bitter and alterative, especially in diseases of the skin.


Figured, Gray’s Gen. Illust. i. pl. 53, in part.


The *N. amphibium* of some American botanists (not of Linn.) is probably only a variety of this species. Torr. and Gr.


Wet places. Middle and Northern States—rare.


In water. Canada to New Orleans—very rare.

In wet, and sometimes dry places. Canada, throughout the United States, and west to the Rocky Mountains; also in Europe. Vicinity of New Albany—frequent.


Swamps. Canada, Vermont, and New York to Wisconsin. Appears to be identical with the European plant, but indigenous in this country. Torrey.


On rocks. Canada, Northern States, Virginia, and west to Wisconsin.


Rocky woods. Canada and Northern States, west to Arkansas. Vicinity of New Albany—not frequent.


Rocky places. Canada to Georgia, and west to Arkansas. Vicinity of New Albany—rare.


Banks of streams, &c. Northern States, and west to Oregon; Portland, Ky., opposite New Albany; also in Europe.


Road-sides and waste places. A European plant, thoroughly naturalized throughout the United States, and west to Oregon. Vicinity of New Albany—very common.


Figured, Gray's Gen. Illust. i. pl. 73.


An introduced plant, very common throughout the United States. Vicinity of New Albany—very frequent.


Med. Prop. The fifteen foregoing species of cruciferous plants, and a few others which are found in catalogues and other works on medicinal plants, possess analogous medicinal virtues. Indeed, the whole order is one of the most natural of the vegetable kingdom, both in respect to botanical affinities and medicinal properties. Nitrogen abounds in it, and occasions the fetid animal odour given out in putrefaction.

Antiscorbutic, stimulant, expectorant, diuretic, and deobstruent; has been employed in scurvy, chronic coughs, dropsies, and diseases of the skin; in the form of infusion; in substance frequently, as a salad; or the expressed juice may be used in doses of one or two ounces.


Cultivated grounds. Pennsylvania and Southern States; also West Indies, and equinoctial America; Ains. Mat. Med. 11.

Med. Prop. "Considered a powerful sudorific, and in Asia is used externally in headache and other cephalic affections." Dr. Macfadyen states that the juice, either alone or mixed with oil, is an excellent remedy in earache, as a topical application. Griff. Med. Bot. 136; Mérat and De Lens, ii. 313; Ains. Mat. Ind. ii. 224, 451.


Figured, Bart. Fl. N. A. i. tab. 22; Raf. Med. Fl. ii. No. 74; Gray's Gen. Illust. i. pl. 79.

Gravelly banks of streams. Vermont, west to Arkansas. Vicinity of New Albany—not rare.


Med. Prop. According to Schoepf, the root is anthelmintic. Rafinesque states that the whole plant and the seeds have the same properties as the Chenopodium anthelminticum, and that the decoction and powder may be used in the same doses. Dr. W. Barton, according to Rafinesque, thought it an active deleterious plant.


Var. ovata, Viola ovata, Nutt., De C.


Canada, and throughout the United States. Vicinity of New Albany—very common.


Dry, sandy soil. Canada to Florida, west to Missouri. Vicinity of New Albany, on the barrens.

Officinal, U. S. Pharm. Secondary.


*V. tricolor*, L.; var. arvensis. Gray’s Man. 46. **Field Violet; Pansy.** De C., Torr. and Gr., Torr. Fl. N. Y. V. bicolor, Pursh, Nutt., Schwein; V. arvensis, Ell.; V. tenella, Muhl., Leconte.

Dry rocky hills. New York to Georgia, west to Missouri and Arkansas.


Med. Prop. The different species of violet are reputed to have like medical virtues. The fresh plant and root are employed. The *V. pedata*, tricolor, and ovata (a var. of the sagittata) have been most used. Dr. Williams prefers the latter, which, he states, yields the greatest quantity of mucilage. Demulcent, expectorant, altera-
tive, and in large doses emetic and laxative. The decoction of the fresh plant, or the expressed juice, is used in cutaneous affections, chronic inflammation of the eyes, &c., internally and externally. The root, in substance, acts as an emetic in the dose of thirty grains to one drachm. Violine, somewhat resembling emetia, is the active principle of these plants.


Figured, Gray’s Gen. Illust. i. pl. 87.

Dry, gravelly, or sandy soil; Canada to Florida, west to Missouri.


Sterile places. New Jersey to Florida.


Med. Prop. Dr. Ives, of New Haven, considers the H. Canadense a valuable remedy in scrofula. Dr. Parrish, of Philadelphia, used it internally with much benefit in serofulous affections of the eyes. According to Dr. Tytler, the H. corymbosum has the same properties, and is used indiscriminately with the H. Canadense, in scrofula, diarrhoea, secondary syphilis, &c.; may be given freely, in decoction, syrup, or extract, though a strong decoction and the extract sometimes produce vomiting. See U. S. Dis. l. c.


Sphagnous swamps. Arctic America to Florida; also in Europe.


Med. Prop. The infusion is pectoral, and has been employed in
asthma and other affections of the lungs. The juice has been given internally in dropsy and diseases of the kidneys, and applied externally to destroy warts, remove freckles, &c.


Sandy, barren soil. New Jersey to Florida, and Western States. Vicinity of New Albany—not very frequent.

“The infusion of the bruised root and branches of this plant was used by an Indian with success in the case of a female, under our observation, with an ulcerated breast which had resisted all other attempts at relief. We have seen it employed, with entire satisfaction, on the person of an infant having a painful enlargement of the submaxillary gland. It is given internally, and applied topically.” Porcher, Trans. Am. Med. Assoc. ii. 716.


Fields and pastures. Many parts of the United States. An introduced plant.


Med. Prop. This plant was formerly in high repute as a remedy in intermittents, hemorrhages, dysentery, and affections of the lungs, and is at present a popular domestic medicine in some parts of Europe. Dr. G. B. Wood thinks it somewhat analogous in medicinal power to the turpentines. Oil or lard, in which the flowers have been infused, is said to be an excellent application to ulcers, for the reduction of tumours, &c., which, from some trials with it, Dr. Griffith is disposed to think favourably of; and observes that, whatever may be the real value of this plant as a medicinal agent, it deserves attention, and that a fair trial should be made of it.


"Employed as an aperient in inflammatory affections." Porcher. Rafinesque states that it is boiled, and applied to contusions, bruises, and sprains.


Med. Prop. The soapwort has had considerable reputation in Europe, especially in France and Germany, as a remedial agent in secondary syphilis and syphilitic rheumatic affections, and has been employed with much benefit in cutaneous and scrofulous diseases. Dr. Eberle states that he saw a case of herpetic eruption entirely cured after it had resisted other treatment. By some it is considered equal, if not superior to sarsaparilla in medicinal power. Its medicinal virtues reside in a proximate principle called saponin, which is also found in several other plants of this order, namely, the Dianthus, Lychnis, and Silene; also in Anagallis, one of the Primulaceae. The root is the most active part; two ounces of it may be boiled in two quarts of water down to one, of which one or two quarts may be given in twenty-four hours. The inspissated juice, and the extract, are also employed.


Dry, rocky places. Canada to Georgia, west to Kentucky.


Med. Prop. A decoction of the roots of these plants is reputed to be anthelmintic, and some of the Indians considered the S. Virginica poisonous.


In fields of grain. A naturalized European plant. Vicinity of New Albany—not very frequent.

Med. Prop. According to Cardier, the seeds of the cockle are somewhat acrid, but are not poisonous, as has been supposed, when ground with grain. Many of the older writers recommend them highly in some cutaneous diseases, hemorrhages, and as an external application in ulcers and fistulas. Mérat and De Lens, i. 115; Griff. Med. Bot. 158.


Cultivated and waste places throughout North America. An introduced plant, but, according to Nuttall and Dr. James, is indigenous on the saline plains of Missouri. Vicinity of New Albany—a common and troublesome weed.


Med. Prop. Said to be diuretic, antispasmodic, &c. Also useful in strangury. Not known to be employed at the present time.


An East Indian plant, naturalized in most, if not all, parts of the United States. Vicinity of New Albany—common.


Road-sides, &c. New York to Florida, and west to Indiana and Arkansas. Vicinity of New Albany—very common.


Figured, Gray’s Gen. Illust. ii. pl. 119. Pennsylvania to Virginia, and west to Ohio and Illinois.


In cultivated grounds and around buildings.

A naturalized European plant. Vicinity of New Albany—not frequent.


A foreign plant. Naturalized in some places.

Officinal, Lond. and Ed. Pharm.


Salt marshes. A naturalized European plant.

Officinal, American and British Pharmacopoeias.


Marshes near the sea. New York to Florida.

*H. moscheutos*, L. Gray’s Man. 70. *Marsh or Swamp Hibiscus*.
Borders of marshes. Canada and throughout the United States.

Med. Prop. The general character of the foregoing species of malvaceous plants, and indeed of the whole order, is to abound in mucilage. Malva sylvestris and Althea officinalis have been employed in medicine from the earliest times. As demulcents and emollients, they have been much used in dysentery, and in affections of the lungs and urinary organs. In Europe, especially in France, the mucilage, made by a decoction of the roots, is used as a common drink or ptisan in many diseases.


Woods. Canada to Georgia, and west to the Mississippi. Vicinity of New Albany—rare.


Med. Prop. According to Dr. Williams, Dr. Walmsley first used a mucilage prepared by macerating the inner bark of this tree in cold water, as a remedy in burns. Dr. Williams states that he has found it more useful than any other remedy that he has employed. He generally uses it in the form of a thin poultice made by boiling the bark in milk and water to make a mucilage, which is thickened by the addition of a little bran. He states that it is more soothing than any other application he has ever tried, giving relief when topical anodyne applications have failed.


A native of many parts of Asia, and naturalized in the Southern States. Dr. James, however, found it on the Canadian river, where he thinks it to be a native.


Med. Prop. Prof. B. S. Barton professed the greatest confidence in the anthelmintic properties of the azedarach. Dr. Kollock, of Georgia, says it has succeeded with him in some cases when all others in common use had failed. It appears to possess some narcotic properties similar to the spigelia. The most usual form of administration is the decoction made by boiling two ounces of the fresh bark of the root in a pint of water to half the quantity, of which from half an ounce to two ounces may be given every three or four hours, till it operates. It sometimes requires to be followed by a purgative. See Thach. Dis., and Griff. Med. Bot. l. c.


Official, U. S. Pharm.


Med. Prop. The cranesbill is one of the most pleasant and useful of our indigenous astringents. The medical references attest the high estimation in which it is held by many of the most experienced
physicians of the United States. Dr. Eberle states that a chronic and obstinate ulceration of the mouth was cured by a gargle made of the root, after the failure of a great variety of substances given by himself and others. The diseases in which it has the greatest reputation are diarrhoea, cholera infantum, chronic dysentery, and ulcerations of the mouth and throat. Dr. G. M. Maclean informs me that he has found a gargle of the infusion of the root more beneficial in mercurial sore mouth than any other remedy. See also N. Y. Journ. Med. l. e.

The decoction is made by boiling an ounce of the bruised root in a pint of water or milk, of which two or three tablespoonfuls may be given for a dose. Dose of the powdered root twenty to thirty grains.


Rocky places. Canada to Virginia, west to Missouri; also in Europe.


Med. Prop. The two preceding species are said to be somewhat astringent and diuretic.


Woods. Canada to Maine, and west to Michigan; also in Europe.

Officinal, Lond. Pharm.

Figured, Gray's Gen. Illust. ii. pl. 144.
Woods. Canada to Georgia, and west to Missouri. Vicinity of New Albany—not very common.

Med. Prop. Antiscorbutic and refrigerant. The infusion of the leaves was formerly used as a cooling drink in febrile diseases, but is now seldom employed. The acidity of these plants is owing to the binoxalate of potash which they contain. See Med. Ref. under O. acetosella.


Figured, Emory's Rep. pl. 3; Gray's Gen. Illust. ii. pl. 147.
Upper Arkansas, Southern Texas, New Mexico, and Northern Mexico.
A shrub from three to eight feet high, abounding in a strong-scented resinous matter, which is used both externally and internally as a remedy for rheumatism and some other complaints.
The following valuable account of its remedial efficacy is an extract from a letter from Dr. J. M. Bigelow, Surgeon of the United States and Mexico Boundary Commission, dated Socoro, New Mexico, March 13, 1851:

"About this place, they boil the leaves and branches in water. This decoction is boiled down to the consistence of a gummy extract, which is spread on flannel and applied to bruises and contusions as an anodyne discutient. I have used it in substance and in alcoholic tincture, internally and externally, as a liniment. The tincture is made by digesting an ounce of the bruised leaves and petioles in a pint of alcohol, six or eight days. I give it, in doses of forty to eighty drops, three times daily. Externally, I rub the affected parts freely with the tincture."
"In a case of venereal nodes, when the neuralgic or nocturnal pains were very severe, I gave sarsaparilla and Larrea Mexicana in the form of decoction, in doses of three tablespoonsfuls, thrice daily, in each dose of which were dissolved five grains of iodide of potassium. This treatment, with the addition of a single application of a vesicatory on the swellings, had the effect to relieve the pains immediately and entirely. The nodes were dispersed entirely by continuance of this treatment, in three or four weeks. Mr. C., the subject of this case, was of a thin and apparently scrofulous habit. He had been under the treatment of a distinguished army physician for chancre, and, I believe, buboes. In consequence of these circumstances, I was fearful of the effects of mercury on his system, and I adopted this plan of treatment with the most salutary results. I have used it with most decided effect in five or six cases of chronic rheumatism, when effusion and deposits had taken place in the extremities. Many of these cases were cured by a short course of this treatment. I believe it to be an excellent adjuvant to the iodide of potassium in all those cases of chronic rheumatism complicated with a syphilitic taint of the system."

Guaiacum sanctum, L. De C. Prod. i. 706.
Key West, Mr. Bladgett, Dr. Gray. West Indies, and probably East Florida.

This tree is often confounded with the G. officinale. The gum guaiacum of the shops is obtained indiscriminately from both species.

Figured, Gray's Gen. Illust. ii. pl. 149.
Supposed to have the same medical virtues as the other species of guaiacum.


Moist and shady places. Canada, and most parts of the United States. Vicinity of New Albany—not rare.

Damp and shady places. Canada, United States, and Oregon. Vicinity of New Albany—not rare.


Med. Prop. These two plants are said to possess similar medical qualities. In large doses, emetic and cathartic. Dr. Ruan, of Philadelphia, employed an ointment, made by boiling the recent plant in lard, with great advantage in piles. Dr. Wood, U. S. Dis. l. c. According to Rafinesque, they are used, in jaundice and asthma, in the form of tea.


Rocky woods, &c. Canada to Virginia, and west to Arkansas. Officinal, U. S. Pharm. Secondary.


Sandy soil near the sea-coast. North Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and west to Arkansas. Torr. and Gr.

Med. Prop. The properties of the two species of prickly ash are identical, but the southern plant is said to be the most acrid. They are thought to possess properties analogous to those of the mezereon and guaiac, and are employed in the same complaints,
especially in chronic rheumatism. Dose of the powder of the bark of the root, ten to thirty grains. A decoction, made by boiling an ounce in three pints of water down to a quart, may be given in the quantity of a pint in divided doses daily. Dr. Wood, U. S. Dis. i. c. Some Thompsonians, or herb-doctors, use a tincture of the bark combined with the tincture of lobelia in cholera infantum and some other diseases.


Rocky places. New York to Florida, and west to Indiana and Texas. Vicinity of New Albany—not frequent.

Said to cure intermittents. Ridd. According to Schoepf, an infusion of the leaves and young shoots is anthelmintic. The aromatic and bitter fruit is affirmed to be a good substitute for hops. Mérat and De Lens, v. 530; Raf., Griff., Lee.


Rocky hills. Canada to South Carolina and Louisiana, and west to Wisconsin.

Med. properties the same as those of _R. glabra_.


Figured, Gray’s Gen. Illust. ii. pl. 159.


Officinal, U. S. Pharm. Secondary.


Med. Prop. The fruit, or berries as they are sometimes incorrectly called, of this species is officinal in the U. S. Pharm. Those
of the typhina and copallina have similar, if not identical, properties. The acidity is owing to the binoxalate of lime contained in the hairs or glands of the fruit, the infusion of which has been used as a cooling drink in fevers, and as a gargle in affections of the throat.

Dr. Fahnestock considers the infusion of the inner bark of the root as almost a specific in mercurial sore mouth. I have, however, employed it in one case without perceiving any decided advantage from its use. The leaves are astringent, and have been used as a substitute for galls.


Med. Prop. The same as those of *R. glabra*.


Figured, Big. Med. Bot. i. pl. 10.

Swamps. Canada and Northern States, to Georgia and Louisiana, and west to Ohio and Wisconsin.


Med. Prop. The most poisonous of our species of rhus, except, perhaps, the *R. pumila*. An excellent account of its poisonous action will be found in Bigelow's Medical Botany. It has been little, if at all, employed for medicinal purposes.


Grassy pine barrens, &c. North and South Carolina.

Pursh says it is the most poisonous of the species, Mr. Lyon having been severely poisoned by it from collecting the seed; not known to be used as a medicine, though it and the venenata are supposed to possess medical properties similar to those of the *R. toxicodendron*.

Figured, Big. Med. Bot. iii. pl. 42.


Med. Prop. The powdered leaves were given by Dr. Alderson in four cases of paralysis, in doses of half a grain to a grain, with marked success. The first symptom of amendment was a prickling feeling, or a twitching of the palsied limbs. Others, however, have not been so successful. It has also been used with advantage in obstinate cutaneous diseases. In large doses, it is said to be laxative. It is probable that the active principle is volatile, as large doses of the extract have been given with little effect. For an excellent account of its peculiar action on certain individuals, see Big. Med. Bot. i. c.

In order to test its poisonous action, Mr. Wilkes, a medical student, took a gill of a strong decoction of the leaves and vine after supper. The next morning his face was much swollen, which continued to increase till his eyes were completely closed. He used a wash of hyd. bichlor. gr. i, and ammon. hydrochlor. ii to an ounce of water, and the swelling disappeared in thirty-six hours. West. Journ. Med. and Surg. 3d S. ii. 364.


Figured, Michx. f. Sylv. i. tab. 45; Gray’s Gen. Illust. ii. pl. 174 (in part).

Mountain woods. Canada and Northern States, and on the Alleghany Mountains to Kentucky and Georgia.

A decoction of the bark has some reputation as a remedy for eruptions of the skin taken internally, and as an external application. Williams, Trans. Am. Med. Assoc. ii. 915. A decoction of the
leaves and twigs is said to be very effectual in relieving nausea and vomiting.


Figured, Michx. f. Sylv. i. táb. 41.

Swamps and banks of streams. Canada to Florida, and west to Oregon. Vicinity of New Albany—very common.

The inner bark is a mild and pleasant astringent. Rafinesque says the Cherokee Indians use a decoction of it for sore eyes.


Dr. Gray has been convinced, since the publication of his Manual, that hippocastanaceae should rank only as a tribe under _Sapindaceae_. See his Gen. Illust. ii. 203.


Figured, Michx. f. Sylv. ii. tab. 92; Gray's Gen. Illust. ii. pl. 177.

Banks of rivers, &c. Western Pennsylvania to Indiana, Michigan, and Mississippi.


Figured, Michx. f. Sylv. ii. tab. 91.

In rich soil. Western States, and along the Alleghany Mountains from Virginia to Georgia. Vicinity of New Albany—rare.


Fertile valleys. Virginia to Louisiana and Arkansas.


Med. Prop. The leaves, fresh fruit, and bark of the small branches are narcotic. The tender branches of the _A. pavia_, bruised and thrown into a small pool of water, stupefy fish. Ell. Sk. i. 435. The
fresh fruit, made into a paste, produces the same effects. The fruit makes excellent starch, but, according to Dr. Woodhouse, the water in which it is washed is narcotic and poisonous. Dr. McDowel states that ten grains of the powder of the rind of the fruit are equivalent to three grains of opium. The crushed fruit of the A. hippocastanum, the horse-chestnut, an exotic species, is given to sheep, when fattening them, in Switzerland, which is said to improve the flavour of the mutton. Lind. Veg. King. 384 (note).

Cardiospermum Heliocacabum, L. Torr. and Gr. i. 254. Heart-Seed; Balloon Vine. Michx., Pursh, Ell.
An East Indian plant, frequently cultivated and naturalized in some of the Southern and Western States. Dr. Gray thinks it is indigenous in Louisiana and Texas.
Med. Prop. A decoction of the root is considered aperient by the native practitioners of India. Rheede states that, on the Malabar coast, the leaves are administered in pulmonary complaints. Not known to be used in this country.


Med. Prop. The bark is said to be a stimulating and somewhat narcotic emetic. In smaller doses, diuretic. Has been used in chronic hepatic complaints and syphilis. Dose of the powdered bark of the root, one drachm three times a day. Ridd.

Euonymus atropurpureus, Jacq. Gray's Man. 84. Indian
Arrow-Wood; Spindle-Tree; Wahoo or Wahooon. Michx., Pursh, Ell., Darl., Torr. and Gr., Torr. Fl. N. Y.


Med. Prop. The bark of the root of the Indian arrow-wood or wahoo is laxative, diuretic, and probably somewhat tonic, according to its dose and mode of administration. It has been used with advantage in dropsy and affections of the liver. Dr. Kniestern states that a quack medicine of some repute has been prepared from it. As a diuretic, the dose of a decoction made with an ounce of the bark to a pint of water is a wineglassful several times a day. Dr. Wood thinks it might well form an object of further examination.


Figured, Torr. Fl. N. Y. i. pl. 20; Gray's Gen. Illust. ii. pl. 171, var. obovatus.


Med. Prop. Supposed to possess the same medical virtues as the preceding species, though it does not appear to have been much employed.


A European shrub, naturalized in a few places in New England and New York.

Officinal, Lond. Pharm.

Med. Prop. The berries are a drastic purgative. Seldom used in this country, except occasionally in the form of the syrup, which is officinal in the British Pharmacopoeias.


Dry and barren soil. Canada and throughout the United States. Vicinity of New Albany—frequent on the barrens.


Med. Prop. The leaves and roots are powerful and pleasant astringents, and have been employed with much success in diarrhoea, dysentery, ulcerated sore throat, &c. Dr. Hubbard states that he has succeeded in curing ulcerated sore throat with it when all other means had failed. He used a strong decoction of the leaves and seeds. See Mérat and De Lens, and Griff.


Figured, Gray's Gen. Illust. ii. pl. 162.


Med. Prop. The bruised leaves applied to the skin produce an eruption of pimples. Mérat and De Lens, ii. 298. Dr. Eberle states that he employed it, as directed by Dr. Aikin, in a case of chronic bronchitis, with decided advantage. West. Med. Gaz. i. 291; Aikin, Phil. Med. and Surg. Journ. (Oct. 1826); Ridd. Synop. 35; J. M. Big. List of Med. Pl. of Ohio, 11.


Figured, Bart. Fl. N. A. ii. tab. 47.

Medical properties said to be similar to those of the P. Senega.


Dry woods, prairies, or barrens. Canada to Georgia, and west to Mississippi. Vicinity of New Albany—barrens.

Officinal, U. S., Lond., Ed.

The Seneca snakeroot was first introduced into use in 1739 by Dr. Tennent, of Virginia. Thacher. According to Pereira, it was first introduced into England as a remedy for the bites of venomous animals, in 1742.

Its properties are amply described in all works on materia medica, and are too well known to require particular notice or reference to authorities.


Figured, Big. Med. Bot. iii. 54.

Dry sandy soil. Canada to Florida, and west to Michigan and Wisconsin; not found in Ohio, Kentucky, or Indiana.

Officinal, U. S. Pharm. Secondary.


Med. Prop. A strong and permanent bitter, imparting its sensible properties both to spirit and water. The infusion in small doses is a useful tonic, and stimulant to the digestive organs. In large doses, it opens the bowels and excites diaphoresis. Big.


Swamps, &c. Canada to Georgia and Wisconsin.

Med. Prop. Rafinesque says that its properties are similar to those of the P. Senega, but weaker. Griffith believes it to be a tonic bitter similar to the P. rubella (polygamus).


Med. Prop. The bark of the root, which is emetic and purgative, is sometimes used in domestic practice. From the effect produced upon some boys who chewed the bark, there is reason to believe it is somewhat narcotic. Mérat and De Lens. The strong odour of the blossoms occasions sickness and headache in some persons.


Med. Prop. The decoction of the root is a popular vermifuge in some places. Said to be as efficacious as the Spigelia. Not known to be employed in regular practice. Griffith thinks it deserves a fair trial.


Med. Prop. The whole plant is more or less active, but the root is the strongest. In large doses, emetic and cathartic. Affirmed to be an excellent antiseptic and febrifuge; has been used in scarlatina anginosa, typhus fever, putrid sore throat, &c. Dr. Thacher states that, in the form of fomentations or poultices, it has proved eminently beneficial in phagedenic and gangrenous ulcers, especially if the decoction be administered internally at the same time.

Dose, a tablespoonful of the decoction, made by boiling an ounce of the recent root in a pint of water; if it purge, give less, or add tr. opii.


Much resembles the B. tinctoria in sensible properties, and is reputed to possess similar medical virtues. See J. M. Big. List Med. Pl. of Ohio, 12.


Med. Prop. A decoction of the leaves and branches is considered stimulant and astringent, and has been used by Dr. Branch with great satisfaction in all cases of mercurial salivation. Porcher, Trans. Am. Med. Assoc. ii. 739.


Alluvial soil. New England to South Carolina, and throughout the Western States. Vicinity of New Albany—very common.

Officinal, U. S. Pharm.

Med. Prop. The properties of the American senna appear to be identical with those of the foreign article, though generally supposed to require a larger quantity to produce the same effect. Dr. Griffith, however, states that those who have given it the fairest trial consider it equal to the generality of the imported senna; that much depends on the time of collecting it; and that the active principle does not appear to be fully developed until the seeds begin to ripen. Dr. Eberle thinks it is more apt to grippe than the common senna.


Med. Prop. Said to be similar to those of _C. Marilandica_. Riddell states that it is probably superior to that article.


Figured, Loud. Encyc. Pl. 348, fig. 5798; Audubon, Birds of America, tab. 35.

Near buildings, &c. Southern States; also West Indies and South America. Two plants have been found growing on the banks of the river at this place, apparently spontaneous.


Med. Prop. The root is diuretic. A decoction of the leaves, taken internally and externally, is reported to be beneficial in the itch, erysipelas, and irritations of the rectum. In Brazil, it is believed
to act powerfully on the lymphatic system—to be useful in atony of the stomach.


Figured, Carson, Illust. of Med. Bot. i. pl. 35.


Officinal, U. S. Pharm.


Med. Prop. The bark of the wild cherry is doubtless a valuable medicine, and one that has long been employed by many of the most eminent physicians in this country. The diseases in which it is most frequently prescribed are hectic fever and debilitated states of the system, with a frequent pulse. Dr. Eberle, from a free use of the cold infusion, reduced his pulse, in twelve or fourteen days, from seventy-five to fifty beats in a minute. In moderate doses, it acts as a tonic; in large doses, frequently repeated, it depresses the action of the heart, and weakens the organs of digestion.

The best mode of administration is the officinal cold infusion, of which two or three fluidounces may be taken three or four times a day. Dose of the powdered bark from half a drachm to a drachm.


Banks of streams. Canada to Georgia, west to Oregon and California. Vicinity of New Albany—not frequent.

Med. Prop. Rafinesque ascribes the same astringent virtues to this species as belong to the S. tomentosa. Griffith states that this opinion has not been confirmed, the astringency being much less, and the odour unpleasant. It is reported to be useful in ulcers, tumours, &c., as an external application in the form of poultices or fomentations.


Wet places. Canada to Georgia, west to Indiana. Vicinity of New Albany—barrens, somewhat rare.

Officinal, U. S. Pharm. Secondary.


Med. Prop. According to Rafinesque, this plant was first brought into notice as a medicine by Dr. Cogswell, of Hartford, Ct. It is a pleasant tonic astringent. The extract is the form generally preferred, which is reputed to be fully equal to catechu. Dose from five to ten grains. Dose of the decoction, made by boiling an ounce of the leaves and bark in a pint of water, one to two ounces. The root is the officinal part; but the bark and leaves are more efficient, and most employed.


An oil identical with the oleum gaultheriæ is obtained from the roots and stems of this fragrant and beautiful plant. Wood, U. S. Dis. 1051.


Figured, Big. Med. Bot. iii. pl. 41; Bart. Veg. Mat. Med. i. tab. 5; Carson, Illust. Med. Bot. i. pl. 34.

Sandy soil, woods, &c. Canada and New York to Georgia; not found in Ohio, Kentucky, or Indiana.
Officinal, U. S. Pharm.


Dry sandy or gravelly soil. Western New York, Western States to Arkansas and Louisiana. Vicinity of New Albany—knobs, not rare.


Med. Prop. The properties of the two species of Gillenlia are identical, though the G. stipulacea is said to be the more active. The roots are a safe and efficient emetic, operating in about the same dose as ipecac. By the country people, a decoction of the roots, and sometimes of the whole plant, is given at intervals till it excites vomiting. Dose of the powdered root from twenty to thirty grains.


Figured, Raf. Med. Fl. i. No. 3.

Fields, borders of woods, &c. Canada to Louisiana and Indiana; also Europe and Asia. Vicinity of New Albany—common.


A. parvisflora, Ait. Gray’s Man. 118. Small-flowered or Sweet-


These two plants much resemble each other, the parviflora being the stronger scented, and somewhat clammy from the numerous resinous dots on the leaves.

Med. Prop. An infusion or decoction of the stems, leaves, and roots is a mild and somewhat tonic astringent, and is useful in those diseases in which tonics and astringents are required.


Also G. album, Gmel., Muhl., Pursh, Ell., Big.; G. Carolinianum, Walt.


A tonic astringent similar to the following species, but probably weaker, and not so much employed.

G. rivale, L. Gray's Man. 120. Water Avens; Purple Avens; Chocolate-Root. Pursh, Big., Darl., Torr. and Gr., Torr. Fl. N. Y.

Figured, Loud. Encyc. Pl. 461, fig. 7626.


Officinal, U. S. Pharm. Secondary.


Med. Prop. The root is a strong and pleasant astringent, which has been much used in diarrhoea, chronic dysentery, dyspepsia, leucorrhoea, and passive hemorrhages. Dose of the powdered root
twenty grains to a drachm; but the decoction is preferable, made
with an ounce of the root to a pint of water, of which an ounce or
two may be taken several times a day. It is often made weaker,
and drank instead of coffee or chocolate, with the addition of sugar
and milk or cream.


*P. Canadensis*, L.  Gray’s Man. 122.  Cinquefoil; Five Finger.

*Comarum palustre*, L.  Gray’s Man. 123.  Marsh Cinquefoil.

Are mentioned by different writers as mild astringents.

 Pursh, Ell., Big., Darl., Torr. and Gr., Torr. Fl. N. Y.  R. fruti-
cosus, Walt.;  R. frondosus, Big.

39.

Old fields and fence-rows.  Throughout the United States.  Vic-
inity of New Albany—very common.

Officinal, U. S. Pharm.  Secondary.

151;  Big. Seq. 320;  Chap. Therap. ii. 498;  Raf. Med. Fl. ii. 258;
Eberle, Mat. Med. i. 386;  Carson, Per. Mat. Med. ii. 543;  Griff.

*R. Canadensis*, L.  Gray’s Man. 126.  Dewberry; Low Black-
berry.  De C., Torr. and Gr., Torr. Fl. N. Y.  R. procumbens,
Muhl.;  R. trivialis, Pursh (not of Michx.), Big., Darl., Hook.;  R.
flagellaris, Willd., De C.

Rocky and barren fields.  Canada and Northern States to the
Alleghanies in Virginia.  Torr. and Gr.  Ohio and vicinity of New
Albany.  “This species much resembles the smoother and prostate
variety of R. villosus, so that they cannot easily be distinguished.”
Torr.

Officinal, U. S. Pharm.  Secondary (erroneously as R. trivialis).
Med. Ref.  Nearly the same as those of R. villosus.
Med. Prop.  The medical virtues of the blackberry and dewberry
are identical: but the former has been the more employed. Drs. Chapman and Bigelow speak in terms of the highest praise of the properties of the root of the blackberry as an astringent in diarrhoea, chronic dysentery, cholera infantum, &c. Dr. Eberle's testimony is strong in its favour, though he prefers the geranium maculatum in cholera infantum, on account of its pleasant taste.

Dose of the decoction, made with an ounce of the root to a pint of water, is one or two ounces; of the powdered root ten to thirty grains; but it is rarely used in this form.


Fields and borders of woods. Canada and Northern States to the mountains of Georgia, west to Mississippi. Vicinity of New Albany.


Mérat and De Lens, quoting the *Bulletin des Sciences Médicales*, state that the powdered fruit and the roots are considered as specifics in dysentery.


Griffith suggests that the bark might be employed in those cases in which the wild cherry is beneficial. Med. Bot. 293. "The bark smells and tastes like cherry bark, equal to it, more astringent, fine tonic, antiseptic, contains prussic acid," &c. Raf. Med. Fl. ii. 265.


*Calyceanthus floridus*, L. Torr. and Gr. i. 475. *Carolina All-
spice. Michx., Ell. Also C. inodorus, Ell.; C. lævigatus, Nutt., Ell.; C. ferox, Michx.; C. glaucus, Nutt., Ell.

Hill-sides, and in fertile soil along rivulets. Virginia to Georgia, near the mountains. Torr. and Gr.

"Mr. McKeon says he has frequently used it with satisfaction as an antispasmodic tonic in the cure of chronic agues. A strong decoction of the seed or bark of the root is given." Porcher, Trans. Am. Med. Assoc. ii. 745.


Figured, Loud. Encyc. Pl. 398, fig. 6634.


Officinal, Dub. Pharm.


Med. Prop. Demulcent and astringent. Has had some reputation in Europe as a remedy in diarrhoea and dysentery, though Cullen has no confidence in it. Dose of the powdered bark, a drachm; but the decoction is preferable, made by boiling an ounce of the bark in a pint of water, of which one or two ounces may be taken several times a day.


Marshes. New York and Massachusetts; also in Europe.


The two preceding species are supposed to have properties analogous to those of the L. Salicaria.


Drs. Van Fassen and Kreider have used this plant in cases of dysentery with marked benefit. J. M. Big. List Med. Pl. of Ohio, 14.


Figured, Bart. Fl. N. A. i. tab. 6.


Med. Prop. Dr. Griffith states: "Some years since, hearing of the efficacy of the plant in infantile eruptions, I made a trial with it in several cases of an obstinate character, which had resisted other modes of treatment, and became satisfied that it was highly beneficial; and this has been confirmed by subsequent experience with it."

A poultice of the leaves, dried or fresh, simmered in milk, has some reputation in this neighbourhood as a remedy for tumours and painful swellings.

The young shoots and roots are eaten as a salad in Germany. Mérat and De Lens, l. c. The roots are edible. Lind. Veg. King. 724.


Ditches and sluggish streams. Canada, throughout the United States, and in Europe. Vicinity of New Albany—not rare.
Med. Prop. Dr. Ives states that this plant has been used in New Haven, Connecticut, and vicinity, for half a century, for asthma and chronic cough; and that he has used it for more than forty years, frequently with the very best effect in paroxysms of asthma. "It has often relieved when powerful narcotics have failed, or been worn out by continued use. In chronic cough, arising from a morbid condition of the mucous membranes of the larynx and pharynx, or from a morbid condition of the liver or viscera of the abdomen, it has proved a valuable remedy. It has been recently used in catarrhal fever with decidedly good effect."

An infusion of one-half ounce of the dried plant in a pint of boiling water may be taken in twenty-four hours. Dr. E. Ives, Trans. Am. Med. Assoc. iii. 311.

According to Mérat and De Lens (iv. 154), a decoction of the root of the Ludwigia alternifolia (macrocarpa, Michx.) is given, in the United States, as a mild and certain emetic. Doubtful. Lindley states that it is said to be emetic.


A decoction or infusion of the sliced leaves (stems) in boiling water is mucilaginous and demulcent. Dr. Porcher states, he is informed that the decoction is much used in Alabama as a demulcent drink in pneumonic and pleuritic inflammations. Trans. Am. Med. Assoc. ii. 712. See Mérat and De Lens, ii. 6.

An infusion of the sliced leaves in boiling water was much used, some years since, as a drink in cholera infantum.


Figured, Loud. Encyc. Pl. 842, fig. 13988.
A native of the West Indies and tropical America, cultivated in India, and partially naturalized in East Florida.


Med. Prop. The juice of the unripe fruit, and the powdered seeds, are powerful and efficient vermifuges. The juice of the unripe fruit has also the singular property of rendering the toughest meats tender; and newly-killed meat, merely suspended among the leaves, becomes tender in a few hours. Vauquelin says that the juice of the Papaw is a highly animalized substance, though not exactly like any animal matter known to him.


Banks of streams, &c. Canada to Alabama, Western States. Vicinity of New Albany—not rare.


Melothria pendula, L. Torr. and Gr. i. 541. Michx., Ell., De C. M. nigra, Raf.

Shady places. Southern States, Brazil, and West Indies.


The fruit is a drastic purgative. From half a berry to a whole one will purge an adult—four will purge a horse.


Figured, Bart. Veg. Mat. ii. tab. 40.

Officinal, U. S. Pharm. Secondary.


Med. Prop. The root is a strong and pure astringent, said to be used by the Indians as a styptic. Griffith thinks, from some experiments he has made, that the extract might be used as a substitute for rhatany and catechu. It is seldom used internally.


Mountains of Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, and cliffs of Kentucky River.

Med. Prop. Identical with those of the _H. Americana._


Shady banks of streams. Pennsylvania to the mountains of Georgia, west to Missouri. Vicinity of New Albany—not very frequent.

Med. Prop. Dr. Eoff has found the leaves tonic, sialagogue, cathartic, and diuretic. Used in decoction or powder, action mild, equivalent to arbutus in gravel, &c. Raf. Med. Fl. ii. 229.

Dr. Butler states that his father, Dr. E. Butler, who has for the last thirty years acted as a missionary among the Cherokee Indians, "has employed a simple decoction, or a syrup made from the decoction of the root. This was made of such a strength as to be given in the dose of a teaspoonful three times a day. In an overdose, it produced some unpleasant symptoms, such as dizziness of the head, oppression of the chest, &c. * * * It has seemed also to have the power of relieving the excruciating pain attendant on the passage of a calculus through the ureter." Four cases are given in which the remedy was successful. (A New Remedy in Lithiasis, by S. W. Butler, Bost. Med. and Surg. Journ. Nov. 29, 1850, from the New Jersey Medical Reporter, 314.)


Med. Prop. Dr. Cutler (as quoted by Thacher) states that the Indians considered the bark of this tree as a valuable medicine, which is sedative and discutient. They applied it in the form of poultices and fomentations to painful tumours and external inflammations. Dr. Fountain, of Peekskill, New York, who has used it for more than thirty years, states that the country people use it in all kinds of hemorrhages, and that he has used it in hemorrhages of the lungs, stomach, and bowels, with the best effect. Its anodyne properties were evident from its relieving pain in cases of haemoptysis, and the sudden and decided relief it gives in piles. Dr. N. S. Davis thinks its action closely resembles that of the Lycopus Virginicus, but that it is more anodyne, and exerts less direct control over the action of the heart and arteries. An ointment that obtained much celebrity as a cure for piles was made with a strong decoction of equal parts of the bark of witch-hazel, white oak, and apple-tree, simmered away with lard.

The decoction is made by boiling an ounce of the bark in a pint of water, of which a wineglassful may be taken every three, six, or eight hours, or applied as a wash externally. Dr. N. S. Davis.


Figured, Torr. Fl. N. Y. i. pl. 32.

Woods and thickets. Canada to Louisiana, west to Arkansas and Oregon. Vicinity of New Albany—not rare.

These two species much resemble each other, and have not been well distinguished till recently.


Med. Prop. The roots of both species are employed indiscriminately as domestic medicines. They are reputed stimulant, diaphoretic, and stomachic. Torr. l. c. According to Rafinesque, the whole plant is astringent, subtonic, and balsamic; used in dysentery, hemorrhage, leucorrhea, &c., in decoction. Dr. Zabriskie has found it highly beneficial in chorea. He considers it most efficient in substance, and gives the powdered root to children eight or ten years old in the dose of half a drachm three times a day.


Officinal, U. S. Pharm. Secondary.


Med. Prop. The root is a bitter, pungent, and somewhat aromatic diaphoretic. In large doses, sometimes emetic. Bigelow states that it is used by some physicians as a substitute for senega. Dr. S. Barton thinks it is nearly allied to contrayerva.

Given in decoction, and sometimes in tincture; dose not mentioned.


A native of South America and the West Indies, naturalized in some of the Southern States.

Med. Prop. According to Rottboll (Mérat and De Lens), alterative, sedative, and febrifuge. Rafinesque says it is equal to valerian and contrayerva.


The common cultivated carrot, a native of Europe, is naturalized in many parts of the United States.


Med. Prop. The seeds of the wild carrot are more active and efficient than those of the cultivated variety. An infusion of the seeds or the roots (and probably of the stems and leaves) is an excellent diuretic. Thacher, Chapman, and Eberle speak very favourably of its efficacy. The uses of the root of the garden carrot, either raw or boiled, as a poultice, are well known.


Oficinal, U. S. Pharm. Secondary.


Med. Prop. The root is asserted to be a good carminative. It was first brought into notice by Dr. Orme, of Salem, Mass., as a remedy for epilepsy. He gave two or three drachms a day, and a strong infusion of the leaves and tops at bedtime, continued for a long time. Dr. Bigelow thinks it should be used with caution when collected from wet places. It does not appear to be much used at the present time.


Officinal, U. S. Pharm. Secondary.


Med. Prop. The recent root is acrid, and said to be poisonous. A pleasant, aromatic carminative. Has quite a popular reputation as a remedy in flatulent colic. Dose of the dried root or seeds thirty grains to a drachm. The infusion is preferable.


A poisonous European plant, naturalized in some parts of the Eastern States. Properties said to be similar to those of the Conium maculatum, but weaker. Not known to be used as a medicine recently.


Pennsylvania, and mountains of the Southern and Western States.


Med. Prop. The root is aromatic and carminative. It is held in high estimation among the Southern Indians as a medicine, and is used in cookery.


Swamps. Most parts of the United States, and west to Oregon. Vicinity of New Albany—not rare.

REPORT ON MEDICAL BOTANY.


Med. Prop. The water Hemlock is a dangerous, narcotic, irritant poison. Possessing properties somewhat similar to those of the Conium maculatum, but more powerful. The powdered leaves have been given in carcinoma, in doses of one or two grains, but are rarely used. The root is the most virulent, and has frequently been eaten by children with fatal results. See Big. Med. Bot. l. c.


Wet places. Southern States, supposed to be introduced.


Med. Prop. Said to be diuretic. Has been recommended in obstinate cutaneous diseases. The expressed juice is given in doses of two or three ounces every morning.


Road-sides, &c. A European plant; also found in Asia; naturalized in the Northern, Middle, and some of the Western States. Officinal, U. S., Lond., Ed., Dub.

The common, or poison hemlock, has long been employed in medicine. It is supposed to be the Konion of the Greeks, the poison by which Socrates died, and the cicuta of the Romans. Its properties are treated of by nearly all writers on materia medica.


The decoction of the root, with that of elecampane, made into a syrup, has considerable reputation in domestic practice, as a remedy in chronic coughs. It has also been used in chronic rheumatism and cachectic states of the system, and as a wash in foul ulcers. It is said to resemble the *A. nudicaulis* in its medicinal properties.


Moist woods. Canada, to the mountainous portion of the Southern States, west to the Rocky Mountains.

*Officinal, U. S. Pharm.* Secondary.


Med. Prop. A mild and somewhat stimulating diaphoretic and alterative, which may be used in the same way and for the same purposes as the sarsaparilla of the shops, which it is supposed by some to resemble in its medical virtues.


Rocky places. Canada, New England, and Middle States.


Med. Prop. Diuretic and alterative, somewhat analogous to the preceding species. Dr. Peck, of Sheffield, Massachusetts, states that its diuretic powers are superior to those of the wintergreen, parsley, &c., and much more agreeable to the taste. He used a decoction of the root, drank *ad libitum*.


Virginia southward, west to Kentucky, Indiana, and Illinois. Vicinity of New Albany—not rare.

Med. *Ref.* Thach. *Dis.* 147; Pursh, i. 209; Big. *Seq.* 34; Ell.
REPORT ON MEDICAL BOTANY.

Officinal, U. S. Pharm. Secondary.
Med. Prop. Ginseng has long been in use, and highly prized among the Chinese as a corroborant, and indeed as a panacea, for almost all ailments. Dr. Cullen doubts its efficacy, especially as an aphrodisiae, and most authorities concur in this opinion. Dr. Fothergill states that a decoction of the root has been of service in the tedious chronic coughs of aged persons. It is seldom employed in this country.


Moist woods. Canada and Northern States—along the mountains to South Carolina—west to Kentucky and Indiana.
"The bark is one of the *Shaker medicines*, being considered diaphoretic and astringent." Torr.


Shady banks of streams. Canada to the mountains of Virginia—west to Ohio and Indiana.

Officinal, U. S. Pharm.


Med. Prop. The medical virtues of the bark of this species of dogwood are considered similar to those of the *Cornus Florida*. It is, however, more bitter, astringent, and stomachic. Drs. A. W. Ives, of New York, and E. Ives, of New Haven, speak highly of its efficacy as a tonic and astringent. The latter says it is the most efficacious remedy we possess for the cure of chronic diarrhoea. It has been found very beneficial in that diarrhoea which is common in the East and West Indies, and called by the sailors *flux*. This disease, of one or two years' standing, has often been removed by this remedy alone, taken in the quantity of one or two pints of the strong infusion in the twenty-four hours. It is used in the form of infusion in the proportion of 3 ss of the bark to a pint of boiling water. Dose of the powdered bark from five to ten grains. "It does not produce stricture like the cinchona." Dr. E. Ives, l. c.


Banks of streams, &c. Canada to Georgia, and west to Wisconsin. Vicinity of New Albany—rare.

Officinal, U. S. Pharm. Secondary.

According to Dr. E. Ives, this resembles the C. ciricinata in its medical virtues more than any other species of dogwood. It may be used in the same way.


Figured, Torr. Fl. N. Y. i. pl. 41.

Thickets and banks of streams: Canada, Northern States to Carolina, west to Mississippi. Vicinity of New Albany—barrens rare.

Medicinal properties similar to those of the *C. florida*. Lee, Cat. Med. Pl. N. Y. 27; J. M. Big. Med. Pl. of Ohio, 17.


Officinal, U. S. Pharm.


Med. Prop. The numerous references, which might be still farther extended, sufficiently indicate the attention common dogwood has received from the profession. The bark is tonic, and somewhat astringent, and has been considered a good substitute for the cinchona. Dr. O'Keefe, of Augusta, Georgia, has prepared a valuable alcoholic and watery extract from the bark, which appears to possess all its medicinal properties. See South. Med. and Surg. Journ. l. c. and Trans. Am. Med. Assoc. ii. 671. A decoction of the bark with that of the wild cherry is much esteemed in domestic
practice, as a remedy in dyspepsia, and the debility in convalescence from fever, &c.

Dose of the powdered bark twenty grains to a drachm. A decoction, made with an ounce of the bruised bark to a pint of water; dose, two or three fluidounces.

**DIVISION II.—MONOPETALÆ.**


Rocky woods. Canada, Northern States, and on the mountains of the Southern States.

Med. Prop. "The leaves possess a narcotic principle, inducing narcosis, and are recommended as a gargle in catarrhal angina. The decoction calms the pain attending the disease; taken largely, it causes stupor and catalepsy." Porcher, Trans. Am. Med. Assoc. ii. 789, from Dem. Elém. de Bot. Rafinesque says it has been used for dysuria, gonorrhœa, and syphilis, but is inefficient. Med. Fl. ii. 216. Not known to be used at the present day.


Figured, Big. Med. Bot. i. pl. 9; Bart. Veg. Mat. Med. i. tab. 4. Rocky places, &c. Northern, Middle, and Western States, and mountains of the Southern States. Vicinity of New Albany.

Officinal, U. S. Pharm.

Med. Ref. Schoepf, Mat. Med. 23; Bart. Coll. i. 29; Big.
REPORT ON MEDICAL BOTANY.


Med. Prop. The bark of the root, which is the part mostly employed, is a mild cathartic in doses of twenty to thirty grains. According to Dr. B. S. Barton, it is sometimes diuretic. Dr. Bigelow thinks its efficacy is much impaired by age.


Middle, Western, and Southern States.

Has the same popular names, and is used for the same medical purposes as the _T. perfoliatum_.


Med. Prop. The inner bark is a hydragogue cathartic, and in large doses emetic. The green leaves are an excellent application to excoriations and a chafed skin. The bark, simmered in lard, makes a very soothing ointment for irritable ulcers, burns, &c. Its properties are said to be identical with those of the European _S. nigra_, which was highly commended by Boerhaave and Sydenham. Rene Vanoye, a late French writer, speaks in the strongest terms of the efficacy of the expressed juice of the root in teaspoonful doses, in dropsy. It is probably a valuable article, and has been too much neglected.

An ounce of the bark, boiled in two quarts of water to a pint, is an efficient hydragogue, of which four ounces may be taken for a dose.

Rocky woods. Canada, Northern States to the mountains of South Carolina; west to the Rocky Mountains and Oregon.

Dr. S. W. Williams states "that the bark of this species, in decoction, is the most valuable hydragogue cathartic that we possess." Trans. Am. Med. Assoc. ii. 913.


Dry woods, &c. Canada, and most parts of the United States. Vicinity of New Albany—not very frequent.


Woods and banks of streams. Canada and Northern States, to Kentucky and the mountains of Georgia.

Med. Prop. "Dr. Kreider says it has the reputation of curing intermittents equal to cinchona." J. M. Big. List Med. Pl. of Ohio, 17.


Thickets and margin of woods. Canada, and Northern States; also in Europe. Vicinity of New Albany—not frequent.


Med. Prop. The expressed juice is diuretic, and slightly aperient; dose $\frac{3}{3}$iii twice a day. It is also used in decoction and infusion. Dropsy, serofula, and scorbutive eruptions are the diseases in which it has been most employed. Dr. Cullen has no confidence in it as a remedy for serofula. Dr. Lee states that it is probably one of our most valuable diuretics, highly useful in suppression of urine, and nephritic complaints. He employs the cold infusion—drank freely. Dr. Eberle also speaks favourably of its diuretic properties.


Var. G. tinctorium, L. and others.

Var. latifolium, G. obtusum, Big.

Swamps, and wet grounds. Canada, and most parts of the United States to Oregon. Vicinity of New Albany—not rare.


_G. circæans_, Michx. Gray’s Man. 178. _Wild Liquorice_.


Med. Prop. Tonic, diaphoretic, and laxative. The leaves and bark are medicinal, but the bark of the root is the more active; and a decoction of it has been said to cure intermittents. Elliott says: "The inner bark of the root is an agreeable bitter, and frequently used as a remedy in obstructive coughs." Ell. Sk. i. 187.


Figured, Bart. Fl. N. A. iii. tab. 95, fig. 1.


Med. Prop. Said to be a mild diuretic, and that a tea made of it has been used in dropsy, &c. Seldom, if at all, used at present.


Glades and borders of woods. Pennsylvania, Western and Southern States.


A well-known and efficient anthelmintic, that has been long employed, and is well described in most works on materia medica.


Figured, Torr. Fl. N. Y. i. pl. 45.
These two species of valerian have the same sensible properties and medical virtues as the V. dioica, the officinal article; and may be used in the same way, and for the same purposes.


Low grounds. Northern and Western (?) States.


Med. Prop. Rafinesque states that "the roots are bitterish, and used in fevers in Kentucky, and for spirituous bitters.” Dr. Stephens says the root of the Iron-weed is reputed to be a very active purgative. Ridd. Synop. 52. Not known to be used.


Figured, Bart. Veg. Mat. Med. ii. tab. 49 (as *L. dubia*).

Moist places, pine barrens. New Jersey to Alabama and Florida.

The foregoing species of *Liatris* are indiscriminately known by the names of *Button Snakeroot, Blazing Star, Gay Feather*, and *Rattlesnake’s Master*. *Eryngium aquaticum* is also called *Button Snakeroot*; and the name of Rattlesnake’s Master is applied to several other plants.


Med. Prop. The tuberous roots of these plants have considerable popular reputation as tonic diuretics; said to be useful in nephritic complaints and venereal diseases. Riddell states that they are stimulant, carminative, and diuretic. Like many other plants, they have had the credit of curing the bites of rattlesnakes. Dr. Griffith observes that it is evident these roots possess active properties, and that they deserve further examination.


Figured, Bart. Fl. N. A. iii. tab. 102, var. *maculatum*.


Med. Prop. Reputed to be a good diuretic; has been used in diseases of the kidneys and bladder. According to Dr. Williams, it derived its name of *Joe Pye Weed* from that of an Indian, who used
it in typhus fever to produce sweating. Most authorities state that its properties are similar to those of the *E. perfoliatum*.


Med. Prop. Said to possess properties identical with those of *E. perfoliatum*, but milder. Dr. Jones, of Georgia, had a high opinion of its efficacy as a remedy in intermittent. He infused an ounce of the dried leaves in a quart of water, which was given in doses of two to four ounces in twenty-four hours.


Dry, sterile soil. Canada and New York to Florida and Texas.


Said to be tonic. Properties analogous to those of the *E. perfoliatum*, but weaker. Seldom used.


Wet and marshy places. Canada and throughout the United States. Vicinity of New Albany—very frequent.

Officinal, U. S. Pharm.


Med. Prop. The boneset deservedly holds a high rank among our indigenous medicinal plants. A tonic, diaphoretic, and antiperiodic, somewhat aperient, and in large doses emetic. Dr. Eberle does not entertain a high opinion of its remedial powers in intermittents; but the doses he recommends are too small to be effective, namely, two drachms infused in a quart of boiling water, of which the dose was a gill every three or four hours. I have succeeded in curing several cases of intermittent fever, that had resisted quinine and other means, by giving two fluidounces of an infusion, made with six drachms of the dried leaves to a pint of boiling water, 'every hour for six hours preceding the time of the expected paroxysm. The infusion is an excellent remedy in influenza and colds, given in the dose of a wineglassful every two or three hours.

Dose of the powdered leaves twenty to thirty grains.


Dry woods, &c. Massachusetts, near the coast, to Florida and Louisiana.
Medical properties similar to those of the E. perfoliatum. Lee, Cat. Med. Pl. N. Y. 30.


Wet places. A native of Europe, naturalized in many parts of the Northern States.

Official, Lond. and Dub. Pharm.


Med. Prop. The tussilago was known to Hippocrates and Dioscorides; and was smoked by the Greeks and Romans to relieve obstinate coughs. It has had the reputation of being a stimulating expectorant; but Cullen is incredulous as to these properties. He, however, found the expressed juice, in doses of several ounces daily, useful in scrofulous sores. The decoction made by boiling one or two ounces of the plant in a quart of water down to a pint may be given in teacupful doses several times a day, in chronic coughs, &c.


Barrens and dry pine woods. Virginia to Florida and Louisiana.

“This plant has some reputation in this State (South Carolina) as a diuretic.” Porcher, Trans. Am. Med. Assoc. ii. 792.


Woods, &c. Canada and Northern and Western States to the mountains of Georgia. Vicinity of New Albany—frequent.


Low grounds. Canada and Northern States to Missouri and

Rafinesque says, on the authority of Dr. Lawrence, of New Lebanon, that this plant (the roots?) is employed in decoction internally and externally, in many diseases of the skin. See also Griff. Med. Bot. 387.


Fields and waste places. Canada and throughout the United States to Oregon, and naturalized in Europe. Vicinity of New Albany—very common.

Officinal, U. S. Pharm. Secondary.


Med. Prop. A somewhat pungent tonic, and astringent diuretic, which has been used with some success in diarrhea and dropy. The infusion, which is the preferable form of administration, is made with an ounce of the dried leaves to a pint of boiling water. Dose, two or three ounces may be taken every three or four hours.


The three foregoing species are used indiscriminately under names of *Scabious or Skevish; Fleabane; Daisy, &c.*


Med. Prop. Tonic and astringent diuretics. They were esteemed as valuable remedies in dropsy, especially in hydrothorax, and also in nephritic complaints, by Drs. Physick, Wistar, Dewees, and others.

The best form of administration is the infusion or decoction of an ounce of the dried plant to a pint of water, which may be taken in the course of twenty-four hours.


Dry soil. Canada, Northern and Western States to the mountains of North Carolina. Vicinity of New Albany—barrens.

"Said to be a valuable styptic for suppressing hemorrhage from recent wounds. The leaves are used." Ridd. Synop. 57; J. M. Big. List Med. Pl. of Ohio, 19.
Dry soil. Canada to Florida and Louisiana—rare, if found at all, in the Western States.

Officinal, U. S. Pharm. Secondary.

Med. Prop. The leaves are a pleasant aromatic carminative, and yield, on distillation, a fragrant essential oil, resembling the oil of anise and sassafras. Dr. Bigelow states that he had used the essence prepared from it with success to allay vomiting, and to relieve flatulent spasmodic pains in the stomach. The leaves are used in infusion. According to Pursh, the flowers are a pleasant substitute for tea, and have been exported to China, where they fetched a high price.


“This plant is of undoubted value, and of very general use in popular practice in South Carolina as a palliative and demulcent in consumption and cough; we have frequently seen it used with advantage, and have often heard those employing it confess the benefit derived from it. A strong decoction of the root may be drank several times a day.” Porcher, Trans. Am. Med. Assoc. ii. 794.

Dry, sandy soil. South Carolina to Florida.

Med. Prop. “The root is much used in some parts of the country as an alterative and cleanser of old ulcers.” Ell. l. c. “Alterative, detergent, drastic, and abortive,” &c. Raf. Much use is made of this plant as an alterative. A decoction of the root is given several times a day. Porcher, l. c.

Salt marshes, to Florida and Louisiana.


Road-sides and waste places. A European plant, thoroughly naturalized in the Northern and Western States. Vicinity of New Albany—not very frequent.


Med. Prop. Elecampane has been in use as a medicine since the time of Hippocrates. The root is slightly aromatic, tonic, and expectorant, and in large doses nauseates and vomits. Has been used in dyspepsia, but more frequently as an expectorant in chronic coughs. De Lens extols its efficacy as a remedy in chronic leukorrhoea and lymphatic affections. He employs the decoction of from two to four drachms, which the patient may take during the day in three doses. Am. Journ. Med. Sci. xix. 513 (Feb. 1837).

Dose of the powdered root, twenty grains to one drachm; of the decoction prepared by boiling one-half ounce in a pint of water, one or two fluidounces. It is often given in the form of syrup in combination with other articles.


Prairies. Western States, and south to Louisiana and Texas.


Dry soil, barrens and prairies. Western States to Louisiana. Vicinity of New Albany—barrens.

Banks of streams, &c. Western States, and mountains of the Southern States. Vicinity of New Albany—very rare.


Low rich grounds. Canada to Georgia and Louisiana, west to Arkansas. Vicinity of New Albany—very common.


Said to be highly beneficial in arresting excessive salivation. Dr. Eberle had a good opinion of the medical virtues of this plant, but not now recollected for what purposes he used it.


Figured, Bart. Fl. N. A. ii. tab. 64.

Southern and Western States. Vicinity of New Albany—barrens, not rare.

Root very pungent to the taste; used in popular medicine. Dr. A. Gray. Aromatic and carminative. Ridd. Synop. 60; J. M. Big. List Med. Pl. of Ohio.


Figured, Bart. Fl. N. A. i. tab. 16.


Med. Prop. Said to be tonic and febrifuge, and was formerly used as a remedy in intermittent, but is now more esteemed as an erthine than for any other property. Dr. Eberle states that it is less violent than asarum, and produces quite as free a discharge of mucus. Every part of the plant is active; but the central disk florets are the most powerful.


Road-sides and waste places. A European plant, naturalized in all parts of the United States. Vicinity of New Albany—very common.

Officinal, U. S. Pharm. Secondary.


Med. Prop. Tonic, diaphoretic, and in large doses emetic. Though much more nauseous and unpleasant than chamomile, it is said to possess similar properties, and is occasionally substituted for it in popular practice. The fresh bruised plant, applied to the skin, vesicating; and the blisters are believed to heal more readily than those produced by other vegetable irritants.


Med. Prop. A mild aromatic astringent. The leaves more astringent than the flowers, while the latter are more aromatic; has been employed in diarrhoea, leucorrhoea, passive hemorrhages, dyspepsia, &c. According to Dr. Griffith, the American plant is more active than the European. The infusion is the best form of administration.

Naturalized in most parts of the United States. Vicinity of New Albany—very rare.


Has been substituted for chamomile, and the inhabitants near Lake Baical, in Siberia, administer it in leucorrhoea. Not used in this country.

A cultivated plant, native of Europe, and naturalized in the Northern and Western States.

Officinal, U. S. Secondary, Dub.


Med. Prop. Tansy is an aromatic tonic, emmenagogue, and anthelmintic. It has also narcotic or calmative properties. I have, in some instances, succeeded in soothing nervous restlessness, and producing quiet sleep with it, when other means have failed. One half ounce of the oil of tansy proved fatal in two hours, although

Dose of the infusion of an ounce of the dried leaves, or a larger quantity of the green, two or three ounces.


Shore of the Lakes to Missouri.


Sandy soil. New England and New Jersey to Georgia; also, Illinois and Missouri.


The three foregoing species, according to Dr. C. A. Lee, are bitter tonics, anthelmintic, stomachic, and antispasmodic, and owe their virtues to an essential oil. The _A. vulgaris_, _Mugwort_, is much used in some parts of Europe as an emmenagogue and anti-hysteric. Some German physicians speak highly of its efficacy in the treatment of epilepsy. Mérat and De Lens, i. 451; Griff. Med. Bot. 406; Lee, Cat. Med. Pl. N. Y. 33; Wood, U. S. Dis. 4.


Figured, Dung. Therap. ii. 47.

Frequently cultivated, and naturalized in some parts of the Northern States.

Med. Prop. It is an aromatic and very bitter tonic, and has some reputation as an anthelmintic—has been employed in dyspepsia, and in debilitated states of the stomach from intemperance.

Dose of the powdered leaves twenty to thirty grains; of the infusion, made with an ounce of the plant to a pint of boiling water, one or two ounces.


A mild astringent; an infusion or decoction is sometimes employed, in domestic practice, in diarrhoea, dysentery, and some pulmonary affections.


Old fields. Canada, Northern States, and mountains of the Southern States.


The medicinal properties of the two species are analogous to those of the Gnaphalium polycephalum. The A. plantaginifolia, boiled in milk, has considerable reputation in popular practice as a remedy in diarrhoea and dysentery.
Acrid, tonic, astringent, and in large doses emetic. Raf. l. c.
“It is said that an essential oil is extracted from it, which is used as a remedy for the piles and for diarrhoea.” Torr. l. c. “An ointment made from this weed is most efficacious in the piles.” Williams, l. c.

Canada to Louisiana, west to Oregon. Vicinity of New Albany—not common.
Med. Prop. According to Dr. Graham, it is a certain diuretic and diaphoretic, and increases the force of the pulse without producing any febrile symptoms, and is particularly useful in cases of anemia, attended with cold extremities and feeble circulation. Dr. Ives states: “It is an aromatic nervine, used to allay nervous irritation of the system generally; more particularly for sympathetic and irritative cough. A cough arising from an affection of the liver has been removed speedily and permanently by the use of the S. aureus. The root possesses the virtues of the plant in an eminent degree. The entire plant is commonly used. Half an ounce of the dried plant is to be infused in a pint of boiling water, and given freely.” E. Ives, l. c.

Damp pine barrens. Virginia to Florida.

Wet places. Mountains of the Northern States.


These plants are supposed to have medical virtues similar to those of the leopard's bane, the A. montana of Europe.


Officinal, Dub. Pharm.


Med. Prop. The burdock has been long employed in medicine; though now much neglected, has had much reputation as an alterative. It is a mild diaphoretic and deobstruent, useful in scrofulous and cutaneous diseases. Dr. Griffith speaks very favourably of it as a depurative, and Alibert states that it rarely fails to be of service in cutaneous affections in which there is dryness of the skin.

Dr. Graves, of Dublin, used it with success in a case of obstinate impetiginous eruption that had resisted other means. He gave a pint daily of a decoction of four ounces of the root, boiled in a quart of water to a pint. Dr. T. D. Mitchell states that Dr. W. Barton, of South Carolina, had used it in an old case of skin disease with entire success, and that he cured a child five years old of scrofulous ophthalmia, which had resisted other treatment, by giving teaspoonful doses of the expressed juice of the mature leaf three times a day.

The seeds are diuretic—dose in powder, one drachm.


This plant is one of the ancient medicines. The root is reputed to be tonic, diuretic, and in large doses aperient. Medical virtues supposed to be somewhat analogous to those of the Taraxacum. Little, if at all, employed at present.


Dry soil, pine woods, &c. Canada, Northern and Western States, to the upper part of Georgia. Vicinity of New Albany—near Providence.


Med. Prop. Rafinesque says the root and leaves of the hawkweed are antiseptic, astringent, sudorific, &c. But it is more especially worthy of notice on account of a series of experiments performed with it by Dr. Harlan to test its remedial efficacy for the bites of rattlesnakes. Mr. Ellsworth suffered himself to be bitten several different times in his hand and fingers. No serious injury resulted, which was mainly ascribed to his drinking a decoction of this plant. A ligature, however, was applied to his wrist, and therefore there is reason to doubt the remedial agency of the plant. Dr. Harlan observes, though the experiments afforded different results, in no instance was it found successful as an antidote when administered to quadrupeds.


Open woods, barrens, &c. Canada, Northern and Western States. Vicinity of New Albany—barrens, not frequent.


Med. Prop. This plant is one of the many supposed antidotes to the bites of venomous serpents. Pursh states he witnessed its efficacy in the case of a man that was bitten in the foot by a moccasin.
snake. He used the milky juice boiled in milk internally, and applied the steeped leaves to the wound. He was cured in a few days. Recoveries, however, are frequent under various treatment, and when there has been no efficient means employed. Rafinesque states that the root is also used in dysentery.


Dry sterile soil. Connecticut to Florida.

Medical properties supposed to be the same as the foregoing species.


Common to Europe and North America. Hooker thinks it is native in the Northern States and British America.


Med. Prop. The dandelion has been long employed as a medicine. Sprengel thinks that it is the Aphake of Theophrastus. Alterative, deobstruent, and slightly aperient. Has been mostly employed in chronic diseases of the liver, with deficient bilious secretion.

Dose of the extract from ten to thirty grains, but it is frequently inert from age or the mode of preparation. The inspissated juice of the roots is preferable, and may be given in one or two drachm doses. Dose of the officinal decoction, two or three ounces several times a day.


Canada and throughout the United States. Vicinity of New Albany—frequent.

Officinal, U. S. Pharm. Secondary.

Med. Prop. This plant was placed in the Secondary List of the U. S. Pharm. as a substitute for the European L. virosa, but it is seldom used, and, according to Aubergier, is destitute of lactuca-rium, the active principle of L. virosa and sativa. See U. S. Dis. l. e.


In waste places. A European plant naturalized in many parts of the United States.


"Said to be useful in stagnation of the portal circulation," &c. Porcher, l. e. Seldom employed.


Figured, Bart. Veg. Mat. Med. ii. tab. 43; Torr. Fl. N. Y. i. pl. 64.


Med. Prop. This plant is frequently cultivated on account of the beauty of its brilliant scarlet flowers. Medical virtues said to be analogous to those of the L. inflata, though much weaker. Dr. W. P. C. Barton states that the Cherokee Indians employ it successfully as an anthelmintic; and, according to Schöpf, it is used for the same purposes as the _L. syphilitica_. Seldom employed, though it apparently possesses active properties.

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Med. Prop. A reputed remedy for syphilis among the Indians; but the experience of physicians has not confirmed its efficacy in that disease. Dr. Chapman states that its diuretic properties are fully confirmed, and that he has heard of its being employed with success in dropsy. Resembles the L. inflata in its properties, but weaker and more diuretic. In large doses, emetic and cathartic. The root is the part used. Dose not stated.


Said to be a good diuretic.


Officinal, U. S., Lond., Ed.

No medicine has been more used or more abused by empirics, especially the Thompsonians, than lobelia; yet it is a valuable article when judiciously employed. Although cases of its fatal effects, from the recklessness and ignorance of quacks, are not very unfrequent, it may admit of a doubt whether many active articles, as frequently and injudiciously employed, would be less dangerous. From the experiments of Mr. Procter, lobelina appears to be less deleterious than nicotin, the active principle of tobacco.

Lobelia is expectorant, sedative, diaphoretic, and in large doses generally emetic, though uncertain in its operation. In large doses in debilitated states of the system, especially if not expelled by vomiting, it is a dangerous narcotic sedative, very similar to tobacco in its action on the system.

In regular practice, it has been mostly employed in spasmodic asthma and some other pulmonary affections. I have been in the habit of occasionally using and prescribing the tincture more than thirty years, and have found it a safe and efficacious medicine; but have never given it in large doses, rarely as an emetic, and then combined with ipecac. In asthma and bronchitis, two parts of the tincture to one of the tinct. sanguinaria is a good combination, of which from twenty to sixty drops may be given for a dose. In dysentery, with much febrile action, two parts of the tincture to one of tinct. opii is more beneficial than the latter alone. See Thach. Dis.; Eberle, Mat. Med.; Per. Mat. Med.; U. S. Dis., &c. For an excellent analysis, and a description of lobelina, the active principle, see Procter, Am. Journ. Pharm. l. c.

Dose of the powdered leaves as an expectorant, one to three grains. The best form is the tincture, of which the dose as an expectorant is from fifteen to forty drops.


Figured, Torr. Fl. N. Y. i. 67 (var. hirtella).
Low sandy soil. Maine to Florida, near the coast.

_G. frondosa_, Torr. and Gr. Gray's Man. 259. _Blue Tangle._
Torr. Fl. N. Y. Vaccinium frondosum, L., Pursh, Ell., Big., Darl.;
V. glaucum, Michx.
Open woods. Maine to Florida.

Open woods and sterile hills. Canada, Northern and Western States, to South Carolina and Georgia. Vicinity of New Albany—knobs.

_Vaccinium stamineum_, L. Gray's Man. 260. _Deerberry._ Michx.,
Pursh, Ell., Big., Darl., Torr. and Gr.

_V. Pennsylvanicum_, Lam. Gray's Man. 261. _Low Blueberry._
Michx., Darl., Torr. Fl. N. Y. V. tenellum, Pursh, Big. (not of Ait.).
Dry gravelly hills, &c. Canada and Northern States to Virginia.

_V. arboreum_, Marsh. Ell. Sk. i. 495. _Farkleberry._ Michx.,
Pursh.
Dry woods, &c. North Carolina to Florida.
The leaves and bark of the root of the foregoing species of Gay-llussacia and vaccinium are used in decoction as astringents in diarrhoea, sore throat, &c. Ell., Raf., Griff., Porcher.

_Arctostaphylos uva-ursi_, Spreng. Gray's Man. 263. _Bearberry._
De C., Torr. Fl. N. Y. Arbutus uva-ursi, L., Michx., Pursh, Big.
Figured, Big. Med. Bot. i. pl. 6; Raf. Med. Fl. i. No. 9; Griff.
Dry soil on mountains. Canada, Northern States, and in Europe and Asia.
Med. Ref. Cullen, Mat. Med. ii. 6 and 27; Bart. Coll. i. 9;
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Med. Prop. Astringent and tonic; supposed to exert a specific influence in diseases of the urinary organs, especially in chronic mucous discharges from the bladder. Dose of the powdered leaves, two scruples to a drachm. The officinal decoction is the best form, the dose of which is two to four tablespoonfuls three or four times a day.


Figure, Big. Med. Bot. ii. pl. 22; Bart. Veg. Mat. Med. i. tab. 15; Raf. Med. Fl. i. No. 40; Griff. Med. Bot. 424.

Cold damp woods. Canada, Northern States, and mountains of the Southern States.

Officinal, U. S. Pharm.


Med. Prop. A very pleasant and grateful aromatic, with some astringency. An infusion of the leaves is a popular remedy for bowel-complaints and debility of the stomach. The essential oil, or an essence made from it, is more employed in regular practice as a carminative, and to flavour various mixtures. An ounce of the oil taken by mistake has occasioned death.


Figure, Loud. Encyc. Pl. 358, fig. 5937.

Northern side of woodland hills, &c. Canada and most parts of the United States.

This plant possesses properties allied to those of the uva-ursi, moderately stimulating and diuretic, acting in an especial manner on the kidneys and the membrane of the bladder and urethra. It is thought to have emmenagogue properties in cases of amenorrhœa arising in scrofulous constitutions. * * * When the uva-ursi and buchu have produced unpleasant symptoms, in cases of irritated action in the bladder and urethra, the decoction of the leaves of the trailing arbutus has produced an alleviation of the symptoms, and sometimes an entire removal of the disease.” Dr. E. Ives, l. c. Dr. Ives refers to Drs. Knight, Beardsley, and Tyler, who have used the epigea with much success in the above-mentioned diseases, and also in albuminuria, and anasarca following scarlatina; also in a case of anasarca, ascites, and cough, with albuminous urine, which had resisted other means.

A decoction of one ounce of the dried leaves, prepared with a pint of water, may be given daily.


Sphagnous swamps. Canada, Pennsylvania, and Northern States,


Dry sandy soil. New England to Florida, near the coast.

*A. arborea*, L. Gray’s Man. 266. *Sorrel-Tree; Sour Wood.* Pursh, Ell. Oxydendron arborea, De C.

Figured, Raf. Med. Fl. i. No. 5.

Woods. Pennsylvania and Ohio to Florida.

*A. angustifolia*, Pursh, i. 291. Ell. Sk. i. 486.

Open swamps. Carolina and Georgia, Pursh.


Sandy woods. Carolina and Florida.

*A. speciosa*, Michx. Ell. Sk. i. 493; Michx., Pursh.

Swamps. North and South Carolina.
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Med. Prop. The leaves of the A. arborea and nitida are sour, and in decoction are said to be a pleasant and cooling drink in fevers. The powder covering the leaves of some of the species is a powerful erihne. The A. Mariana, lamb-killer, stagger bush, is supposed to be poisonous to lambs and calves, giving them the staggers. According to Rafinesque, the A. nitida and angustifolia are the equivalents of Kalmia for curing the itch, &c.

Swamps and wet places. Maine to Florida.
"Diaphoretic, stimulant, fragrant; the leaves and flowers." Lee, Cat. Med. Pl. N. Y. 36.

Figured, Michx. f. Sylv. ii. tab. 67; Big. Med. Bot. iii. pl. 51.
Swamps and near mountain streams. Canada, New England to Kentucky, Tennessee, and South Carolina.
Med. Prop. This beautiful shrub was examined by Dr. Bigelow on account of its reputed poisonous properties, which, however, were not confirmed. He states that it must be ranked among astringents, and that its narcotic properties, if any, are very slight. Dr. B. S. Barton says "it is certainly a poison," l. e. Elliott states the leaves are destructive to animals when forced, by the severity of the winter, to browse upon them. Sk. i. 484.

R. punctatum, L. Ell. Sk. i. 484; Pursh. R. minus, Michx.
Banks of streams, &c. Southern States.
Properties supposed to be similar to those of the R. maximum.

Kalmia latifolia, L. Gray's Man. 269. Laurel; Mountain


Rocky hills and woods. Canada to South Carolina. Vicinity of New Albany—rare.


Med. Prop. There is some uncertainty as to the properties of the kalmia. Dr. B. S. Barton speaks of it as being very noxious, and states that the Indians make use of a decoction of the leaves to destroy themselves. Dr. Bigelow, from his own experience, does not think highly of its narcotic power. According to Dr. Thomas, thirty drops of a strong decoction of the leaves, taken six times a day, caused so much vertigo as to render it necessary to diminish the dose. Dr. Stabler thinks that it acts as an arterial sedative, without any narcotic or acrid properties. A dose of the strong decoction produced vertigo, dimness of sight, &c., although forty grains of the powdered leaves produced no perceptible effect.

Dr. Stabler recommends two ounces of the leaves to be infused in a pint of alcohol; dose thirty drops every two or three hours. A decoction of the leaves, or the powdered leaves mixed with lard, applied externally, are said to cure the itch and some other cutaneous diseases.


Swamps and mountains. Canada to South Carolina.


Bogs, and borders of mountain lakes. Canada and Northern States.

K. cuneata. Michx. i. 259; Pursh, Ell. Sk. i. 482.

Mountains of Carolina and Georgia.
K. hirsuta, Walt., Michx., Pursh. Ell. Sk. i. 482.
Wet sandy pine barrens. South Carolina to Florida.


Michx., Pursh, Big. L. palustre, Torr. Fl. N. Y.
Dr. Gray thinks this plant is distinct from the L. palustre of Northern Europe and Northern America. Dr. Torrey, however, considers them only varieties.
Sphagnous swamps. Canada and Northern States.
Med. Prop. Tonic, astringent, and slightly narcotic. A decoction of the leaves is used in diarrhoea and dysentery, also internally and externally in cutaneous diseases, especially those accompanied with much itching or irritation.

Michx., Pursh, Big., Darl., Torr. Fl. N. Y.
Damp woods. Canada to South Carolina—rare in the Western States. Also in Europe.
The name of shin-leaf is derived from the application of the large fleshy leaves to sore shins, &c. According to Rafinesque, the Indians and empirics employ this and other species of pyrola as sudorifics, astringents, and nervines, in diseases of the breast, coughs, &c.

Nutt., De C., Torr. Fl. N. Y. C. corymbosa, Pursh; Pyrola umbellata, L., Michx., Big., Darl.

Shady sandy soil. Canada, Northern States, and north of Europe and Asia.


Med. Prop. A somewhat acrid tonic and stimulant, but mostly esteemed as a diuretic in dropsies and diseases of the urinary organs, and has also been employed in scrophulous affections. Used in the same diseases as the uva-ursi, and said to be less liable to offend the stomach than that article.

The best form of administration is the officinal decoction, of which a pint may be taken daily.


Dry woods. Canada to Carolina.


Medical properties said to be similar to those of the *C. umbellata*, though there is some difference of opinion in regard to its medical virtues.


Figured, Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. ii. tab. 36.

High mountains. Virginia, Carolina, Georgia, and Tennessee.


The root is astringent, and the leaves are applied in popular practice to cuts and wounds, &c.

Figured, Bart. Fl. N. A. iii. tab. 86, fig. 1; Torr. Fl. N. Y. i. pl. 71.

Woods; parasite on the roots of other plants. Most parts of the United States. Vicinity of New Albany—rare.


Med. Prop. “Nervine juice mixed with water almost a specific for sore eyes. The dried root in powder used in convulsions of children and epilepsy; dose, a teaspoonful.” Raf. l. e. Employed by the steam practitioners. Porcher, l. e. Not known to be used in regular practice.


Sandy woods. Northern and Southern States, and Kentucky and Tennessee.


Med. Prop. This tree is nearly allied to the I. aquifolia, the European holly, and is said to possess similar properties, the powdered leaves of which are asserted to cure intermittents, given in the dose of a drachm to a drachm and a half two or three hours before the expected paroxysm. The leaves are bitter, tonic, and diaphoretic. Berries emetic, purgative, and diuretic; ten or twelve will generally prove cathartic.


Open swamps. Carolina to Florida, Pursh.

Medical virtues identical with those of S. Cassena, Griff., Porcher, Wood.


Along the sea-coast. Carolina to Florida.
According to Drs. Griffith and Porcher, this and the preceding species are both called Cassena; Elliott, however, states positively that this species only is called Cassena, and the other Dahoon holly.

Dr. B. S. Barton says: "It is thought to be one of the most powerful diuretics hitherto discovered. It is held in great esteem among the southern Indians; they toast the leaves, and make a decoction of them. It is the men alone that are permitted to drink of the decoction which is called the Black Drink." Elliott observes: "That a strong infusion of the plant is used by the tribes of the Creek Indians at the opening of their councils." * * * It acts as a mild emetic. Pursh states that the Indians use it as a medicine, and as a drink of etiquette at their councils.

In small doses (quantity not stated) diuretic, in large ones emetic and cathartic.

It is an interesting fact that the celebrated Mate or Paraguay Tea is prepared from the leaves of a species of Ilex, the Paraguayensis, which contains the same proximate principles as tea and coffee.


Swamps and around ponds. Virginia to Georgia.

"Dr. Joseph Johnson, of Charleston, informs us that this is used to some extent, in domestic practice, as a diuretic in dropsy." Porcher, Trans. Am. Med. Assoc. ii. 783.


Figured, Big. Med. Bot. iii. pl. 56; Bart. Veg. Mat. Med. i. tab. 17.

Wet places. Canada to South Carolina and Western States. Vicinity of New Albany—not frequent.

Officinal, U. S. Pharm. Secondary.

The bark is bitter, tonic, and astringent, and has been used as a remedy in intermittents and in various debilitated states of the system. A decoction or infusion has been employed with advantage, both externally and internally, in diseases of the skin, especially those of the herpetic kind.

Dose of the bark, in powder, thirty grains to one drachm. The decoction is preferable when prepared by boiling two ounces in three pints of water down to a quart; dose, two or three fluidounces.


Mountain swamps, &c. Northern and Middle States.


Figured, Torr. Fl. N. Y. ii. pl. 72.

Sandy woods. Canada to Florida, along the coast.

Properties said to be analogous to those of *P. verticillatus*.


Officinal, U. S. Pharm. Secondary.


Med. Prop. The bark is a bitter tonic and powerful astringent. Dr. Mettauer employed the unripe fruit, in the form of infusion, tincture, and syrup, in bowel-complaints and hemorrhage, with great success. See Am. Journ. Med. Sci. l. c.

Hopea tinctoria, L. Ell. Sk. ii. 73. Sweet Leaf. Michx., Pursh, Nutt.

Figured, Michx. f. Sylv. ii. tab. 117.

Low woods and rich soils. Southern States.


Bumelia lycioides, Pursh. Ell. Sk. i. 287. Sideroxylon lycioides, L., Michx.

Shady woods. Carolina and Georgia. Pursh.


Fruit sweetish and astringent; said to be useful in diarrhoea.


Med. Prop. The common plantain was esteemed by the ancients as diuretic, deobstruent, and slightly astringent, and was employed in visceral obstructions, hæmoptysis, dysentery, &c. Dr. Porcher thinks it probably contains a narcotic principle. Dr. Chipley thinks it has been too much neglected by modern practitioners. He found the following prescription of Heister of great service as an external application for sore nipples. Aquæ plantag. si; vitriol. alb. grs. ii. M.

Dose of the expressed juice two or three ounces. Two ounces of the fresh root or leaves, boiled in a pint of water, may be taken daily. A decoction of the seeds is demulcent.


According to Dr. Lee, these species have the same properties as the common plantain, and may be substituted for it.


Med. Prop. The root, according to Dr. Bigelow, is one of the most intense and powerful vegetable astringents that we possess, being quite equal to galls. It is employed for the same purposes as other astringents, but is mostly used as a topical remedy in aphthae and other ulcerative affections of the mouth and throat. Decoction or infusion is the best mode of administration.


Med. Prop. The Pimpernel was esteemed by the ancients as a counter poison, and is one of the numerous articles recommended as a preventive of hydrophobia. It has been given internally in visceral obstructions, consumption, &c., and applied externally to old ulcers. It is now neglected, though it is not inert, as Orfila found three drachms of the extract sufficient to destroy a dog.


Figured, Bart. Veg. Mat. Med. ii. tab. 27.


Med. Prop. An astringent, said to be an ingredient in Martin’s famous cancer powder, which, however, also contained arsenic. Dr. B. S. Barton observes that it has been of great service as an external application to obstinate ulcers, some of which had resisted other means. Dr. Eberle states that he has known it to be highly beneficial in aphthous ulceration of the mouth; and that he has used a strong decoction, as a wash in obstinate herpetic affections, with complete success. It has also been employed in dysentery and diarrhea. The whole plant is active, but loses much of its strength in drying.


Med. Prop. See Aphyllon uniflora.


Figured, Bart. Veg. Mat. Med. ii. tab. 50.


Med. Prop. These two plants are also called Cancer-root, and Squaw-root. Little is known of their properties, though they are said to be the same as those of the Epipagus.


"The root and vine, in infusion and decoction, answer the purpose of sarsaparilla. It is detergent and alterative, aperient, diuretic, and sudorific; used in syphilis, chronic rheumatism, and in derangements arising from impurities of the blood." Porcher, Trans. Am. Med. Assoc. ii. 812.


Figured, Michx. f. Sylv. ii. tab. 64.

Banks of streams. Southern States. Cultivated in the Northern and Western States.

Med. Prop. "Bark tonic and vermifuge, wood emetic, leaves emollient, anodyne," &c. Raf. l. c. "It is reputed to be poisonous. The seeds have been employed, by several practitioners of Continental Europe, in asthma. M. Antomarchi recommends a decoction made by boiling twelve ounces of water, with three ounces of the seeds, down to six ounces; the whole to be given morning and night." U. S. Dis. l. c.

_Gelsemium sempervirens_, Ell. Ell. Sk. i. 311. Yellow Jessamine. G. nitidum, Michx., Pursh; Bignonia sempervirens, L.

Rich soil near the sea-coast. Virginia to Florida.


Med. Prop. "The flowers, root, &c., of this plant are narcotic. A spirituous tincture of the root has been used successfully in rheumatism. The effluvia of the flowers are said sometimes to induce stupor." Ell. l. c. Dr. Porcher states that it is employed in gonorrhœa, and that ninety drops of the tincture of the bark of the root, taken in three doses, produce vertigo, perverted vision, &c. Dr. Frost, of South Carolina, has observed its marked effect on the nervous system. Porcher, l. c.


Offical, Dub. Pharm.


Med. Prop. Emollient, demulcent, and slightly anodyne. A decoction of one ounce of the dried leaves in a pint of water has been used in colds, coughs, diarrhœa, &c., in the dose of three or four ounces. In the form of poultices and fomentations, it has been applied to hemorrhoidal tumours and swelled glands. "The flowers, when dried in the air, are said to yield a fatty matter, which is useful in the piles." Dr. Torrey.

Sandy fields and road-sides. A foreign plant, naturalized in some parts of the United States.
Little is known of the properties of these plants. Rafinesque and Lee suppose them to have medical virtues analogous to those of the common mullein.

Med. Prop. Reputed to be cathartic, diuretic, and somewhat anodyne. The infusion has been used in dropsy, jaundice, diseases of the skin, and the fresh plant as an external application in the form of poultice, or fomentation, to piles. An ointment, made from the flowers, has been employed for the same purpose, and as a topical application in cutaneous diseases.

Officinal, Dub. Pharm.
Med. Prop. According to Pereira, the leaves appear to be acrid, and when swallowed occasion vomiting and purging, and are said...
to be diuretic and narcotic. The officinal ung. serophulariae was used with the best effects by Dr. Stokes, of Dublin, in the pemphigus gangrenosus of children. Dr. Montgomery employed it with success in tinea capitis, impetigo, and other skin diseases. Dr. F. B. Hough, of Somerville, N. Y., says that this plant, known there by the name of Woman's Friend, has a popular reputation in Northern New York, among pregnant women, as an anodyne to allay the restlessness, anxiety, wakefulness, &c., peculiar to their situation. He employed it with much advantage, and thinks it acts as a sedative on the foetus, whose motions it quiets. He gave from two to four ounces of the infusion of one ounce of the fresh root to a pint of water. Thinks the virtues of the root much impaired by drying.


Med. Prop. But little is known of the properties of the Chelone, except from Rafinesque, who obtained his knowledge of it from Dr. Lawrence, and the Shakers of New Lebanon, New York. He states that the whole plant, especially the leaves, are tonic, hepatic, cathartic, &c., and that it is useful in fevers, jaundice, and eruptions of the skin. Much employed by the Thompsonians, under the name of *Balmony*. Dose of the powdered leaves, a drachm three times a day. Drs. Lee and Griffith think it deserves further examination.


Wet or muddy places. Throughout the United States. Vicinity of New Albany—not rare.


Sandy wet places. Massachusetts to Florida.

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Med. Prop. These two species, especially the G. aurea, are supposed to possess the same properties as the G. officinalis of Europe, which is a drastic purgative, emetic, and diuretic; contains veratria, and is thought to be the active ingredient in the celebrated Eau Médicinale.


Med. Prop. The root is a certain, and in a moderate dose a mild, cathartic. In the recent state, it is much more active than when dry. The late Dr. Pendergrass, of Louisville, considered it one of the best cholagogues that we possess, and an excellent substitute for mercurial cathartics.

Dose of the powdered root, twenty grains to a drachm. It also may be given in infusion.


Med. Prop. The three foregoing species of Veronica, though formerly employed in medicine, are now seldom used. The V. officinalis has been considered diaphoretic, diuretic, expectorant, &c., and has been employed in pectoral, nephritic, and cutaneous diseases. The V. peregrina received the popular name of Neckweed from its being used externally and internally in serofulous affections of the neck. The expressed juice of the V. Americana, like the beccabunga of Europe, may be given internally as a deobstruent and depurative.


Med. Prop. The leaves (?) are said to be a strong bitter, emetic and expectorant, and a good substitute for eupatorium, but weaker. Rafinesque. Little, if at all, used in regular practice.


Road-sides and waste places. Canada and throughout the United States. Vicinity of New Albany—common.


According to Schöpf, the root, boiled in milk with white oak bark, has been used with success in poisoning by Rhus Toxicodendron. A strong tincture of the root has been used with decided advantage as a diuretic in scanty and difficult micturition. Dose, two to four drachms three times a day.


Light, sandy soil. Virginia to Florida.


Wet, springy places. Naturalized in most parts of the United States.

Moist grounds. Naturalized in some places, and frequently cultivated.
The pleasant and stimulating carminative properties of spearmint and peppermint are too well known to require particular notice.

Low, wet grounds along streams. Canada, Northern, Middle, and Western States. Vicinity of New Albany—frequent.
This is supposed to be the only *native* species of Mentha of North America. It is not so pleasant to the taste as the preceding, and has been little used as a medicine, but would be a tolerable substitute for them when they cannot be obtained.

Wet, shady places. Canada and most parts of the United States. Vicinity of New Albany—not rare.
Officinal, U. S. Pharm. Secondary.
Although the bugle-weed was noticed by Schöpf, it was first prominently brought before the profession by Drs. Pendleton and Rogers, of New York. Rafinesque, having used it in his own case, extols it highly as an excellent sedative, tonic, astringent, and somewhat narcotic. Dr. N. S. Davis states that, when taken in health, it diminishes the force and frequency of the pulse, induces a slight degree of costiveness, without vertigo, nausea, or any other unpleasant symptom.

The whole plant is used. It has been employed with much success in diarrhoea, hemorrhages, chronic coughs, &c. The infusion is made with one ounce to a pint of boiling water, of which half a pint to one pint may be given in twenty-four hours. According to Rafinesque, it may be taken freely without much regard to quantity.


Low wet places. Canada to South Carolina, and Western States. Vicinity of New Albany.

The references to _Lycopus Europeus_, in Griff. Med. Bot., U. S. Dis., and in Porcher's Rep., as being found in the United States, belong to the _L. sinuatus_. The _L. Europeus_, _L._, is not naturalized in this country. Yet it is probable that they possess analogous medical virtues.

"The sensible properties of the _L. sinuatus_ correspond with the _L. Virginicus_, and from some trials I have made with it believe it equal. In some respects, it may be superior. It deserves at any rate to have its medicinal relations exactly fixed." J. M. Big. List of Med. Pl. of Ohio, 25.


Officinal, U. S., Lond., Ed.

A warm, pungent carminative. The essential oil is a frequent
ingredient in stimulating liniments, &c., whose properties are fully treated of in most works on the materia medica.


Med. Prop. Diuretic, tonic, and somewhat astringent. Drs. French, C. Hooker, and Biers, of Connecticut, used it with great success in diseases of the urinary organs. Dr. Mease states that the infusion of the root in cider has cured several cases of dropsy.

The root is the part generally employed, though the whole plant is active. The active principle is volatile; hence the recent plant is most efficient. The powdered root soon becomes inert. The infusion is said to be the best form of administration; dose, not stated.

*C. Scabra*, L. Ell. Sk. i. 35; Pursh. C. præcox, Walt.

Southern States.

*C. anisata*, Sims. Ell. Sk. i. 37.

Mountains of Southern States.

These two plants much resemble the *C. Canadensis*, and there is some doubt whether they may not be only varieties of that species; they are supposed to have the same medical virtues.


Officinal, U. S. Pharm.


Med. Prop. A stimulating diaphoretic, carminative, and somewhat emmenagogue, especially in recent suppression. May be taken freely in warm or cold infusion without much regard to quantity.


Med. Prop. A warm and very pungent stimulating diaphoretic and carminative, more pungent or peppery than pennyroyal; is employed in infusion in colds, fevers, &c., in the same way as that article. The expressed juice, mixed with milk, is one of the numerous articles that have been recommended for the bites of venomous snakes.


Figured, Pursh, Fl. i. tab. 1; Raf. Med. Fl. ii. No. 64.

Wet grounds and borders of streams. Northern States. Michaux states that it grows on the high mountains of North Carolina.


Figured, Am. Med. Record. ii. 496.
Sandy soil. Greater part of the United States. Not found in Ohio, Kentucky, or Indiana.

Officinal, U. S. Pharm.


Med. Prop. All the species of monarda possess, in a greater or less degree, similar medical properties, especially the three above named. The M. punctata is the most powerful, and yields, on distillation, the largest proportion of a fragrant and very pungent essential oil. These plants may be used in infusion as diaphoretics and carminatives, in colds, flatulent colic, and to relieve nausea and vomiting; in the same manner as the mints, and many other labiate plants. The ol. monard. punct. is a powerful rubefacient, which, applied to the skin, in a short time produces redness and vesication. Dr. Atlee employed it as an external application, with much advantage, in typhus fever, rheumatism, deafness, and cholera infantum. Ol. monard. ʒss; tinct. camph. ʒii, with or without ʒii laud., was a favourite formula.

Dose of the oil as a carminative or stimulant, two to three drops on sugar, or in sweetened water.

_Salvia lyrata, L._ Gray’s Man. 320. _Wild Sage; Cancer-Weed._ Michx., Pursh, Ell., Darl.

Woods and meadows. Middle, Southern, and Western States. Vicinity of New Albany—rare.


“The fresh radical leaves of this plant, when bruised and applied to warts, generally destroy them. It is necessary to continue the application a day or two, and to renew it every twelve hours.” Ell. _l. e._ It is also one of the many plants erroneously supposed to cure cancers.


Old fields and road-sides. A naturalized European plant; frequently cultivated.

Officinal, U. S. Pharm. Secondary.


Med. Prop. This plant is well known, and much employed in domestic practice. Stimulant, antispasmodic, and slightly anodyne. It is used in infusion in hysteria, amenorrhea, and in flatulent colic, especially of infants. Dr. Griffith thinks it deserves more attention from the profession than it has hitherto received.


Slightly stimulating, diaphoretic, and supposed to be febrifuge. In some places, ground-ivy tea is a popular drink in fevers and affections of the lungs.


Properties analogous to those of the mints, monarda and hedeoma, and may be employed for the same purposes. Dr. Torrey observes that the taste is intermediate to that of pennyroyal and spearmint.


Figured, Bart. Fl. N. A. i. tab. 2; Torr. Fl. N. Y. ii. pl. 78.

Open woods, &c. New York and Pennsylvania to South Carolina.

Med. Prop. "Intensely bitter, and might probably be found useful as a tonic." U. S. Dis. l. c.


Figured, Bart. Fl. N. A. i. tab. 21; Raf. Med. Fl. ii. No. 84.


Med. Prop. The skullcap had at one time much reputation as a preventive of hydrophobia, but at present few, if any, physicians have any confidence in its prophylactic powers. Mr. Youatt, the distinguished veterinary surgeon, had some faith in it for a while; but in his able treatise on canine rabies, it is not even mentioned.


Med. Prop. Formerly much employed in nervous and hysteric complaints, but is now seldom used in regular practice. Thacher states that an infusion of the plant, taken at bedtime, composes and procures sleep in a manner similar to valerian, when it could not be obtained by the operation of opium.


Med. Prop. This plant was known to Hippocrates and Pliny.
Tonic, diaphoretic, and slightly aperient. Mostly used in colds, coughs, &c., in a warm infusion, one ounce to one pint of water—dose, two or three ounces; also in the form of syrup. A popular domestic medicine, but not much used in regular practice.

_Ajuga Chamæpitys_, Pursh, Fl. ii. 404. *Ground Pine-Bugle.*

Sandy fields—Virginia. A naturalized plant.
The leaves are said to be stimulant, diuretic, and aperient; and have been given in rheumatism, gout, palsy, and amenorrhœa. See U. S. Dis. App. 1225.


Moist places. A foreign plant, naturalized in some places—also cultivated.


Med. Prop. Demulcent and slightly astringent. The root is very mucilaginous, and fully equal to marshmallow. Used in decoction as a demulcent, in coughs, diarrhoea, dysentery, &c.


Med. Prop. The whole plant is mucilaginous, and may be employed in the same way, and for the same purposes as the foregoing.


Road-sides and waste places. A European plant, naturalized in
the Northern, Middle, and Western States. Vicinity of New Albany—common.


Med. Prop. Much difference of opinion exists in regard to the properties of this plant. By some it is considered as an anodyne, and slightly astringent demulcent; useful in colds, coughs, diarrhoea, dysentery, &c. According to others, it is decidedly narcotic and poisonous. The former opinion is probably the correct one. It is said to be much more active when fresh than dried.


Med. Prop. According to Dr. Griffith, the root is said to be a good substitute for comfrey. "The leaves are narcotic, and are smoked like tobacco." Raf. *l. c.* "The leaves intoxicate when smoked as tobacco."—Porecher. It is, however, questionable whether it possesses decided narcotic properties.

*Heliotropium Indicum*, L. Ell. Sk. i. 244; Michx., Pursh.

Road-sides and banks of streams. An East Indian plant; also native in Africa and the West Indies, and naturalized in some of the Southern and Western States. Vicinity of New Albany—frequent.


Med. Prop. Native practitioners of India apply the juice of the leaves to painful gumboils and pimples of the face, and also in that kind of ophthalmia in which the tarsus is inflamed. Ainslie, *l. c.* In Guiana, the infusion is used to check flooding. Aublet, M. and De L. *l. c.*


*Polemonium reptans*, L. Gray's Man. 344. Greek Valerian;
Jacob's Ladder; Sweat-Root. Michx., Pursh, Ell., Darl., Torr. Fl. N. Y.

Damp soil. Middle, Western, and mountains of the Southern States. Vicinity of New Albany—frequent.


The decoction has been employed in popular practice with much advantage in chronic coughs, and in debilitated states of the system from previous illness.


Moist grounds. Canada, and throughout the United States; also in Europe. Vicinity of New Albany—not rare.


Med. Prop. This plant is supposed to be the Smilax of Dioscorides. According to Mérat and De Lens, the root is a purgative like jalap, but twice the quantity is required to produce the same effect as that article. From one to three drachms of the bruised leaves in infusion act as a purgative. M. Chevallier obtained a resin from the root similar to that of jalap and scammony, and which had the same purgative properties. Mérat and De Lens think it has been too much neglected, and that it is one of the best of their indigenous purgatives.


Dry sandy soil. Most parts of the United States. Vicinity of New Albany, not very frequent.

Officinal, U. S. Pharm. Secondary.

Med. Ref. Schöpf; Bart. Coll. i. 30 and 56, ii. 49; Bart. Veg. Mat. Med. i. 249; Big. Seq. 145; Raf. Med. Fl. i. 123; Am. Journ.
The root is said by some to be a mild purgative in the dose of forty grains to a drachm; this, however, has been denied by others, who state that its purgative power is very feeble. A decoction of the root was used by Dr. Harris, of New Jersey, in his own case, with great success, and he was enabled by its use to pass calculous granules with facility. Bart. Coll. ii. 49. Dr. G. M. Maclean informs me that he has found it one of the most efficient diuretics. In a communication to the N. Y. Journ. Med., he states: "When I have used it as a cathartic, it has failed entirely. It has also been mentioned as being by possibility somewhat diuretic. When given freely in infusion, I have found it to produce more decided diuretic action than any other single article which I have ever used. It is much used in many parts of New Jersey as a domestic remedy for this purpose." N. Y. Journ. Med. l. c.

**Ipomoea macrorhiza.** Ell. Sk. i. 252. Ipomoea macrorhiza, Michx.; Ipomoea Jalapa, Pursh.


Pursh supposed this to be the plant from which the officinal Jalap was procured. Purgative properties have been erroneously ascribed to it; but Dr. Baldwin gave six drachms of the pulverized root without producing any cathartic effect. Ell. l. c.

**Ipomoea nil, L., Michx.** Ipomoea nil, Ell. Sk. i. 259; Pursh. *Blue Morning Glory.*

Sandy soil. Naturalized in some of the Western States. Vicinity of New Albany—rare.


The seeds are sold in the apothecaries' shops of Calcutta as a purgative, and said to be an effectual and quick cathartic. Lind. l. c.

The roots are used as a purgative. M. and De L.


Figured, Bart. Fl. N. A. i. tab. 25.

Naturalized in some places.


Med. Prop. Possesses the same properties as the common tobacco, but milder, and may be used for the same purposes.

Datura Stramonium, L. Gray's Man. 353. Jamestown, or Jimson-Weed; Stramonium; Thorn-Apple; Apple of Peru. Pursh, Ell., Big., Darl., Torr. Fl. N. Y.


Med. Prop. Stramonium is a powerful anodyne, resembling belladonna in its action on the system. Every part of the plant is active, but the seeds are the most powerful. Excellent descriptions of its properties and uses will be found in the U. S. Dis., Per. Mat. Med., Griff. Med. Bot., &c.


Road-sides. Sparingly naturalized. Canada and Northern States.

Hyoscyamus has been employed in medicine from the earliest times, and amply treated of in most works on therapeutics, and materia medica.


Moist banks, &c. A European plant, naturalized in the Northern, Middle, and Western States.


Med. Prop. Alterative, slightly narcotic, and somewhat diuretic and diaphoretic. Now mostly used in diseases of the skin, especially those of a scaly character, such as lepra, psoriasis, &c. There is some difference of opinion in regard to its medicinal efficacy, which may be ascribed to the quantity of the article employed.

The decoction of one ounce of the bruised stems, boiled in one and a half pint of water down to one pint, is the officinal preparation, of which two ounces may be taken four times a day.


Old fields and waste places. Most parts of the world. Vicinity of New Albany—frequent.


Med. Prop. The properties of the common nightshade are said to be similar to those of the dulcamara, but more active. Has been employed in cutaneous diseases, foul ulcers, &c. Dr. Eberle gave two grains of the dried leaves, in the form of a pill, night and morning, and increased the dose till it induced some degree of nausea, vertigo, tremors, and debility, or pain in the stomach. Not much used; but Dr. Eberle thought it was too much neglected. 12
Figured, Bart. Fl. N. A. tab. 23.
Sandy places, &c. Most parts of the United States. Vicinity of New Albany—very frequent.
M. Louis Valentin employed the juice of the berries with success in two cases of idiopathic tetanus. He commenced with the juice of five or six berries a day, which was increased during the treatment. Mérat and De Lens, vi. 410. From the Journ. Gén. de Méd. xl. 13.

S. mammosum, L. Ell. Sk. i. 281; Pursh.
Sea-coast of Virginia and Georgia, Pursh; also in the West Indies.
Med. Prop. The fruit is poisonous, and contains malate of solanin. The extract, in small doses, has been used in cardialgia and dartrous affections of the skin. The statement that the root is bitter, and is a good diuretic, belongs to the S. mammosum, a West Indian plant; an error in Lind. Nat. Syst. and Med. Fl. See Ainslie, Mat. Ind. ii. 91 (note).

S. Virginianum, L. Ell. Sk. i. 281; Pursh.
Sandy soil. From Virginia to Carolina, Pursh.
Dr. Porcher thinks it resembles, in its properties, the S. nigrum. Trans. Am. Med. Assoc. ii. 818.


Prairies and meadows. Canada and the greater part of the United States. Vicinity of New Albany—not frequent.
Officinal, U. S. Pharm.

Med. Prop. A pure, pleasant bitter, with little aroma or astringency; agreeing well with the stomach, and, according to Dr. Eberle, decidedly more valuable than the European Centaury. It is one of the best of our indigenous bitters, and may be given in the dose of two ounces of the infusion made with an ounce of the herb to a pint of boiling water. Dose of the powdered herb, thirty grains to one drachm.


Naturalized in some parts of New York.


Med. Prop. Similar to those of the American Centaury, and may be used for the same purposes.


Figured, Bart. Fl. N. A. iii. tab. 80.

Low grounds and woods. Canada and most parts of the United States.


Dr. Torrey, however, doubts whether the plant that he has figured is distinct from the G. pneumonanthe.

Canada and most parts of the United States. Vicinity of New Albany—broad-leaved form, rare; var. linearis, the G. rubricaulis, on the barrens.

Officinal, U. S. Secondary (as G. Catesbei).


Dry grounds. Pennsylvania and Southern States. The G. alba, Muhl., Gray, a northern and western plant, has been mistaken for it. See Gray’s Man. l. c.


Med. Prop. The four preceding species of Gentian are pure simple bitters, similar to Gentiana lutea of the shops, though perhaps not quite so strong. The last two, known in the South by the name of Sampson’s Snakeroot, are popular tonics, and, according to Elliott, sudorific.


Officinal, U. S. Pharm.

Med. Prop. The root of this plant was supposed to possess properties identical with those of the East Indian Columbo. Dr. Drake, however, more than forty years ago, proved by the results of his experiments this opinion to be erroneous. The dried root is a mild bitter tonic. Dose of the powdered root, thirty grains to one drachm; of the infusion made with one ounce of the bruised root to one pint of boiling water, two ounces. The recent root is said to be emetic and cathartic, and is sometimes used as a substitute for rhubarb.


Bogs, &c. Europe, Canada, and Northern States.

Officinal, Lond., Ed., Dub.


Med. Prop. According to Dr. Bigelow, the root of this plant is entitled to a high place in the list of tonics. It has been long used in Europe, though not so much now as formerly. Large doses produce vomiting, purging, and sometimes sweating. In the dose of ten grains, it strengthens the stomach, and assists digestion. The tincture or infusion may be employed for the same purpose.


Canada, and most parts of the United States.

Officinal, U. S. Pharm. Secondary.

Med. Prop. Thirty to forty grains of the powder of the recently dried root is said to vomit with little previous nausea. The same quantity, mixed with one grain of opium, acts as a tonic diaphoretic and alterative in doses of from ten to twenty grains. According to Dr. Bigelow, its activity is much diminished, and frequently destroyed, by age.


Med. Prop. The decoction of the root is emetic, cathartic, diaphoretic, and finally diuretic. It has much reputation as a remedy for dropsy. Many cases are related by Dr. Griscom and others in which it was employed with entire success.

The best form of administration is the decoction made with half an ounce of the bruised root to a pint of boiling water, of which one or two ounces may be given several times a day; fifteen to thirty grains of the root in powder vomits and purges. Three or four grains of the watery extract generally acts on the bowels. Like the dog's-bane, it probably becomes inert by long keeping.


Figured, Bart. Fl. N. A. i. tab. 10.

Damp rich soil. Southern States.

"Used as a wash with milk to destroy freckles. The juice is said to be sufficiently caustic to destroy warts and scirrhous excrescences." Porcher, Trans. Am. Med. Assoc. ii. 826.


Fields and road-sides. Canada, Northern, Middle, and Western States. Vicinity of New Albany—common.

Offical, U. S. Pharm. Secondary.


Med. Prop. Anodyne and expectorant. Dr. Richardson, of Massachusetts, gave one drachm of the powdered bark of the root in divided doses daily, and also the infusion in asthma, and catarhal affections of the lungs in typhus fever, with much advantage. Thach. l. c. Said to resemble A. tuberosa in its action on the system, but weaker.


Figured, Loud. Encyc. Pl. 198, fig. 3243.

Wet grounds. Canada, and all parts of the United States. Vicinity of New Albany—not rare.

Offical, U. S. Pharm. Secondary.


Med. Prop. Alterative, expectorant, diaphoretic, and in large doses laxative. Dose of the powdered root, thirty grains to one drachm; but the decoction is probably the best form. Dr. Tully employed it with much success in asthma, catarrh, rheumatism, and secondary syphilis. Its action is said to be analogous to that of A. Cornuti and tuberosa.


Gravelly or sandy soil. Most parts of the United States. Vicinity of New Albany—frequent on the barrens.

Offical, U. S. Pharm. Secondary.

Med. Prop. Diaphoretic, expectorant, and alterative. Has been much employed in some places in colds, bronchitis, and in the secondary stages of pleurisy and pneumonia. According to Dr. Eberle, it acts as a diaphoretic and expectorant without the least heating of the system, or materially exciting the action of the heart and arteries. It has been given in flatulent and debilitated states of the stomach as a tonic; hence one of its popular names, Windroot. I have known it to be employed in obstinate cutaneous eruptions with decided benefit.

Dose of the powdered root from twenty to forty grains; of the decoction, made with half an ounce to a pint of water, a teacupful several times a day.


Med. Prop. The root acts on the bowels in a manner similar to colocynth. Ell. l.c. Reputed to furnish the juice with which the Indians poison their arrows. Merat and De Lens, from the Ann. du Mus. xvi. 464.


A European shrub, naturalized in the Northern and Middle States, and, according to Dr. Beck, west to Missouri.

Med. Prop. The berries are said to be purgative. The leaves and flowers are astringent; a decoction of which is a popular gargle in affections of the mouth and fauces, &c.

River banks. Pennsylvania, southward, and west to Kentucky and Tennessee.


Med. Prop. “The root is used in the form of infusion as a remedy in long-standing intermittents, and other chronic diseases.” Ell. l. c. According to Griffith, the bark of the root is tonic and febrifuge, with some aero-narcotic properties.


Figured, Michx. Sylv. ii. tab. 118; Torr. Fl. N. Y. ii. pl. 89.


Figured, Michx. Sylv. ii. tab. 123.


Med. Prop. The bark of most species of ash is said to be bitter, tonic, and astringent. Has been used as a febrifuge, &c.

**Division III.—APETALAE.**


Med. Prop. The root is diaphoretic and carminative, and may be given in powder in the dose of from twenty to forty grains; or in infusion in the same doses as the Virginia Snakeroot, which it much resembles in its action.

A. (heterotropa) Virginicum, L. Ell. Sk. i. 592.

A. (heterotropa) arifolium, Michx. Ell. Sk. i. 532.

Rich soil. Southern States.

Medicinal properties said to be analogous to those of the A. Canadense, though emetic and errhine properties have been ascribed to them, similar to those of the Asarabacca, the A. Europeum.


Rich woods. Greater part of the United States, but most abundant near the Alleghany Mountains. Vicinity of New Albany—not frequent.


This well-known tonic and stimulating diaphoretic has been in use as a medicine since 1633, and its medical properties are described in all works on materia medica.


Rich woods. Pennsylvania to Kentucky and Southern States.


Southern States.


Mountains of South Carolina, Nutt.


Louisiana and Arkansas.


Throughout Louisiana, along the banks of the Mississippi; also on the mountains of South Carolina, Nutt.

The preceding species of Aristolochia are reputed to possess medical virtues identical with those of the A. Serpentaria; and, with the exception of A. Sipho and A. tomentosa, are employed indiscriminately under the name of Serpentaria, or Virginian Snakeroot.


Sandy soil, river banks. The south of Europe, Siberia, Persia, and most parts of the United States. Vicinity of New Albany.


Med. Prop. Carminative and vermifuge, but much weaker than the Wormseed. The powdered herb, mixed with honey, is used in France as a pectoral in catarrh and asthma.


Officinal. U. S. Pharm.


Med. Prop. The Wormseed is a well-known and efficient vermicifuge. The expressed juice or the powdered seeds were formerly given. But the expressed oil is now generally preferred, and may be given in the dose of three to ten drops to children from one to three years old, mixed with sugar or castor-oil, two or three times a day, followed by a purge if necessary.


Med. Prop. Resembles the *A. anthelminticum* in its botanical characters and medical virtues, and is frequently mistaken for it. Has been used in Europe in nervous affections, especially chorea. Plenck cured several cases of chorea that resisted other means, by giving a teacupful of the infusion, night and morning, made with two drachms of the herb to ten ounces of water, combined with peppermint. It is much used in Mexico. The infusion powerfully excites the skin, kidneys, and uterus. It is also a carminative and stomachic, and has been employed in chronic catarrhs. Dr. Newton, U. S. Army, N. Y. Journ. Med. l. c.


"The expressed juice, grains four to eight, said to act as a powerful purgative. According to Schöpf, it is used as a substitute for


Dry soil along fences, &c. Maritime districts of Carolina and Georgia, Ell.


According to Elliott, a decoction of the whole plant is given ad libitum with success as a diuretic in ischuria and dysuria. Dr. Porcher states that a wineglassful of the decoction may be given three times a day; and that it has been employed with decided success in several cases of dropsy.


Throughout the United States, and naturalized in the south of Europe. Vicinity of New Albany—common.

Officinal, U. S. Pharm. Secondary.


Med. Prop. Emetic and cathartic; generally slow and protracted in its operation, and often attended with nervous symptoms, such as vertigo and temporary dimness of sight. In smaller doses, it is alterative, and has been used with advantage in rheumatism, cutaneous diseases, and secondary syphilis. A decoction or ointment of the root has been used externally with success as a remedy for the itch.
Dose of the root in powder, as an emetic, ten to thirty grains; as an alterative, two to four grains. Dose of the saturated tincture of the berries (in rheumatism), one drachm three times a day.


Figured, Raf. Med. Fl. ii. No. 76, fig. 2.
An introduced plant. Northern, Middle, and Western States. Vicinity of New Albany—common.
Med. Prop. Formerly considered astringent, styptic, febrifuge, &c., and used in many complaints; but is not now employed.
Rafinesque and Griffith erroneously ascribe to it acrid properties, similar to those of the P. Hydropiper; it is, however, entirely devoid of acrimony, and probably inert as a medicine.

Med. Prop. The leaves have an acrid burning taste, and applied to the skin excite inflammation. Dr. Eberle gave one drachm doses of the saturated tincture three times a day, in amenorrhoea, with more success than any other remedy. He also employed the extract for the same purpose in four to six grain doses. According to Dr. Williams, a vinous infusion is much used in gravel. I have known a strong infusion to be given with relief in flatulent colic. Dr. Wilcox employed a decoction, made by boiling an ounce of the
dried leaves and tops twenty minutes in a pint of water, with marked success in mercurial salivation and in the sore mouth of nursing women; used as a wash every hour through the day.


Ponds, marshes, and low wet places. Common to Europe, Canada, Northern and Western States. Vicinity of New Albany.


Med. Prop. The roots have been used in some parts of France as a substitute for sarsaparilla, particularly in diseases of the skin; and some of the druggists even prefer them to that article.


Road-sides, &c. Europe and throughout the United States. Vicinity of New Albany—common.


Med. Prop. The root is astringent, and was formerly esteemed as a styptic. According to Dr. Bourgeois, it was used in Algeria and Middle Africa as a substitute for quinine. Dr. Perroton, of Lyons, gave a strong decoction for a month or more, with success, in nine cases of chronic diarrhoea, that had resisted other plans of treatment. See Mérat and De Lens, and Porecher, l. e.


Med. Prop. "A moderately stimulating and astringent plant. It is esteemed by many country practitioners as a local application to indolent and ill-conditioned ulcers. A strong decoction of the root is usually employed as a wash in these cases. Sometimes formed by simmering the root in hog's lard, is beneficially applied in herpes." Big. Seq. l. c.

Thacher states that a strong decoction of the leaves is laxative, and is useful in rheumatic pains, and in chronic diseases, caused by costiveness or visceral obstruction.


Meadow and cultivated grounds. Throughout Europe, and naturalized in the Northern, Middle, and Western States. Vicinity of New Albany—very common.

Officinal, U. S. Pharm. Secondary.

For Med. Ref. &c., see next species.


Fields, meadows, and waste places. Common in Europe, and naturalized in most parts of the United States. Vicinity of New Albany—not so frequent as the R. obtusifolius.


Med. Prop. The R. obtusifolius and crispus are said to have identical medical virtues, and are used indiscriminately. The roots are laxative, alterative, and depurative. In the form of decoction, poultice, or ointment, have long been employed as external remedies in foul ulcers, the itch, and other skin diseases.

Dr. N. S. Davis states that "it is one of our most valuable indigenous remedies, being fully equal to the far-famed sarsaparilla as
an alternative, and on account of its laxative qualities possessing in most cases a decided advantage over the last-named remedy."

In the Bellevue Hospital, New York, it is used in many of the venereal, scrofulous, and cutaneous diseases, in conjunction with the preparations of iodine and mercury. Dr. N. S. Davis, Rep. l. c.

A peculiar principle called rumicin, which is said to resemble the active principle of rhubarb, sulphur, &c., have been obtained from the root of the R. obtusifolius.

The best form, according to Dr. Davis, is the decoction made with two ounces of the fresh or one of the dried root to one pint of boiling water. Dose, one or two fluidounces, three or four times a day.


Waste and cultivated grounds. Sparingly introduced. Dr. Gray. Linnaeus supposed it to have been carried to Europe from Virginia.


Med. Prop. The root is said to be an astringent, useful in hemorrhage, dysentery, &c. May be used for the same purposes as those species that are officinal. U. S. Dis. l. c.


Med. Prop. Refrigerant, slightly diuretic, and antiscorbutic. The acid properties are owing to the binoxalate of potash contained in the leaves. A decoction of the plant is much used in France as a deparvative. Griff.


The bark of the root and the oil of sassafras have been more or less employed in medicine ever since the discovery of America. Good descriptions of their medical properties are given in most works on materia medica. Dr. Field found the use of sassafras tea to suspend the secretion of milk in a nursing woman. West. Journ. Med. and Surg. x. 332.


Low and moist ground. Most parts of the United States. Vicinity of New Albany—not rare.


Med. Prop. The twigs are aromatic, somewhat tonic and diaphoretic. The infusion is a popular drink in fevers, colds, &c.


Damp rich soil. Canada and most parts of the United States. Is found from twenty-five to thirty miles north of New Albany.


Med. Prop. The fruit is a narcotic poison. The fresh root, applied to the skin, vesicates. The recent bark, in the dose of six or eight grains, produces a sensation of heat in the stomach and fauces, and finally excites vomiting, and sometimes purging. In its medicinal properties, as well as botanical affinities, it is analogous to
mezerenum. Dr. Bigelow thinks that, in small doses, it might be substituted for senega. It is, however, seldom employed.


Parasitic on trees. Middle, Southern, and Western States. Vicinity of New Albany—not rare.


Med. Prop. The bark is said to be astringent. The berries and leaves of the V. album, the English mistletoe, whose properties are supposed to be identical with this species, had formerly some reputation as a remedy for epilepsy and some other diseases, but are now entirely neglected.


Figured, Michx. f. Sylv. ii. tab. 128.

Dry rocky woods, &c. Canada, Northern and Western States, and highlands of the Southern States. Vicinity of New Albany—not rare.

Officinal, U. S. Pharm.


Med. Prop. Demulcent and emollient. Useful in all cases in which such medicines are required. The officinal infusion is the best form, which may be used ad libitum as a demulcent in dysentery, and in catarrhal and nephritic complaints. A poultice of the ground bark is an excellent emollient for inflamed surfaces.

Celtis occidentalis, L. Gray's Man. 400. Hackberry; Sugar-
Berry; Nettle-Tree; Beaver-Wood. Michx., Pursh, Ell., Big., Darl., Torr. Fl. N. Y.

Figured, Michx. f. Sylv. ii. tab. 114.
Woods in rich soil. Greater part of the United States.

Vicinity of New Albany—not frequent.

Med. Prop. According to Rafinesque, the bark is anodyne and cooling. The berries subastringent—useful in dysentery. Little, if at all, employed in regular practice.


Med. Prop. According to Elliott, the bruised fresh root, applied to inflamed surfaces, is an emollient and discutient. Dr. Darlington states that it is a popular remedy for inflamed breasts.


Ponds and stagnant streams. Most parts of the United States.
Med. Prop. "It is considered by the planters a valuable diuretic remedy in dropsy. The tincture of the whole plant, in spirits, is employed. A decoction is given to horses when diuresis is required." Porcher, Trans. Am. Med. Assoc. ii. 763.


Sandy fields, &c. A European plant, naturalized in many parts of the United States.


Med. Prop. Dr. Nonne gave half a drachm of the juice several times a day in cases of syphilis in which mercury was inadmissible. Mérat and De Lens, _l. c._ It is said to be purgative.


Med. Prop. An active purgative. According to M. Delongchamp, twenty grains of the powdered root purges without vomiting. It has been used in dropsy.


Officinal, U. S. Pharm. Secondary.


Med. Prop. The bark of the root is emetic in the dose of fifteen to twenty grains, and less than ten grains acts as a cathartic; as a diaphoretic and expectorant, three or four grains may be given every three hours. It is much more purgative than ipecac., and
would be objectionable in those cases in which active catharsis is not desirable.

The fresh root, bruised, and applied to the skin for a few minutes, occasions, after twelve or fifteen hours, an eruption of pustules similar to those occasioned by ant. tart., which pass off in two or three days without any inconvenience to the patient. Zollickoffer, l. c.

Dr. Capshaw, of Madison County, Alabama, in a letter to Dr. Drake, states that the root is a popular remedy in his neighborhood for intermittents. "I am informed, by many who have used it in their families from one to two years, almost to the exclusion of quinine, that a single dose of it has cured chills in the majority of cases in which they have given it. When it fails, it is given in like manner during the next intermission," &c. It was given in the dose of a tablespoonful (?) of the powdered root, which generally produced vomiting and purging in from one to four hours. West. Journ. Med. and Surg. l. c.


Figure, Big. Med. Bot. iii. pl. 52; Bart. Veg. Mat. Med. i. tab. 18; Carson, Illust. Med. Bot. ii. pl. 82.

Dry sandy soil. New York, New Jersey, and Southern States; near the coast.

Officinal, U. S. Pharm. Secondary.


Med. Prop. The root possesses medical qualities similar to those of the _E. corollata_, and may be administered in the same way and for the same purposes. For an excellent account of its properties, see Big. Med. Bot. l. c. From the experiments of Dr. Royal, on account of its want of nauseous taste, it seemed to answer better than even ipecac: as an expectorant and diaphoretic. U. S. Dis. l. c.


Med. Prop. The same as those of E. hypericifolia.


Med. Prop. Astringent and slightly anodyne. Dr. Zollickofer employed it in dysentery, after the removal of the inflammatory diathesis, with more success than the ordinary astringents and narcotics. He used the infusion prepared with half an ounce of the dried leaves to a pint of boiling water. Dose, a tablespoonful every hour in dysentery till the symptoms begin to yield, and then less frequently; in diarrhoea, the same quantity after each evacuation; and in menorrhagia and leucorrhoea, a wineglassful three times a day.

_Stillingeria sylvatica_, L. Ell. Sk. ii. 650. _Queen's Delight; Yaw-Root_. Michx., Pursh, Nutt.

Pine barrens. Virginia to Florida, Pursh.

Officinal, U. S. Pharm. Secondary.


Med. Prop. The root, in large doses, is emetic and cathartic; in smaller, alterative. From the authorities referred to, it appears to be a valuable remedy in secondary syphilis, serofula, cutaneous affections, chronic disease of the liver, &c.

Dose of the powdered root fifteen to thirty grains; of the decoction, made with one ounce of the bruised root to a pint and a quarter of water boiled down to one pint, one to two ounces three or four
times a day; of the tincture, of two ounces to a pint of spirits, a fluidrachm.


Med. Prop. "This plant is said by Dr. Atkins, of Coosawatchie, to be an expectorant and diuretic. He has used it successfully in cases of humid asthma, ascites, and anasarca." Ell. Sk. l. c. "The empirics of the South use it for many other purposes." Raf. l. c.


Officinal, U. S. Pharm.


Med. Prop. The extract of the inner bark of the root is a mild and certain cathartic in the dose of twenty to thirty grains. In lesser quantity, it is one of the most useful of laxatives, well adapted to cases of costiveness. It has some reputation as a remedy in the treatment of dysentery. Dr. B. S. Barton thought it was somewhat anodyne.


Med. Prop. "The bark is styptic and acrid, seldom used except for tintorial purposes. The rind of the unripe fruit is said to remove ringworm and tetter; and a decoction has been given as a vermifuge with some success." Griff. l. c.

The leaves of the J. regia, the English walnut, have recently been used by Professor Negrier, of Angers, with much success as a remedy for scrofula. It is highly probable that the leaves of our indigenous species have the same medical virtues. See Am. Journ. Med. Sci. N. S. iii. 209; N. Y. Journ. Med. N. S. 270; Wood, U. S. Dis. 410.


Figured, Michx. f. Sylv. i. tab. 1.


Officinal, U. S. Pharm.


Figured, Michx. f. Sylv. i. tab. 7.


Figured, Michx. f. Sylv. i. tab. 8.


Figured, Michx. f. Sylv. i. tab. 27; Torr. Fl. N. Y. ii. pl. 107.

Low wet woods. Northern, and Middle, and Western States. Vicinity of New Albany—frequent.


Med. Prop. There are upwards of thirty species of oak in the United States, all of which are probably more or less astringent and tonic. Two species only are officinal—Q. alba, White Oak, and the Q. tinctoria, Black Oak. The Decoctum Quercus, of the U. S. Pharm., is directed to be made of the former. Dose, a wineglassful. It is, however, more frequently employed as an external application, and may be used in nearly all cases in which astringents are required.

The decoction of the bark of the black oak is not often used internally on account of its tendency to gripe and even purge; but as it contains more tannin and gallic acid than that of the white oak, it is considered preferable as an external application, especially to foul and gangrenous ulcers.


Michx., Pursh, Ell., Darl., Torr. Fl. N. Y.

Figured, Michx. f. Sylv. ii. tab. 105.

Officinal, U. S. Pharm. Secondary.

Med. Prop. “The bark is astringent and tonic, and has been employed in the cure of intermittents; but has no peculiar virtues to recommend it, and might well be spared from the secondary catalogue of the Pharmacopoeia.” Wood, U. S. Dis. 188.


Michx., Pursh, Ell., Big., Torr. Fl. N. Y.

Mountains. Canada to Carolina, Pursh.

Dr. Henbener, of Bethlehem, employed the hairs of the involucre as a substitute for those of Mueuna, and found them to be equally anthelmintic. Am. Journ. Pharm.; Griff. Med. Bot. 585.


Myrica Gale, L. Gray’s Man. 420. Sweet Gale; Dutch Myrtle.

Michx., Pursh, Big., Torr. Fl. N. Y.
Boggy grounds and borders of mountain ponds. Canada and Northern States, also north of Europe and Asia.


Med. Prop. The infusion of the berries has been used to cure the itch, and also as a vermifuge. Lind., Griff. Properties said to be similar to those of the following species.


Figured, Big. Med. Bot. iii. pl. 43.


*M. Carolinensis*, Willd., Pursh. Ell. Sk. 678. *M. Pennsylvanica*, Lam.? Probably only a variety of the *M. cerifera*.


Med. Prop. The bark of the root, in moderate doses, is an acrid stimulating astringent and errhine. One drachm of the powder produces a burning sensation in the stomach, with nausea and vomiting, followed by costiveness. It is a prominent ingredient in the Composition Powder of the Thompsonians and steamers, in combination with capsicum, ginger, cloves, and hemlock bark (Abies Canad.).

Dr. Fahnestock used the wax of the berries in teaspoonful doses, with much success in dysentery. He believes that the concrete is efficient in proportion to the green astringent principle that it contains; and that, besides astringency, it possesses in an eminent degree narcotic and anodyne properties.


Dry woods. New England to the mountains of Southern States.
A pleasant aromatic astringent. A decoction is much employed in domestic practice as a remedy in diarrhoea, cholera infantum, &c. Dr. W. P. C. Barton gave it as a drink in the latter complaint, with encouraging success.


River banks. Massachusetts to South Carolina, and west to Illinois. Vicinity of New Albany—not frequent.


Figured, Michx. f. Sylv. i. tab. 74; Torr. Fl. N. Y. ii. pl. 113.
Moist rich soil. Canada, Northern States, and Alleghany Mountains to Georgia.


Med. Prop. The bark and small twigs are sometimes used in infusion as an aromatic diaphoretic.
They yield, on distillation, an oil identical with that of the Wintergreen, Gaultheria. Procter, l. c.

Figured, Michx. f. Sylv. i. tab. 75, fig. 1; Torr. Fl. N. Y. ii. pl. 115.
Banks of streams. Canada and throughout the United States. Vicinity of New Albany—not rare.

Med. Prop. The bark, leaves, and catkins are said to be astringent, tonic, and alterative. A decoction of the catkins, according to Dr. Williams, cured a case of hæmaturia that had resisted other means. The bark has been employed in intermittents.

Dr. Helmick states that he has used a decoction (of the bark?) and the extract in chronic affections, especially in scrofula and secondary syphilis, with the most happy results. Dose of the extract of the consistence of tar, half a drachm three times a day.


Swamps and banks of rivers. New England to Virginia.


Figured, Michx. f. Sylv. tab. 125, fig. 1.


Med. Prop. The foregoing species of willow are said to contain salicin, which at one time was supposed to be equal to quinine as an antiperiodic.
According to the younger Michaux, the bark of the root of S. nigra is a strong bitter, and was used as a preventive and cure of intermittents.

Figured, Michx. f. Sylv. ii. tab. 99, fig. 1.

Figured, Michx. f. Sylv. ii. tab. 98.
Borders of rivers and swamps. Canada, New England to Wisconsin; also Siberia.

Figured, Michx. f. Sylv. ii. tab. 98, fig. 2.
New England to Wisconsin.
Med. Prop. The bark of the poplar is tonic and febrifuge, and said to possess medical qualities similar to that of the willows. Salicin is obtained from it, and also a peculiar principle called populin. The buds of the *P. balsamifera* and *candieans* are covered with a fragrant resinous matter, which is said to be a stimulating diuretic. Rafinesque states that the bark of the *P. balsamifera* is emetic and cathartic.


Figured, Michx. f. Sylv. ii. tab. 62.


Med. Prop. This tree produces a small quantity of balsam similar to storax, which may be used for the same purposes. The inner bark is a mild astringent, and is employed in domestic practice, boiled in milk, for diarrhœa and cholera infantum.


Borders of woods and banks of streams. Common to this country and Europe. Vicinity of New Albany—rare, barrens.


The common hop is well known, and is described by almost all writers on materia medica. See Wood, U. S. Dis.; Per. Mat. Med., &c.


Waste places. A European plant, naturalized in many parts of the United States.


Waste sandy places. A foreign plant, naturalized in some parts of the United States.


Med. Prop. The leaves, seeds, and roots of the U. dioica were formerly officinal. They were deemed diuretic and astringent, and were employed in nephritic complaints, hemorrhages, consumption, jaundice, &c. U. S. Dis. l. c. A decoction, with salt, coagulates milk like rennet. The U. urens is said to have identical medical qualities. The expressed juice has been used in France in hemorrhages, especially uterine, which were cured by taking from two to four ounces.

Our native U. Canadensis probably possesses the same medicinal properties.


Med. Prop. The bruised leaves, applied externally, give immediate relief in inflammations, &c.; and as a wash they cure the poison of Rhus. Raf. l. c. Griffith thinks it deserves attention.

Sub-Class II.—GYMNOSPERMS.


Figured, Michx. f. Sylv. ii. tab. 144.

Sandy soil. New England to South Carolina—not found in the Western States.


Figured, Michx. Sylv. ii. tab. 143.

Barren and sandy soil. Virginia to Florida.


Med. Prop. The three foregoing species of pine are the principal ones from which tar and pitch, or turpentine, are obtained; turpentine yielding by distillation the oil of turpentine and a residuum of resin, all of which are officinal in the U. S. and British Pharmacopoeias.


Med. Prop. Canada balsam, or Balsam of Fir, is obtained from blisters on the trunk and branches of this tree. It is stimulant, diuretic, &c., possessing properties very similar to other liquid turpentines.


Figured, Michx. f. Sylv. ii. tab. 149.

Hilly woods, &c. Canada, Northern, Western, and mountains of the Southern States. Vicinity of New Albany—very rare.

Officinal, U. S. Pharm.

The Canada or hemlock pitch, a product of this tree, is employed in the same manner and for the same purposes as the Burgundy pitch. The bark is astringent, and is used in domestic practice as a remedy for diarrhoea, &c. The oil of hemlock is sometimes used in popular practice, in the dose of a few drops, in colds and chronic rheumatism. It has been employed to produce abortion, with dangerous effects. N. Y. Journ. Med. l. e.


Figured, Michx. f. Sylv. ii. tab. 156.

Swamps and rocky banks of rivers. New England to Wisconsin, and mountains of the Southern States.


Med. Prop. A decoction of the leaves is a stimulating diaphoretic and diuretic, and is said to be vermifuge. Has been used in coughs, rheumatism, &c. Dr. Lee states that a decoction of the cones has been recommended as an astringent in diseases of the bowels.


Figured, Michx. f. Sylv. tab. 152.

Swamps. Greater part of the United States.


Med. Prop. An infusion of the tops is said to be stomachic, and in a warm state diaphoretic. Griff.


Figured, Michx. f. Sylv. ii. tab. 151.

Swamps. New Jersey to Kentucky and Southern States.


Med. Prop. *A balsam is obtained by boxing the tree, and from the roots and fruit by distillation. It is applied to cuts and wounds, and is possessed of valuable balsamic properties; the cones*
are also balsamic, and the resin from them is diuretic and carminative." Porcher, l. c.


Dry woods and hills. Northern States to Wisconsin, and along the great lakes. Also Europe and Northern Asia.


Med. Prop. Juniper berries have been long employed in medicine; principally as a diuretic.


Figured, Michx. f. Sylv. ii. tab. 165; Big. Med. Bot. iii. pl. 45.


Med. Prop. The same as those of the *J. Sabina*, which furnishes the savine of the shops, but weaker, and is used for the same purposes. Dr. Wait reports four cases of poisoning, of which two died, from cedar-oil taken to produce abortion. The quantity was a teaspoonful in one case. It acted as a narcotic irritant poison. Bost. Med. and Surg. Journ. l. c.


Moist hills and banks of streams. Canada and Northern States.

Michaux and Hook think this shrub to be a variety of the *T. baccata* of Europe; the leaves of which, according to an Italian physician, when given in small doses, diminish the action of the heart and arteries like digitalis. Lind. Fl. Med. 558; Lee, Cat. Med. Pl. N. Y. 55; see also Mérat and De Lens, 651.
Class II.—Endogens.


Moist rich places. Canada and throughout the United States. Vicinity of New Albany—not rare.

Officinal, U. S. Pharm. Secondary.


Med. Prop. The fresh corm, or, as it is commonly called, the root, is too acrid for medicinal use. When recently dried, it retains a portion of its acrimony, and may be given in the dose of ten to thirty grains in mucilage or milk. It is a stimulating expectorant, and has been found beneficial in chronic coughs, asthma, chronic rheumatism, and flatulent colic.


Figured, Torr. Fl. N. Y. ii. pl. 123.

Low grounds. Most parts of the United States. Vicinity of New Albany—less frequent than the preceding.

Sensible properties the same as those of the A. triphyllum, and it probably possesses the same medical virtues.


Swamps and borders of ponds. Greater part of the United States.


Med. Prop. The root is said to be stimulant, diaphoretic, and diuretic. Probably possesses properties analogous to those of the Arums.


Sphagnous swamps. Canada, Northern States to Wisconsin. Also north of Europe.


Medical virtues similar to those of the Arums.


Med. Prop. Antispasmodic and narcotic. Emetic in large doses, occasioning headache and temporary blindness. Big. Has been used with much success in asthma, catarrh of aged persons, hysteria, &c.

Dose of the recently dried root in powder ten to twenty grains three times a day. It is much impaired by age.


Wet places along rivulets and ditches. Common to Europe, Asia, and North America.

Officinal, U. S. Secondary, Lond., Ed.

Med. Prop. A pleasant aromatic carminative, employed in flatulent colic, and in debility of the stomach and bowels.

Dose of the powdered root twenty grains to one drachm; or a wineglassful of the infusion, prepared with one ounce of the bruised root to a pint of boiling water.


Med. Prop. The root has some reputation in Russia as a preventive of hydrophobia, but later trials have proved its inefficacy. The leaves are rubefacient, and have been employed in the dose of a drachm in gravel and in diseases of the urinary organs.


Med. Prop. The root is said to be acrid, and somewhat astringent, and that the leaves applied to the breasts of nurses dispel the milk. Cooking destroys the acrid qualities of the roots, which are used as food by the Indians, and some of the inhabitants of the north of Europe.


Rich shady woods. Most parts of the United States.


Med. Prop. “The same sensible properties as the Cypripedias. Has been used for cancers, lupus, and other ill-conditioned ulcers, with some benefit, palliating when it did not cure. The recent leaves and root are bruised and applied to the part affected. The whole plant is dried, pulverized, and given in teaspoonful doses in nervous and convulsive diseases. It quiets irritations of the nervous system, and produces sleep.” Dr. E. Ives, l. c. Deemed by some empirics as a specific for scrofula. Raf.


Med. Prop. The root is nervine, sedative, and antispasmodic. Similar to valerian in its action on the system, and has been employed with benefit in many nervous affections. Dr. Ives states that a hypochondriacal patient, who could not sleep, and was not benefited by any preparation of opium, never failed of sound rest after taking twelve grains of the powdered root; that it is very beneficial in neuralgic affections, with morbid sensibility of the whole system; that a lady, who had become so much affected in her eyes that she could not fix them on any object without excruciating pain, and whose whole nervous system was morbidly sensitive, was very much relieved by taking fifteen grains three times a day. Various narcotics had failed to be of any material benefit.
Dr. C. A. Lee states that he has used it in hysteria, and other nervous diseases, with striking benefit.


Figured, Bart. Fl. N. A. ii. tab. 65.

Swamps, &c. Northern and Western States, and mountains of the Southern States.


Figured, Bart. Fl. N. A. iii. tab. 83.

Moist or low woods. Northern States, Kentucky, and mountains of the Southern States.

Med. Prop. The *C. spectabile* and *Acaule* are said to possess medical qualities identical with those of *C. pubescens*, though Dr. Ives thinks they are not quite as strong.


Med. Prop. "The root is bitter. In some neighbourhoods, it is given in tincture as a remedy for flatulent colic, and as such seems deserving notice." Ell. 1. c. It is also one of the supposed remedies for the bites of venomous snakes.

*Paneratium maritimum*, L. Ell. Sk. i. 383; Pursh, Nutt.


Sea-coast. Carolina, Georgia, and south of Europe.


Med. Prop. Two scruples to one drachm of the bulb excites vomiting; said to be useful in dropsy.


Sandy swamps. Rhode Island and New Jersey, along the coast to Florida.


Officinal, U. S. Pharm. Secondary.


Med. Prop. Dr. Bigelow states that he knows no plant that surpasses this in genuine, intense, and permanent bitterness. In doses of ten grains of the powdered root, it is tonic and stomachic. In large doses it excites much nausea, tendency to vomit, and some dizziness, but no catharsis. The infusion, decoction, and tincture have also been used. It has been employed in colic, debility of the stomach, chronic rheumatism, &c. Dr. Griffith quotes Thacher as having employed it with benefit in dropsical affections, but no notice of the plant is found in Thacher's Dispensatory.


Damp pine barrens. New Jersey and Southern States.

Very similar to the preceding species, and said to have identical medical virtues. According to Elliott, the roots of both these plants infused in vinegar are given with success in intermittents attended with dropsical swelling. Ell. Sk. i. 399.


Figured, Big. Med. Bot. i. pl. 16.

Wet marshy places. Throughout the United States. Vicinity of New Albany—very abundant in some places.

Officinal, U. S. Pharm. Secondary.


Med. Prop. In large doses, a powerful emetic and cathartic; in lesser ones, diuretic. Dr. Maeb ride used a decoction of the root with one-fourth the quantity of Eryngium aquaticum (*yuccifolium*, Michx.) in dropsy. According to Dr. Andrews, from ten to fifteen grains of the recently dried root, combined with one grain of capsicium, or two of ginger or gum mýrrh, acts as a mild and efficient cathartic, producing copious bilious discharges. Useful in removing soreness of the abdomen in remittent fever. From two to four grains are alterative. N. Y. Journ. Med. l. e.


Figured, Bart. Fl. N. A. iii. tab. 85, as I. prismatica.

Marshes. Massachusetts to Virginia, near the coast.

*I. verna*, L. Pursh, Fl. i. 30.

Mountains of Virginia and Kentucky, Pursh.


The two foregoing species are stated to have properties similar to those of the I. versicolor.


The roots are cathartic. Raf. The taste of the root is sweet at first, but soon becomes more pungent than capsicum. Pursh, l. c. Notwithstanding these properties the hunters of Virginia use it to alleviate thirst.


Med. Prop. “An infusion of the root is unquestionably a valuable remedy in bilious colic. An ounce of the powdered root is to be boiled in a pint of water, and half of it given for a dose. It acts with remarkable promptitude. I have been informed that Dr. Miller, of Middle Ohio, values the tincture highly as an expectorant. He says it is also diaphoretic, and in large doses emetic.” Ridd. Synop. l. c.


_Smilax tamnoides_, L. Gray’s Man. 485; Ell. S. panduratus, Pursh.


S. Pseudo-China, L. Gray's Man. 486; Pursh, Ell. New Jersey, Southern States, and West Indies.


Med. Prop. Said to be a good alternative, and that it may be used for the same purposes as the sarsaparilla of the shops.

Trillium cernuum, L. Gray's Man. 487. Nodding Trillium; Birthroot, or Bethroot, &c. Pursh, Big.


Moist woods. Greater part of the United States.


Rich woods. Northern and Western States, and mountains of the Southern States.


Cold damp woods. Canada, Northern States, and high mountains of the Southern States.

**Report on Medical Botany.**

*T. recurvatum*, Beck, and *T. nivale*, Ridd., exclusively western plants, may be mentioned as probably having the same medical virtues as the foregoing.


Med. Prop. Sedative, astringent, and somewhat tonic and alterative. The fresh root is acrid and pungent, with a slight balsamic taste, which is much diminished by drying. The *T. cernuum*, erectum, and erythrocarpum have been most employed, but the others are said to possess the same medical virtues. They have been mostly used in hemorrhages, leucorrhœa, and in some cutaneous affections. I have known a case of palpitation of the heart that was more relieved by chewing and swallowing a piece of the root than by any other means. According to Rafinesque, the Indians use it to facilitate parturition. Dr. Lee states that he found the Indians on Lake Superior using the root of the *T. cernuum* to facilitate childbirth; and that it was in common use among them for this purpose, as well as for all kinds of discharges in females. Lee, l. c. According to Lindley, it is violently emetic; this is incorrect, though perhaps a large dose of the fresh root may excite vomiting. Dr. Williams gave a drachm of the powdered root three times a day or oftener if required.


Med. Prop. The root or rhizoma is eaten by the Indians like cucumbers. In large quantities, said to be diuretic and hydragogue. The elder Barton states that he was told that it had cured dropsies. Seldom, if at all, employed.


River banks, &c. Vicinity of New Albany—not rare.


Dr. Gray reduces the six American species of *Polygonatum* of authors to the two preceding. Drs. Torrey, Beck, and Alph. Wood consider them as varieties of only one species, the *P. multiflorum*, a European plant. They are all known by the name of *Solomon's Seal*.


Med. Prop. The roots are reputed to be demulcent and vulnerary. Griff. l. e. "Dr. Rauch found two fluidounces of a decoction, made by boiling two ounces of the root in a pint of milk, to produce nausea, a cathartic effect on the bowels, and either diaphoresis or diuresis. He used it advantageously as an internal remedy in the piles." U. S. Dis. l. c.


Figured, Torr. Fl. N. Y. ii. pl. 130.


Europe and mountains of the Southern States.


Med. Prop. The flowers are said to be emetic and cathartic, and
were formerly used in epilepsy and against worms. At present they are employed only as a sternutatory, for which purpose they are dried and reduced to a coarse powder. The root has similar properties. Wood, U. S. Dis. i. c.


Med. Prop. The bulbs of this plant are said to be quite equal to the officinal garlic, and to be a good substitute for it. Griff. Med. Bot. 658; Porcher, Lee.


Both found in the vicinity of New Albany, and have medicinal properties similar to the foregoing, though said to be less powerful.

*Yucca filamentosa*, L. Ell. Sk. i. 400. *Bear Grass; Silk Grass.* Michx., Pursh.

Loose rich soils. Virginia to Florida.

“This plant has some reputation for the cure of gonorrhœa, given in the form of tincture. The tincture is made by steeping eight ounces of the dried root in a gallon of whiskey. Dose, a wineglassful, taken three times a day.” Dr. Barrott, Trans. Am. Med. Assoc. iii. 317.


Med. Prop. According to Dr. Bigelow, twenty-five grains of the green root, or forty of the recently dried root, produce nausea and
vomiting. Cooking or thorough drying destroys or greatly diminishes its activity. Seldom, if at all, employed at present.


These three species of Uvularia are found in rich shady woods in the greater part of the United States. The *U. grandifoliana* and *sessilifolia* in the vicinity of New Albany.


Med. Prop. The roots are said to be mucilaginous and slightly acrid when fresh; and a decoction of them has been employed in domestic practice in sore mouth, affections of the throat, &c. See Griff. l. c.


Med. Prop. Said to be an active poison. Rafinesque states that the root is used by the Cherokees as a poison for crows, and that it is a sure but violent remedy for the itch. According to Dr. Porcher, the infusion is an effectual anthelmintic.


Swamps and low grounds. Canada, Northern States, and mountains of the Southern States.

Official, U. S. Pharm.


Med. Prop. Dr. Ware found the powdered root, in doses of three to six grains, to excite vomiting in most cases, but not so promptly and certainly as the ordinary emetics; and in no case did it act on the bowels as a cathartic. Big. l. c. According to Dr. Tully, it is a deobstruent or alterative, an acrid emetic, epispastic, and errhine. Its narcotic effects, after full doses, are manifested by somnolency, faintness, dimness of sight, dilated pupils, vertigo, headache, hiccup, with muscular debility, &c, and a small, slow, compressible pulse, which sometimes falls from seventy or eighty to forty or thirty-five in a minute. Osgood, l. c. It has been employed with advantage in gout, rheumatism, asthma, dyspepsia, &c.

The best form of administration is the tincture made by infusing six ounces of the fresh root in a pint of alcohol, of which the dose is, in arthritic cases, half a drachm every three or four hours.


Med. Prop. A narcotic poison. The bulbs, triturated with molasses, are employed to destroy flies; they, however, recover in twenty-four hours, if not otherwise destroyed. See Ell. l. c. Not known to be employed as a medicine, but deserves examination.

Chamælirium luteum, Gray. Gray's Man. 503. Devil's-Bit;
Blazing Star; Unicorn-Root. Helonias dioica, Pursh, Ell., Big., Torr. Fl. N. Y.; Veratrum luteum, L.


Med. Prop. Dr. B. S. Barton speaks of the root as a tonic, but thinks that its good effects in colic are owing to some narcotic quality. Dr. Ives used the infusion as a tonic, and commends its efficacy in checking nausea and vomiting. Dr. Braman states that he has employed it for nine years, and that he uses it in leucorrhoea with a confidence that he attaches to no other article. The uncomfortable sensations, such as pain in the head, side, loins, want of appetite, dejection of spirits, &c., vanish, and entire recovery of health and spirits is soon established under the use of this medicine. Dose of the powdered root, drachm and a half; of tincture, one drachm; of the syrup, three drachms: to be taken three times a day, half an hour before meals.


Common to Europe and America. Vicinity of New Albany.


Med. Prop. Lemery states that the flowering tops, seeds, and roots are astringent, and are employed, in decoction, in diarrhoea and hemorrhages. Not known to be used in this country.


Figured, Lind. Veg. King. 117.
Report on Medical Botany.

The root is astringent and diuretic, and was once officinal. Lind. Veg. King. 118. Not known to be used.


South of Europe. Naturalized in Pennsylvania and Southern States.


Med. Prop. The roots have some reputation as a substitute for sarsaparilla. Lind. l. c. Possesses nearly the same properties as the Triticum repens. Mérat and De Lens, l. c.


The decoction of the roots, deprived of the epidermis, is much employed in France as a ptisan; it is the tisane commune of their hospitals. Reputed to be demulcent, diuretic, resolvent, and antiphlogistic. Mérat and De Lens, l. c.

Class III.—Acrogens.


E. hyemale, L. Gray’s Man. 620. Scouring Rush; Shave-Grass. Pursh, Big., Darl., Torr. Fl. N. Y.


A decoction of two or three drachms of the dried plant to a pint of water, in the dose of three to six ounces, every two hours, is a powerful diuretic. Mérat and De Lens, l. c. The infusion is said to be an efficacious remedy for strangury. Ridd. l. c.


Rocky woods. Canáda, Northern and Western States; also in Europe.


Med. Prop. The root was formerly used as a purgative in obstructions of the liver, and also deemed expectorant and diuretic. A syrup of it is said to be good in coughs. Seldom employed; but Dr. Griffith thinks, from analysis of the root, that it possesses some activity.


Rocks and trunks of trees. Ohio and Indiana to Florida.


Med. Prop. Said to be astringent and vermifuge. Dr. J. M. Bigelow states that he has used it as a substitute for the German
male fern; that in one case in which it was given for tape-worm, it relieved like a charm a troublesome chronic cough after a great variety of other means had been unavailing; and that he has since prescribed it with good results where there was no inflammatory action. J. M. Big. l. c. Youatt speaks of it as a violent and dangerous diuretic in its action on the horse; and on account of this property it is a favourite with the horsekeeper and the groom. He thinks it has an injurious effect on the mucous membrane of the bladder, and that it excites a predisposition to inflammation in the urinary organs. Youatt on the Horse, 226.

Figured, Raf. Med. Fl. i. No. 2.

A. Capillus-Veneris, L. Maidenhair.
Florida, Arkansas, and Texas, Dr. Engelman; and in most parts of the world.

Med. Prop. The infusion or decoction of these plants is demulcent and pectoral. A syrup, called capillaire, made from them is much used in France and Germany. The A. pedatum, according to Rafinesque, is frequently imported into Europe from this country.


This fern has been mistaken by Pursh and some other botanists for the Polypodium Filix-mas, L.; the Nephrodium and the Aspidium Filix-mas of later Auth. The Filix-mas, or male fern of the United States and British Pharmacopoeias, is incorrectly stated as being found in the United States in many works on materia medica. It is not known whether the American fern has been employed to expel tape-worms; but there is reason to suppose, from its resem-
blance to the male fern, that it may have similar medicinal properties.


Low, wet grounds. Canada and throughout the United States. Vicinity of New Albany—frequent.

Dr. Catley, formerly of Ohio, informs me that the decoction of the root (rhizoma) was used in domestic practice as a remedy for dyspepsia, and chronic biliary derangements, with much benefit.


Med. Prop. The rhizoma, or root-stock, is reputed to be demulcent, astringent, and tonic. Boiled in milk, useful in diarrhoea, dysentery, &c. The authorities referred to by Dr. Porcher belong to the _O. regalis,_ a European fern, which Michaux thought to be identical with this species.


Swamps and wet thickets. Canada and throughout the United States.

According to Rafinesque and Dr. J. M. Bigelow, the medical virtues of this fern are similar to those of the _O. spectabilis._


_Lycopodium Selago, L._ Gray's Man. 637. _Fir Club-Moss._

Big., Hook., Torr. Fl. N. Y.

Canada, and tops of high mountains of the Northern States. Also north of Europe.

Med. Prop. A violent emetic and cathartic. The Highlanders give it in infusion; but, if the dose is not small, it is followed by serious giddiness and convulsions. Lind. It is also used as a lotion to destroy vermin, and in an ointment to foul ulcers.


Dry woods. Canada, Northern and Western States. Mountainous heaths, &c., all over Europe.


Med. Prop. A decoction of the plant is antispasmodic, diuretic, &c. Used in rheumatism, dropsy, and some other diseases, and said to be the most efficacious of applications in *plica polonica*. The spores, or powder, called *Lycopodium*, or *Vegetable Sulphur*, is a useful application to the excoriations of children.
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