Notes accompanying collection of useful plants made by
Mr. J. Fisher
at Kadiap, in 1899.
Truck plants with Mr. Kearney,
also buildings in herd collection.
Russ. Caroch.
Aleut. Aluit.

Used as food among the natives in those settlements where the plants are found in abundance.

Russ. Calsaeni trawa
Lickness grass

Aleut. Kà-nà-khuy-gît.

This name has been given to the plant because the "Karashtka" - Kà-nà-nûk leads largely upon this plant. All parts of the plant are used as a poultice in diffst
skin diseases, ulcers, rheumatism; also as tea in all pulmonary complaints, colds, etc., to produce copious perspiration.

The dried root and leaves are pulverized and sprinkled over obstinate ulcers.

**Eritulasa kamtschatkana**

Rus. Egranah

Aleut. Lá-gít.

Used as an article of food by natives. The bulbs are boiled, mashed and after a liberal supply of seal or whale oil has been thoroughly mixed therewith, it is felt...
No particular name. No medicinal properties.

No particular name or medicinal properties.

No medicinal properties and no specific name in either Rules. or Almir.
9. No specific name or medicinal properties.

10. No specific name or medicinal properties.

11. Russ. (Евреїческе світло) [Everlasting Flower]

Medicinal properties.
Russ. Shoatz, yellow-tashki
Yellow, little head
Little yellow head
No medicinal properties.

Russ. Makatka. Week
No medicinal properties.

14
Sput entirely unknown by inhabitants.
Seldom found. Found partly on hilly ground, single plants.
Flowers fly - bell shaped.
When walking near plant, say within one yard, the flower wilt quickly close up and remain so.
No specific name and no medicinal properties.

Russ. Silbitake

Aleut.

Medicinal properties:

In pulmonary as tea in frequent doses.

In sore throat - as a gargle.

In sore eyes as a wash.

In diseases of the bladder and stoppage of urine a decoction is freely administered.

In infusion for colds and coughs.

The whole plant is used and a strong infusion is made, which is extremely bitter.
17
Russ. Tillitate
alert.
Used as a remedy for the
same disease as indicated
in No. 16, producing the same
result.

18
Russ. Makritia
Used as a food culture in
common breeds, etc.

19
Chamomile.
Not indigenous. Introduced
in late years.
   No medicinal properties.

   No medicinal properties.

22. Russ. Massilitnik alect.?
   Plant used as hot poultice to sore breast and in bowel complaints applied to stomach.
Specific name and medicinal properties:

Used as food. Flowers and leaves are boiled and used in soup. Also used in brewing tea.

Kattle are also fond of the plant.
No specific name and no medicinal properties.

No specific name.
The whole plant is used both as a hot poultice or internally as tea in diseases of the mouth.

The roots of this plant are gathered by mice in the autumn to be consumed during the winter.
28
No specific name. No medicinal properties.
Small white and yellow flowers.

29
No specific name.
No medicinal properties.

30
Rum. Astra
Abutil?

No medicinal properties.
Russ. Tsurnie goforatchki
Bel. Black Head
Aleet: Nátjingu-ñi-Ilugèt
The whole plant toasted and the
water used as a gargle for cold
strokes.

32
Russ. Semliyika
Aleet. Al-shák
Not plentiful.
Russ. Kalina
Acid. A-mäck-shtät

Remedy for sore throat, either the raw berries or boiled milk-sugar added. For same purpose, the outside bark of the plant is removed and the inner bark taken and boiled and freely drunk.
Plenty.

34
Russ. Lostrinika
Acid. Mai-ich-wäke

Plentiful.
Make a very fine jelly.
Russ. Talaknanka.
Aleut. Ti-li-it
mixed with seal or whale
oil and salmon spawn
for winter's preserve.
Plentiful.
The berries are gathered after
fruits set-in, when they assume
a red color.

Cranberries

Russ. Brusninka.
Aleut. Krich-fat
mixed with seal or whale
oil and salmon spawn for
winter's preserve.
Very plentiful.
Rues. Klöck-wä
Alet. Pücht-wei-it
Ripe after frost set in. Made into preserves.
Rather scarce.
Grows in marshy lands. Plants have no leaves. Berries attached singly to black thread-like stalk.

Rues. Varonitschi jagadie
Alet. Kə-let.
Grows on hills in barren, stony places.
Not plentiful. Not little used by natives.
39  Russ.  Golovinka
    Aleut.  Tchö-gat
    Plants from 3 to 5 inches high.
    Not very plentiful. Used in the
    raw state and as preserves, jellies, etc.

40  Russ.  Malina
    Aleut.  A-liq-mat
    Plentiful.
    The Aleuts make the berry pure
    with the addition of seal or whale
    oil. This mixture is called "Tchö-dék."
No specific name.
No medicinal properties.

Rvs. Tskirinika.
Alec. Ishiwa-wat.

Plentiful.
Eat mostly raw with the addition of the usual allowance of seal or whale oil.
42

Rus. Moroshka
Alut. Q-gag-riyt

Plant

Made into jams and jellies.

43

Rus. Berdunziie
Alut. Le'ch-qiit

Plenty

Must eat profusely is asl
to produce a strong pilling fleece

in the abdominal region.
Aven, Aquatica
Rut. Lågsklont
(stinging)

Grew, spread near creeks. Gathered when plant is young and leaves are tender. The leaves are put up in salt or vinegar. They have a strong cucumber taste and smell.
Russ. Krišćužica.
Eng. Prisoner.
Mr. plentiful.
Our most esteemed Jerry.
Makes delicious jelly. The ability to add a small portion of these berries to the preserved Saramas to impart to it the fragrance of these berries.
On account of their high frequency that berries command at least quadruple the price of all other berries.
Auss. Makarsh.
Aluit. Anch'ik

Anch'ik means to disappear.

Frieden says gather these roots for their winter stores, but in

Anch'ik the aluits dig them out

and turn as food. The roots

are fleshy and have a sweet

taste. Frequently several gal-

lons of these roots are gath-

ered from one cache.
#62

#16 Tillitake
Dried plants
Ledum palustre L.

Russ. Ледум пустынный
Lett. Булт. Клубень-вялите.

Plant grows abundantly in swampy tundra, covered with moss and sphagnum. The flower is white, star-shaped, yellow, star-shaped.

Used by the natives medicinally for the following complaints:

1. As a tea it is freely drunk in alleviating the hacking cough.
2. As a gargle in sore throat.
3. Administered as tea, it is efficacious in relieving asthma or complaints.

The entire plant, root, leaves, and flowers, are used medicinally.

The leaves are chewed also and give relief in asthmatic complaints.
Alert. Lā-Kiwāt.

Bears when sick or wounded eat these plants. Alert says that eating the plant will stop bleeding of the lungs.