

Liriodendron tulipifera
TULIP POPLAR
Magnoliaceae

Yellow Poplar, Tulip Tree, White Poplar ?

From Native American Ethnobotany by Daniel E. Moerman:

Cherokee used as an anthelmintic- bark infusion for pinworms. Used as antidiarrheal for cholera infantum, “dyspepsy, dysentery, and rheumatism” Bark used in cough syrup. decoction blown onto wounds and boils; and fractured limbs. Root bark infusion as febrifuge. Compound used in steam bath for indigestion and biliousness. Used in poultices. Used for women with “hysterics and weakness”. Decoction used for snakebite.

Rappahonock used poultice of leaves bound to head for neuralgic pains. Green bark chewed as a sex invigorant and stimulant.

From American Indian Medicine by Virgil J. Vogel:

juice of the Tulip Tree in treatment of “the pox” (venereal disease)

Loskiel included a substantial list... tulip tree...

for malaria

John D. Hunter included in list

as febrifuge (replacement for chinchona)

Another disease “like the pox” was treated with the juice of tulip tree.

ointment made from buds for burns

A toothache remedy in use among the Pennsylvania Germans is said to have been learned from the Indians. It consists of a decoction of the bark of the root of the “white poplar ... applied hot to the marrow of the infected tooth.

roots believed to be as effective against fever as Jesuit’s bark; dried bark fed to horses for worms; inward decoction of root infallible remedy for the bite of any snake and was “a most powerful alterative, and purifier of the blood; fruit and root bark were a powerful specific against agues; Western Indians used infusion of root bark as a preventative of intermittent fevers, while the seed balls were given to children to destroy worms; root scrapings used as a vermifuge by modern Catawbas

Official in USP 1820-82 as a bitter tonic, antiperiodic, and diuretic