6.1 Introduction

The ethnological and ethnohistorical literature review documented approximately 254 plant resources acknowledged or used by the Cheyenne. Ninety-eight plants were recorded as food resources. Two hundred and ninety-nine plants were listed as having medicinal value and 84 plants had explicit religious or spiritual value. Sixty-eight flora resources were used in the manufacture of material items. Of the complete plant inventory, the literature recorded 26 plants with no cultural use for the resource. Below are the plant resources listed by scientific name, although some plants could not be specifically conclusively identified. These plants are listed as unidentified.¹

6.2 Ethnobotanical Resources

*Abies lasiocarpa* (Hook.) Nutt

*Abies bifolia*

Subalpine Fir; Pinaceae

Sweet Pine

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: *Me e mai tun*

Meaning: *Me e mi’* = smell or fragrance;

*a tun* = denotes incense or smoke

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Mountain slopes, sub-alpine to alpine. Range extends from Yukon south to New Mexico
Plants Parts Harvested: Needles

Season Collected: Not given

Spiritual/Religious Use(s): Needles burned as incense in ceremonies by persons afraid of thunder

Additional Commentary: *Abies lasiocarpa* and *Abies bifolia* were once considered the same species, but are now recognized as distinct. It is a strong possibility, given the two species geographical distribution, that the Cheyenne used *Abies bifolia*, but was identified by Grinnell as *Abies lasiocarpa*.

Similar to Juniper, the Cheyenne believe that lightning would never strike a fir tree (*Abies lasiocarpa*). Consequently, according to Cheyenne elders, its leaves were burned in much the same manner, both as a purifying agent and in alleviating the fear of thunder. Leaves would be burned while thunder was present in the sky, to protect an individual and give him or her confidence that s/he would not be struck by lightning, thunder’s companion.

Healers also would burn the needles, using its smoke and aroma to frighten away bad spirits that are harming the patient. The smoke would make a doctor’s medicine stronger and more pure, and make the patient more receptive.

Occasionally a fir tree will exhibit a twig or two whose needles are a yellowish color. The yellow coloring is caused by a fungus (*Melampsorella elatina*). Such branches are burned as a purifying agent in ceremonies, including the Sun Dance. Perhaps due to its rarity, yellowed fir needles were often mixed with other herbs when burned on a coal, particularly with sweet grass, *Hierochloe odorata*. In addition to its uses as an adjuvant and as ceremonial medicine, Moerman acknowledges this species’ use as a stimulant and in witchcraft.

References: 4

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*Abies lasiocarpa* (Hook.) Nutt.
Subalpine Fir; Pinaceae
Sweet Pine

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: *Me e mai tun*
Meaning: *Me e mi’* = smell or fragrance;
*a tun* = denotes incense or smoke

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Mountain slopes, sub-alpine to alpine. Range extends from
Yukon south to New Mexico.

Plants Parts Harvested: Needles
Season Collected: Not given
Spiritual/Religious Use(s): Burning needle smoke and aroma used to chase away bad influences (illness) or ill-spirits.

References: \(^5\)

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*Abies lasiocarpa (Hook.) Nutt.*
Subalpine Fir; Pinaceae
Sweet Pine

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: *Me e mai tun*  
Meaning: *Me e mi’* = smell or fragrance  
*a tun* = denotes incense or smoke

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Mountain slopes, sub-alpine to alpine. Range extends from Yukon south to New Mexico.

Plants Parts Harvested: Plant
Season Collected: Not given
Spiritual/Religious Use(s): Used by Sun Dancers for confidence and protection from thunder and for purification.

References: \(^6\)

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*Abies lasiocarpa (Hook.) Nutt.*
Subalpine Fir; Pinaceae
Sweet Pine

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: *Me e mai tun*  
Meaning: *Me e mi’* = smell or fragrance;  
*a tun* = denotes incense or smoke
Habitat/Ecological Zone: Mountain slopes, sub-alpine to alpine. Range extends from Yukon south to New Mexico.

Plants Parts Harvested: Plant

Season Collected: Not given

Spiritual/Religious Use(s): Plant used to revive a dying person's spirit.

Additional Commentary: Moerman acknowledges this species’ use as a stimulant and in witchcraft.

References: 8

Abies sp.
Common Fir; Pinaceae
Sweet Pine

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: Me e mi’a tun
Meaning: Me e mi’ = smell or fragrance; a tun = denotes incense or smoke

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Mountain slopes, sub-alpine to alpine. Range extends from Yukon south to New Mexico.

Plants Parts Harvested: Leaves and fungus

Season Collected: Not given

Spiritual/Religious Use(s): Leaves and fungus burned on coals, with or without sweet grass, and used to strengthen medicines.

References: 9

Abies sp.
Common Fir; Pinaceae
Sweet Pine

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne
Indigenous Name: *Me e mi’ a tun*
Meaning: *Me e mi’ = smell or fragrance; a tun = denotes incense or smoke*

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Mountain slopes, sub-alpine to alpine. Range extends from Yukon south to New Mexico.

Plants Parts Harvested: Leaves with fungus (*Malampsorella elatina*)

Season Collected: Not given

Spiritual/Religious Use(s): Leaves with fungus burned on coals with or without sweet grass used ceremonially in sickness to purify or make stronger the medicine used by the doctor, and to make the patient more receptive to treatment.

Additional Commentary: “This is believed to be the common fir of the region, but it is a diseased form. Only on an occasional tree is a twig or two of this yellow color found growing…Found infrequently, it is considered important and desirable to mix with other plants burned over a coal for purposes of purifying.”

References: 11

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*Acer negundo L.*
Boxelder; Aceraceae

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: *Me?eshkemaha?*
Meaning: “Sap”

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Found in moist, sheltered locations, the foothills to montane regions. The tree is distributed from central British Columbia, Canada to New Mexico

Plants Parts Harvested: Wood

Season Collected: Not given

Spiritual/Religious Use(s): Wood burned as incense for making spiritual medicines.

Additional Commentary: Box-elder held a functional purpose in the realm of medicine. It has long been esteemed for the sweet smell and persistence of it burning coals. According to ethnographic information from Northern Cheyenne elders, box-elder
coals are preferred for burning incense in the making of medicine, and in the Sun Dance lodge to light the pipe. Furthermore, bowls made of box-elder have been used specifically for mixing medicine or as a sacred eating bowl since the time when metal, plastic and other mass-produced or commodity implements have become common.\textsuperscript{12}

References: \textsuperscript{13}

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\textit{Acer negundo L.}
Boxelder; Aceraceae

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: \textit{Me?eshkemaha}?
Meaning: “Sap”

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Found in moist, sheltered locations, the foothills to montane regions. The tree is distributed from central British Columbia, Canada to New Mexico

Plants Parts Harvested: Sap

Season Collected: Not given

Food Use(s): Sap boiled, mixed with shavings from inner sides of animal hides and eaten as candy

References: \textsuperscript{14}

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\textit{Acer negundo L.}
Boxelder; Aceraceae

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: \textit{Me?eshkemaha}?
Meaning: “Sap”

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Found in moist, sheltered locations, the foothills to montane regions. The tree is distributed from central British Columbia, Canada to New Mexico

Plants Parts Harvested: Wood
Season Collected: Not given

Spiritual/Religious Use(s): Wood burned during Sundance ceremonies.

References:  

Acer negundo L.
Boxelder; Aceraceae

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: Me?eshkemaha?
Meaning: “Sap”

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Found in moist, sheltered locations, the foothills to montane regions. The tree is distributed from central British Columbia, Canada to New Mexico

Plants Parts Harvested: Wood

Season Collected: Not given

Artifacts: Wood is used in the manufacture of bowls

References:  

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Acer negundo L.
Boxelder; Aceraceae

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: Me?eshkemaha?
Meaning: “Sap”

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Found in moist, sheltered locations, the foothills to montane regions. The tree is distributed from central British Columbia, Canada to New Mexico

Plants Parts Harvested: Wood

Season Collected: Not given

Artifacts: Wood is used in the manufacture of bowls

References:  

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Artifacts: Wood is burned for heating fuel and used in cooking meat.

References: 17

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Achillea millefolium L.
Common Yarrow; Asteraceae
Western Yarrow

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: Hehaa-heseeo?otse
I ha i se e yo
Meaning: “cough medicine”

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Prairies, meadows, open woods, especially areas of mild disturbance. The plant thrives in dry to moderately moist soil, from valley floors to above the timberline

Plants Parts Harvested: Leaves and flowers

Season Collected: Flowering season is May through September.

Medicinal Use(s): Infusion of leaves and flowers taken for chest pains.

Additional Commentary: As indicated by Northern Cheyenne elders, yarrow is enlisted to aid in coughs, colds, sore throats and even slight nausea. Similarly, it was used to deal with tuberculosis or other chronic respiratory illnesses. For these uses, the plant, fresh or dried, would be finely ground into a powder that was boiled to make a tea. The tea can also be drunk for heart and chest troubles. Yarrow, a diaphoretic, also induces sweating, and would be employed after a sweat bath. Yarrow would also be chewed and rubbed on the body to soothe it.

Crushed leaves can be used externally to stop bleeding, as well, and would be chewed and put in a person’s nostrils to stop a nosebleed. 18 Grinnell indicates yarrow’s use as a cough medicine and throat aid under the name A. lanulosa. 19 Moerman adds to this its use as a febrifuge and hemostat. 20

References: 21

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Achillea millefolium L.
Common Yarrow; Asteraceae
Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: Hehaa-heseeo?otse
   I ha i se e yo
Meaning: “cough medicine”

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Prairies, meadows, open woods, especially areas of mild disturbance. The plant thrives in dry to moderately moist soil, from valley floors to above the timberline

Plants Parts Harvested: Plant

Season Collected: Not given

Medicinal Use(s): Infusion of fresh or dried plant taken for nausea.

References: 22

Achillea millefolium L.
Common Yarrow; Asteraceae

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: Hehaa-heseeo?otse
   I ha i se e yo
Meaning: “cough medicine”

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Prairies, meadows, open woods, especially areas of mild disturbance. The plant thrives in dry to moderately moist soil, from valley floors to above the timberline

Plants Parts Harvested: Leaves

Season Collected: Not given

Medicinal Use(s): Infusion of fresh or dried leaves used for colds and coughs.

References: 23
Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: *Hehaa-heseeo?otse*  
*I ha i se e yo*  
Meaning: “cough medicine”

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Prairies, meadows, open woods, especially areas of mild disturbance. The plant thrives in dry to moderately moist soil, from valley floors to above the timberline

Plants Parts Harvested: Plant

Season Collected: Not given

Medicinal Use(s): Infusion of fresh or dried plant taken to cause perspiring.

References: 24

I. Achillea millefolium L.  
Common Yarrow; Asteraceae

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: *Hehaa-heseeo?otse*  
*I ha i se e yo*  
Meaning: “cough medicine”

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Prairies, meadows, open woods, especially areas of mild disturbance. The plant thrives in dry to moderately moist soil, from valley floors to above the timberline

Plants Parts Harvested: Leaves

Season Collected: Not given

Medicinal Use(s): Infusion of leaves used for fevers.

References: 25

II. Achillea millefolium L.  
Common Yarrow; Asteraceae
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tribal Nation:</th>
<th>Cheyenne</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Indigenous Name: | *Hehaa-heseeo?otse*  
*I ha i se e yo* |
| Meaning: | “cough medicine” |
| Habitat/Ecological Zone: | Prairies, meadows, open woods, especially areas of mild disturbance. The plant thrives in dry to moderately moist soil, from valley floors to above the timberline |
| Plants Parts Harvested: | Leaves and flowers |
| Season Collected: | Not given |
| Medicinal Use(s): | Infusion of leaves and flowers taken for heart troubles and chest pains. |
| References: | 26 |

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*Achillea millefolium L.*  
Common Yarrow; Asteraceae

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tribal Nation:</th>
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*I ha i se e yo* |
| Meaning: | “cough medicine” |
| Habitat/Ecological Zone: | Prairies, meadows, open woods, especially areas of mild disturbance. The plant thrives in dry to moderately moist soil, from valley floors to above the timberline |
| Plants Parts Harvested: | Leaves |
| Season Collected: | Not given |
| Medicinal Use(s): | Crushed leaves placed in the nose for nosebleeds |
| References: | 27 |

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*Achillea millefolium L.*  
Common Yarrow; Asteraceae

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Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: *Hehaa-heseeo?otse*  
*I ha i se e yo*  
Meaning: “cough medicine”

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Prairies, meadows, open woods, especially areas of mild disturbance. The plant thrives in dry to moderately moist soil, from valley floors to above the timberline.

Plants Parts Harvested: Plant or leaves

Season Collected: Not given

Medicinal Use(s): Infusion of plant taken or leaves rubbed on body for respiratory diseases.

References: 28

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*Achillea millefolium* L.  
Common Yarrow; Asteraceae

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: *Hehaa-heseeo?otse*  
*I ha i se e yo*  
Meaning: “cough medicine”

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Prairies, meadows, open woods, especially areas of mild disturbance. The plant thrives in dry to moderately moist soil, from valley floors to above the timberline.

Plants Parts Harvested: Plant

Season Collected: Not given

Medicinal Use(s): Infusion of fresh or dried plant taken for tickling of the throat.

References: 29
Achillea millefolium L.
Common Yarrow; Asteraceae

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: Hehaa-heseeo?otse
I ha i se e yo
Meaning: “cough medicine”

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Prairies, meadows, open woods, especially areas of mild disturbance. The plant thrives in dry to moderately moist soil, from valley floors to above the timberline

Plants Parts Harvested: Plant and leaves

Season Collected: Not given

Medicinal Use(s): Infusion of plant taken or leaves rubbed on body for tuberculosis.

References: 30

______________________________________________________

Achillea millefolium var. occidentalis DC.
Achillea lanulosa Nutt.
Western Yarrow; Asteraceae

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: Hehaa-heseeo?otse
I ha i se e yo
Meaning: “cough medicine”
i i yha, to cough; is se e o, root, remedy

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Prairies, meadows, open woods, especially areas of mild disturbance. The plant thrives in dry to moderately moist soil, from valley floors to above the timberline

Plants Parts Harvested: Leaves

Season Collected: Not given

Medicinal Use(s): Infusion of green or dried leaves taken for slight nausea. The same tea is useful in case of a cold.
Additional Commentary: The plant, either freshly collected or dried, is pounded fine, and put in hot water so that an infusion is made. It is then drunk little by little for the relief of the trouble. It may be used at any time of the year.

References: 31

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*Achillea millefolium var. occidentalis DC.*
Western Yarrow; Asteraceae

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: *Hehaa-heseeo?otse*

Meaning: I ha i se e yo

“cough medicine”

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Prairies, meadows, open woods, especially areas of mild disturbance

Plants Parts Harvested: Plant

Season Collected: Not given

Medicinal Use(s): Infusion of dried, pounded plant taken for coughs.

References: 32

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*Achillea millefolium var. occidentalis DC.*
Western Yarrow; Asteraceae

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: *Hehaa-heseeo?otse*

Meaning: I ha i se e yo

“cough medicine”

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Prairies, meadows, open woods, especially areas of mild disturbance

Plants Parts Harvested: Plant

Season Collected: Not given
Medicinal Use(s): Infusion of dried, pounded plant taken for tickling in the throat

References: 33

Acorus calamus L.
Calamus; Acoraceae
Sweet Flag

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: Ve?ohke-heseeo?otse
Wi’uhhisse’heyo
wi’uhk is e’eyo
wi’ ukh is e’evo

Meaning: wi’-uhk = “bitter”;
is e’y o = root or “bitter medicine”

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Marshes, seepy areas, and wet zones. Found in North and South Dakota in areas below springs.

Plants Parts Harvested: Root

Season Collected: Not given

Medicinal Use(s): Decoction of root taken for bowel pain.

Additional Commentary: Bitter medicine can be used in a number of ways, but it seems its power is in the root. For any illness, the root is chewed and rubbed on the skin. A decoction of the root can be drunk for pain in the bowels. Northern Cheyenne consultants indicated that a tea is made of bitter medicine as a laxative and diuretic. Used in this way, the medical process also included a ceremony in a sweat lodge. The root is also pulverized and mixed with red willow bark, Cornus stolonifera, as a smoking blend. In this preparation, it is used to alleviate colds, headaches, and congestion. Sometimes referred to as “ghost medicine” it would be tied to a child’s necklace or blanket to keep away ghosts and night spirits.

Interestingly, only certain Sun Dance priests could collect this plant, making offerings in the process. Also, it would have to be obtained outside of Cheyenne territory; it was known to grow in the water in “Sioux” territory. 34

This plant, according to William Tallbull, is lost to the Cheyenne. Giving and receiving protocol is used when the whole plant is gathered. 35
References: 36

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*Acorus calamus* L.  
Calamus; Acoraceae  
Sweet Flag

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: *Ve?ohke-heseeo?otse*  
wi’ uhk is e’ eyo  
wi’ ukh is e’ evo

Meaning:  
wi’-uhk = “bitter”;  
is e’ yo = root or “bitter medicine”

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Marshes, seepy areas, and wet zones. Found in North and South Dakota in areas below springs.

Plants Parts Harvested: Plant

Season Collected: Not given

Medicinal Use(s): Plant smoked for headaches.

References: 37

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*Acorus calamus* L.  
Calamus; Acoraceae  
Sweet Flag

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: *Ve?ohke-heseeo?otse*  
wi’ uhk is e’ eyo  
wi’ ukh is e’ evo

Meaning:  
wi’-uhk = “bitter”;  
is e’ yo = root or “bitter medicine”

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Marshes, seepy areas, and wet zones. Found in North and South Dakota in areas below springs.

Plants Parts Harvested: Plant
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Season Collected:</th>
<th>Not given</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Spiritual/Religious Use(s):</td>
<td>Plant used in a sweat lodge ceremony.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>References:</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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*Acorus calamus* L.  
Calamus; Acoraceae  
Sweet Flag

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tribal Nation:</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Indigenous Name: | *Ve?ohke-neseeo?otse*  
*wi’uhk is e’eyo*  
*wi’ukh is e’evo* |
| Meaning: | *wi’-uhk* = “bitter”;  
*is e’ yo* = root or “bitter medicine” |
| Habitat/Ecological Zone: | Marshes, seepy areas, and wet zones. Found in North and South Dakota in areas below springs. |
| Plants Parts Harvested: | Plant |
| Season Collected: | Not given |
| Medicinal Use(s): | Plant smoked or infusion of roots taken for colds. |
| References: | 39 |

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*Acorus calamus* L.  
Calamus; Acoraceae  
Sweet Flag

<table>
<thead>
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*wi’ukh is e’evo* |
| Meaning: | *wi’-uhk* = “bitter”;  
*is e’ yo* = root or “bitter medicine” |
| Habitat/Ecological Zone: | Marshes, seepy areas, and wet zones. Found in North and South Dakota in areas below springs. |
Acorus calamus L.
Calamus; Acoraceae
Sweet Flag

**Tribal Nation:** Cheyenne

**Indigenous Name:** *Ve?ohke-heseeo?otse*  
*wi’uhk is e’e yo*  
*wi’ukh is e’evo*

**Meaning:**  
*wi’-uhk = “bitter”*;  
*is e’e yo = root or “bitter medicine”*

**Habitat/Ecological Zone:** Marshes, seepy areas, and wet zones. Found in North and South Dakota in areas below springs.

**Plants Parts Harvested:** Root  
**Season Collected:** Not given  
**Medicinal Use(s):** Infusion of roots taken as a laxative.

**References:**  

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**Acorus calamus L.**  
Calamus; Acoraceae  
Sweet Flag

**Tribal Nation:** Cheyenne

**Indigenous Name:** *Ve?ohke-heseeo?otse*  
*wi’uhk is e’e yo*  
*wi’ukh is e’evo*

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Meaning: $wi'\text{-}uhk = \text{“bitter”;}$  
$\text{is e’ yo} = \text{root or “bitter medicine”}$

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Marshes, seepy areas, and wet zones. Found in North and South Dakota in areas below springs.

Plants Parts Harvested: Root

Season Collected: Not given

Medicinal Use(s): Chewed root rubbed on skin for any illness

References: 42

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*Acorus calamus* L.  
Calamus; Acoraceae  
Sweet Flag

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: $Ve?ohke-heseeo?otse$  
$wi'\text{-}uhk is e’ eyo$  
$wi'\text{-}ukh is e’ evo$

Meaning: $wi'\text{-}uhk = \text{“bitter”;}$  
$\text{is e’ yo} = \text{root or “bitter medicine”}$

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Marshes, seepy areas, and wet zones. Found in North and South Dakota in areas below springs.

Plants Parts Harvested: Root

Season Collected: Not given

Spiritual/Religious Use(s): Bit of root tied to child's clothing to keep the night spirits away. Root tied to child's dress or blanket to keep away the night spirits.

References: 43

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*Acorus calamus* L.  
Calamus; Acoraceae  
Sweet Flag

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tribal Nation:</th>
<th>Cheyenne</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Indigenous Name: | *Ve’ohke-heseeo?otse*
  *wi’ ukh is e’ eyo*
  *wi’ ukh is e’ evo*
| Meaning: | *wi’-uhk* = “bitter”;  
  *is e’ yo* = root or “bitter medicine” |
| Habitat/Ecological Zone: | Marshes, seepy areas, and wet zones. Found in North and South Dakota in areas below springs. |
| Plants Parts Harvested: | Plant |
| Season Collected: | Not given |
| Spiritual/Religious Use(s): | Plant used to ward off ghosts. |
| References: | 44 |

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**Acorus calamus L.**  
**Calamus; Acoraceae**  
**Sweet Flag**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tribal Nation:</th>
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  *wi’ ukh is e’ eyo*
  *wi’ ukh is e’ evo*
| Meaning: | *wi’-uhk* = “bitter”;  
  *is e’ yo* = root or “bitter medicine” |
| Habitat/Ecological Zone: | Marshes, seepy areas, and wet zones. Found in North and South Dakota in areas below springs. |
| Plants Parts Harvested: | Root |
| Season Collected: | Not given |
| Artifacts: | Pulverized root and red willow bark used for smoking |
| References: | 45 |
Actaea rubra (Ait.) Willd.

Actaea arguta

Red Baneberry; Ranunculaceae

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: Motsi’hiyun

Motse?eotse

Meaning: Not given

“About raising children”

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Moist, often shady sites; foothills to sub-alpine. Range from the Yukon and Northwest Territory south into New Mexico

Plants Parts Harvested: Root

Season Collected: Not given

Spiritual/Religious Use(s): Infusion of root pieces used by women after childbirth for increased milk flow

Additional Commentary: The Cheyenne considered baneberry sacred. The prophet, Sweet Medicine, transferred his powers to the plant before he died. This is Sweet Medicine, named after the Cheyenne prophet who lived among them for four hundred and forty-five years. When he died, he put his power into this plant, and told the Cheyenne that it would help them raise their children. Sweet Medicine is always kept with the Sacred Arrows and the Sacred Hat and in Sun Dance bundles to access his power.

Elders informed Hart that after childbirth, a mother would drink a tea made of sweet medicine, often mixed with Mertensia ciliata or bitter medicine (Oxytropis) to increase milk flow. Sweet medicine root is best harvested in late summer and would be scalded in water in which fat had been boiled thus coating the root in grease, to prevent it from losing its strength in drying. When used, the root was not powdered, but cut into small pieces and steeped in water. The tea is good for the blood and improves appetite.

Furthermore Cheyenne who took Sweet Medicine are thought to grow up to be virtuous—strong, patient, thoughtful, and now, children growing up on cow’s milk are thought to be losing these qualities and be ever more like cows. Sweet Medicine can also be used for sores when mixed with the roots of Psoralea esculenta, Psoralea agrophylla, Koeleria cristata and yellow medicine. It was sometimes used in ceremonies to blind the enemy. Sweet medicine was chewed and blown in the four directions, and then toward the enemy. George Bird Grinnell refers to Sweet Medicine as A. arguta. Actaea rubra grows in moist wooded areas anywhere in the Rocky Mountains almost as high in elevation as the timberline. Also it grows in the plains of South Dakota and Alberta, and as far south and west as New Mexico and California.
Actaea rubra (Ait.) Willd.
Actaea arguta
Red Baneberry; Ranunculaceae

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: Motsi’hicyun
Meaning: No translation given

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Moist, often shady sites; foothills to sub-alpine. Range from the Yukon and Northwest Territory south into New Mexico

Plants Parts Harvested: Root

Season Collected: Not given

Spiritual/Religious Use(s): Roots used in ceremonies.

References: 48

Actaea rubra (Ait.) Willd.
Red Baneberry; Ranunculaceae

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: Motsi’hicyun
Meaning: No translation given

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Moist, often shady sites; foothills to sub-alpine. Range from the Yukon and Northwest Territory south into New Mexico

Plants Parts Harvested: Root

Season Collected: Not given

Medicinal Use(s): Roots used for sores

References: 49
Actaea rubra (Ait.) Willd.
Red Baneberry; Ranunculaceae

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: Motsi’hiyun
Meaning: No translation given

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Moist, often shady sites; foothills to sub-alpine. Range from the Yukon and Northwest Territory south into New Mexico

Plants Parts Harvested: Root

Season Collected: Not given

Medicinal Use(s): Decoction of roots taken to improve the appetite

References: 51

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Actaea rubra ssp. arguta (Nutt.) HultÈn
Red Baneberry; Ranunculaceae

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: Motsi’hiyun
Meaning: No translation given

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Moist, often shady sites; foothills to sub-alpine. Range from the Yukon and Northwest Territory south into New Mexico

Plants Parts Harvested: Roots and stems

Season Collected: Not given

Medicinal Use(s): Infusion of dried, pounded roots and stems used as a blood medicine.

References: 52
Actaea rubra ssp. arguta (Nutt.) Hultén
Red Baneberry; Ranunculaceae

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: Motsi’hiyun
Meaning: No translation given

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Moist, often shady sites; foothills to sub-alpine. Range from the Yukon and Northwest Territory south into New Mexico

Plants Parts Harvested: Roots and Stems
Season Collected: Not given

Medicinal Use(s): Infusion of dried, pounded roots and stems, either as a simple or compound decoction, taken after childbirth to make first milk pass off quickly or increase milk flow. An infusion of stems can also be taken by pregnant mothers to increase milk flow.

References: 53

Agastache foeniculum (Pursh) Kuntze
Agastache anethiodora
Blue Giant Hyssop; Lamiaceae
Lavender Hyssop;
Nettle-Leaved Giant Hyssop;
Horsemint;
Bear Mint;
Elk Mint

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: Mo?e-moxeshene
Mo e’-emohk’ shin
Meaning: Elk mint or perfume

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Moist, open sites; prairies, foothills, upland woods to sub-alpine; southern British Columbia, Montana to Colorado

Plants Parts Harvested: Leaves
Season Collected: Not given
Medicinal Use(s): Infusion of leaves used for chest pains from coughing. Infusion of leaves also taken as a cold medicine.

Additional Commentary: A tea made of the leaves was drunk for cardiac weakness and pains in the chest or lungs, say, from coughing, or for treating colds. This tea is also drunk for “dispirited heart.” When prepared differently it was used to break a fever. The powdered leaves were rubbed on the body to cool it, and a vapor bath of the leaves was used to induce sweating. A special medicinal mixture consisting of this plant and nine others is also mentioned. Grinnell mentions this use for *Agastache anethiodora*.

References: 

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*Agastache foeniculum* (Pursh) Kuntze  
*Agastache anethiodora*  
Blue Giant Hyssop; Lamiaceae  
Lavender Hyssop;  
Nettle-Leaved Giant Hyssop;  
Horsemint;  
Bear Mint;  
Elk Mint  

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne  

Indigenous Name:  
*Mo?e-ho-moxeshene*  
*Mo e’-emohk’ shin*  

Meaning: Elk mint or perfume  

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Moist, open sites; prairies, foothills, upland woods to subalpine; southern British Columbia, Montana to Colorado  

Plants Parts Harvested: Leaves  

Season Collected: Not given  

Medicinal Use(s): Leaves used in a sweat lodge and steam bath to induce sweating  

References: 

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*Agastache foeniculum (Pursh) Kuntze*  
Blue Giant Hyssop; Lamiaceae
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tribal Nation:</th>
<th>Cheyenne</th>
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| Indigenous Name: | *Mo?ehe-moxeshene*  
*Mo e’-emohk’ shin* |
| Meaning: | Elk mint or perfume |
| Habitat/Ecological Zone: | Moist, open sites; prairies, foothills, upland woods; southern British Columbia, Montana to Colorado |
| Plants Parts Harvested: | Leaves |
| Season Collected: | Not given |
| Medicinal Use(s): | Powdered leaves rubbed on the body for high fevers. |
| References: | 59 |

*Agastache foeniculum* (Pursh) Kuntze  
Blue Giant Hyssop; Lamiaceae

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<tr>
<th>Tribal Nation:</th>
<th>Cheyenne</th>
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| Meaning: | Elk mint or perfume |
| Habitat/Ecological Zone: | Moist, open sites; prairies, foothills, upland woods; southern British Columbia, Montana to Colorado |
| Plants Parts Harvested: | Leaves |
| Season Collected: | Not given |
| Medicinal Use(s): | Infusion of leaves taken to correct dispirited heart. |
| References: | 60 |

*Agastache foeniculum* (Pursh) Kuntze  
Blue Giant Hyssop; Lamiaceae

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indigenous Name:</th>
<th>Mo?e-he-moxeshene Mo e’-emohk’ shin</th>
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<td>Meaning:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Habitat/Ecological Zone:</td>
<td>Moist, open sites; prairies, foothills, upland woods; southern British Columbia, Montana to Colorado</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plants Parts Harvested:</td>
<td>Leaves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Season Collected:</td>
<td>Not given</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medicinal Use(s):</td>
<td>Cold infusion of leaves taken for chest pains caused by coughing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>References:</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**Agastache foeniculum (Pursh) Kuntze**  
Blue Giant Hyssop; Lamiaceae

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<tr>
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<td>Leaves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Season Collected:</td>
<td>Not given</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medicinal Use(s):</td>
<td>Cold infusion of leaves taken for chest pain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>References:</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**Agastache foeniculum (Pursh) Kuntze**  
Blue Giant Hyssop; Lamiaceae

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<tr>
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</table>

275
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Meaning:</th>
<th><em>Mo e‘-emohk’ shin</em> Elk mint or perfume</th>
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<tr>
<td>Plants Parts Harvested:</td>
<td>Leaves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Season Collected:</td>
<td>Not given</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medicinal Use(s):</td>
<td>Infusion of leaves taken for its medicinal qualities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>References:</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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*Agastache foeniculum* (Pursh) Kuntze
Blue Giant Hyssop; Lamiaceae

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<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plants Parts Harvested:</td>
<td>Leaves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Season Collected:</td>
<td>Not given</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food Use(s):</td>
<td>Leaves used to make tea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>References:</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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*Agastache foeniculum* (Pursh) Kuntze
*Agastache anethiodora*
Blue Giant Hyssop; Lamiaceae

<table>
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<td>Indigenous Name:</td>
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</table>
Meaning: Elk mint or perfume

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Moist, open sites; prairies, foothills, upland woods to sub-alpine; southern British Columbia, Montana to Colorado

Plants Parts Harvested: Leaves

Season Collected: Not given

Medicinal Use(s): Cold infusion of leaves taken for weak heart.

References: 65

______________________________________________________

Allium brevistyulum S. Wats.
Allium canadense
Shortstyle Onion; Liliaceae
Wild Onion

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: Xaoe-hehestavo
Tohtoo?e-xaoe-nestavo
Kha-a’-mot-ot-ke-’wat
Kha-ohktsi-me-is’-tse-hi

Meaning: Skunk nuts
Prairie skunk
Skunk testes
Skunk, it smells

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Moist sites; prairies, open woods, montane, and sub-alpine zones, sometimes roadsides; Idaho, Montana, into Colorado

Plants Parts Harvested: Roots and stems

Season Collected: Spring, summer, or fall

Medicinal Use(s): Poultice of ground roots and stems applied and infusion used as a wash for opened and unopened carbuncles.

Additional Commentary: The finely ground roots and stems of wild onions were applied as a poultice in the treatment of unopened carbuncles. If the carbuncle were opened, the powder would be boiled in an infusion to be poured over it to “clean out the pus clinging to the cavity.” 66
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>References:</strong></th>
<th>67</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Allium drummondii Regel**  
Drummond's Onion; Liliaceae

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Tribal Nation:</th>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Habitat/Ecological Zone:</th>
<th>Plains, hills, prairies, and open woods particularly in limestone soils; Distributed from Arkansas, Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma New Mexico, Texas and into Mexico</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Plants Parts Harvested:</td>
<td>Bulbs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Season Collected:</td>
<td>Late fall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food Use(s):</td>
<td>Bulbs boiled with meat and used for food, especially when salt was available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Additional Commentary:</td>
<td>Flowering March through June</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>References:</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Allium drummondii Regel**  
Drummond's Onion; Liliaceae

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<tr>
<td>Plants Parts Harvested:</td>
<td>Plant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Season Collected:</td>
<td>Spring, summer, or fall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food Use(s):</td>
<td>Species used for food.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Allium drummondii Regel**  
Drummond's Onion; Liliaceae

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: Not given  
Meaning: No translation given

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Plains, hills, prairies, and open woods particularly in limestone soils; Distributed from Arkansas, Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma New Mexico, Texas and into Mexico

Plants Parts Harvested: Root or bulbs  
Season Collected: Spring, summer, or fall

Food Use(s): Boiled with meat, when salt is scarce, to flavor the food. Bulbs formerly boiled with meat and used for food.

References: 70

**Allium schoenoprasum var. sibiricum (L.) Hartman**  
Wild Chives; Liliaceae

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: Not given  
Meaning: No translation given

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Moist to wet, open sites; plains to montane; Alaska to Colorado

Plants Parts Harvested: Plant  
Season Collected: Not given

Food Use(s): Boiled with meat, when salt scarce, to flavor the food

References: 71
**Allium schoenoprasum var. sibiricum** (L.) Hartman
Wild Chives; Liliaceae

<table>
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<tr>
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<td>Meaning:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Habitat/Ecological Zone:</td>
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<td>Plants Parts Harvested:</td>
<td>Plant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Season Collected:</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food Use(s):</td>
<td>Species used for food.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>References:</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**Allium schoenoprasum var. sibiricum** (L.) Hartman
Wild Chives; Liliaceae

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<thead>
<tr>
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<td>Bulbs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Season Collected:</td>
<td>Not given</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food Use(s):</td>
<td>Bulbs formerly boiled with meat and used for food</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>References:</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


**Allium sibiricum L.,**  
**Allium nuttallii**  
Wild Onion

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne  
Indigenous Name: *Kha a mot ot ke wat*  
*Kha ohk tsi me is tse hi*  
Meaning: “Skunk testes”  
“Skunk it smells” (*kha*, urine, and is usual prefix for weasel, skunk, mink, and similar animals which have a strong odor; *ma tah ke wat*, tests; *e me e nots*, it smells).

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Damp meadows of stream bottoms  
Plants Parts Harvested: Plant  
Season Collected: Not given  
Food Use(s): Seldom eaten at the present day.

Additional Commentary: Formerly they were boiled with meat, especially when the Cheyenne lacked salt and wished to flavor the food.

References:  
74

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**Alycine apion L.**  
Potato Bean

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne  
Indigenous Name: *Ai is tom i mi sis tuk*  
Meaning: *Ho wai is tom ik*, nothing as to taste; tasteless; *mis is*, eating

Habitat/Ecological Zone: North Platte, Missouri, and Laramie rivers  
Plants Parts Harvested: Fruit  
Season Collected: Not given  
Food Use(s): Red skinned tubers on the root of a climbing vine, which taste and look like a potato
Additional Commentary: The rounded leaf is shaped like a teaspoon and somewhat cupped. The largest tubers may be the size of a hen’s egg. The plant with the same Cheyenne name found in the Big Horn Mountains has a root only as large as the end of the thumb, and produces one or two tubers. This is *Bistorta*. On the vine there may be half a dozen tubers on a single root.

References: 75

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*Ambrosia psilostachya DC.*  
*Ambrosia artemisiifolia*  
Cuman Ragweed; Asteraceae  
Western Ragweed

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tribal Nation:</th>
<th>Cheyenne</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Indigenous Name: | *Mo?ohtaa-vano?estse*  
*Mohk tah `wanotst* |
| Meaning: | Black Sage  
Black Medicine |
| Habitat/Ecological Zone: | Pastures, stream banks, and disturbed areas such as roadsides |
| Plants Parts Harvested: | Leaves and stems |
| Season Collected: | Not given |
| Medicinal Use(s): | Infusion of leaves and stems as a tea taken for bowel pains and bloody stools. |

Additional Commentary: For bowel cramps, to stop bloody stools, or for constipation as Wesley White Man suggested, and even colds, the leaves were finely ground, and a pinch of the powder was used to make a tea.\(^{76}\) In addition, Moerman (1998:645) includes this plant among analgesics.\(^{77}\)

References: 78

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*Ambrosia psilostachya DC.*  
*Ambrosia artemisiifolia*  
Cuman Ragweed; Asteraceae  
Western Ragweed
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<td>Plants Parts Harvested:</td>
<td>Leaves and stems</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Season Collected:</td>
<td>Not given</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medicinal Use(s):</td>
<td>Infusion of ground leaves and stems made into a tea taken for colds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>References:</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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**Ambrosia psilostachya DC.**
**Ambrosia artemisiifolia**
Cuman Ragweed; Asteraceae
Western Ragweed

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<td>Plants Parts Harvested:</td>
<td>Leaves and stems</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Season Collected:</td>
<td>Not given</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medicinal Use(s):</td>
<td>Infusion of ground leaves and stems taken for constipation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>References:</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Amelanchier alnifolia (Nutt.) Nutt. ex M. Roemer
Saskatoon Serviceberry; Rosaceae
Juneberry;
Sarvisberry

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: He tan i minus (*he-tan* = male)
Meaning: “Male berry”

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Brushy hillsides, open woods, creek banks, usually in well drained soil. Occasionally found around bogs; Alaska to Colorado

Plants Parts Harvested: Leaves
Season Collected: Not given

Medicinal Use(s): The leaves used to make tea. It is used in healing. The fluid is red in color and has a flat taste.

Additional Commentary: Some informants say it tastes similar to green tea. The reference to having the quality of maleness suggests a strong quality

References: 81

Food Use(s): Fruits boiled, sugar and flour added and eaten as a pudding.
Amelanchier alnifolia (Nutt.) Nutt. ex M. Roemer
Saskatoon Serviceberry; Rosaceae
Juneberry;
Sarvisberry

Tribal Nation:  
Cheyenne

Indigenous Name:  
He tan i minus (he-tan = male)
Meaning:  
“Male berry”

Habitat/Ecological Zone:  
Brushy hillsides, open woods, creek banks, usually in well drained soil. Occasionally found around bogs; Alaska to Colorado

Plants Parts Harvested:  
Berries

Season Collected:  
Not given

Food Use(s):  
Berries stewed for feasts

References:  
82

Amelanchier alnifolia (Nutt.) Nutt. ex M. Roemer
Saskatoon Serviceberry; Rosaceae
Juneberry;
Sarvisberry

Tribal Nation:  
Cheyenne

Indigenous Name:  
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Habitat/Ecological Zone:  
Brushy hillsides, open woods, creek banks, usually in well drained soil. Occasionally found around bogs; Alaska to Colorado

Plants Parts Harvested:  
Berries

Season Collected:  
Not given

Food Use(s):  
Berries dried for winter use.

References:  
83
Amelanchier alnifolia (Nutt.) Nutt. ex M. Roemer
Saskatoon Serviceberry; Rosaceae
Juneberry;
Sarvisberry

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: Hetane-menotse
Hetane-meno?e-she?e

Meaning: “Man berry”
“Man berry bush”

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Brushy hillsides, open woods, creek banks, usually in well
drained soil. Occasionally found around bogs.

Plants Parts Harvested: Fruit

Season Collected: Not given

Medicinal Use(s): Smashed fruits used to improve loss of appetite in children

Additional Commentary: Northern Cheyenne elders informed Hart that the
pulverized fruits were added to medicinal mixtures, especially in efforts to restore a
child’s lost appetite, or to make a healing tea.85

References: 86
drained soil. Occasionally found around bogs

Plants Parts Harvested: Fruit
Season Collected: Not given
Medicinal Use(s): Smashed fruits used as an ingredient for medicinal mixtures
References: 87

______________________________________________________
Anaphalis margaritacea (L.) Benth. Var subalpina
Western Pearly Everlasting; Asteraceae
Tribal Nation: Cheyenne
Indigenous Name: Tsexy-haa-eno?e-heseeo? Otse
Siya’imowehisse’heyo
Meaning: “Much taste medicine”
Habitat/Ecological Zone: Open, moist to dry, often disturbed sites; foothills to subalpine; Alberta, Canada to New Mexico
Plants Parts Harvested: Flowers
Season Collected: Late June until late August
Spiritual/Religious Use(s): Powdered flowers chewed and rubbed on body to protect and strengthen warrior. Dried flowers carried or chewed and rubbed on the body as protection from danger before battle.

Additional Commentary: Pearly Everlasting’s leaves were used as purifying incense; gifts to spirits were first cleansed in this smoke. Often, men would carry the dried and powdered flowers in medicine bundles, as it would protect them, give them strength, and energy. For this reason, it was also chewed and rubbed on the body. It would be used on horses for the same reason, to give energy and strength, in this case being put on the bottom of each hoof, and blown between the horses’ ears. No woman could touch this plant or it would nullify its energy, perhaps, because of this plant’s spiritual endowment as opposed to its material power. 88

References: 89

______________________________________________________
Anaphalis margaritacea (L.) Benth.

287
Western Pearly Everlasting; Asteraceae

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: Tsexe-haa-eno?e-heseeo? Otse Siya’inowehisse’heyo
Meaning: “Much taste medicine”

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Open, moist to dry, often disturbed sites; foothills to subalpine; Alberta, Canada to New Mexico

Plants Parts Harvested: Plant
Season Collected: Late June until late August
Spiritual/Religious Use(s): Smoke used to purify gift made to the spirits.
References: 90

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Anaphalis margaritacea (L.) Benth.
Western Pearly Everlasting; Asteraceae

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: Tsexe-haa-eno?e-heseeo? Otse Siya’inowehisse’heyo
Meaning: “Much taste medicine”

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Open, moist to dry, often disturbed sites; foothills to subalpine; Alberta, Canada to New Mexico

Plants Parts Harvested: Plant
Season Collected: Not given
Spiritual/Religious Use(s): Plant used as a strong medicine.
References: 91

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Anaphalis margaritacea (L.) Benth.
Western Pearly Everlasting; Asteraceae
<table>
<thead>
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<th>Tribal Nation:</th>
<th>Cheyenne</th>
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<td>Indigenous Name:</td>
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<td>Habitat/Ecological Zone:</td>
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<td>Plants Parts Harvested:</td>
<td>Plant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Season Collected:</td>
<td>Not given</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spiritual/Religious Use(s):</td>
<td>Smoke used in houses to protect them from witches</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

References: 92

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*Anaphalis margaritacea (L.) Benth.*
Western Pearly Everlasting; Asteraceae

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Tribal Nation:</th>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Habitat/Ecological Zone:</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plants Parts Harvested:</td>
<td>Plant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Season Collected:</td>
<td>Not given</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Artifacts:</td>
<td>Plant is used in various ways to make horses long-winded. Powdered flowers are put on each hoof and blown between the ears for long windedness, spirit and endurance. Powdered flowers used on the sole of each horse hoof to make it enduring and untiring</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

References: 93
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Tribal Nation:</strong></th>
<th>Cheyenne</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Plants Parts Harvested:</strong></td>
<td>Leaves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Season Collected:</strong></td>
<td>Not given</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Spiritual/Religious Use(s):</strong></td>
<td>Leaves burned as incense and used to purify gifts offered to the sun or the spirits.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**References:**

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*Anemone nuttalliana DC*

Pasqueflower; Ranunculaceae

<table>
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<th>Cheyenne</th>
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<td><strong>Indigenous Name:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Meaning:</strong></td>
<td>No translation given</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Habitat/Ecological Zone:</strong></td>
<td>Dry, open or wooded sites; foothills to sub-alpine; Alaska to New Mexico</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Plants Parts Harvested:</strong></td>
<td>Root</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Season Collected:</strong></td>
<td>Not given</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Medicinal Use(s):</strong></td>
<td>Root cleaned and pulverized, and passed over the body of someone who was ill such that s/he was unconscious. The root is passed over the body in order to revive the person</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**References:**

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*Apios tuberosum*

Ground Nut; Fabaceae
Potato Bean

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: *Ai’-is-tom-i-mi-sis’tuk*
Meaning: “Tasteless eating”

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Wet meadows, low thickets, stream banks, ponds and moist soils in wooded areas

Plants Parts Harvested: Species or Roots

Season Collected: All year, but best in late fall through early spring

Food Use(s): Food; Species used for food. Roots used for food

Additional Commentary: *Apios tuberosum*, as a food source, is found east of traditional Cheyenne lands. However the same name was given to *Polygonum bistortoides*, located in the Big Horn Mountains and surrounding region. Grinnell wrote that; “Older people speak of red skinned tubers on the root of a climbing vine, which taste and look like a potato. The rounded leaf is shaped like a teaspoon and somewhat cupped. The plant grows on the North Platte, Missouri and Laramie rivers.”

References: 98

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*Arabis glabra* (L.) Bernh.
Tower Rockcress; Brassicaceae

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: *Heove-heseeo?otse*
Meaning: “Yellow medicine”

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Habitats include various kinds of prairies (sand, gravel, black soil, or clay), rocky open woodlands, barren savannas, limestone glades, rocky bluffs, and abandoned fields; full sun to light shade; Washington to New Mexico

Plants Parts Harvested: Plant

Season Collected: Not given

Food Use(s): Infusion of plant used as a beverage

References: 99


*Ahrubis glabra* (*L.* Bernh.
Tower Rockcress; Brassicaceae

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: *Heove-heseeo?otse*
Meaning: “Yellow medicine”

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Habitats include various kinds of prairies (sand, gravel, black soil, or clay), rocky open woodlands, barren savannas, limestone glades, rocky bluffs, and abandoned fields; full sun to light shade; Washington to New Mexico

Plants Parts Harvested: Plant

Season Collected: Not given

Medicinal Use(s): Plant is used for colds. Infusion of plant taken to check a cold when it first appears

Additional Commentary: A tea made of this plant was used as a general preventative for colds, or to treat sick children.¹⁰⁰

References: ¹⁰¹

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*Ahrubis glabra* (*L.* Bernh.
Tower Rockcress; Brassicaceae

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: *Heove-heseeo?otse*
Meaning: “Yellow medicine”

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Habitats include various kinds of prairies (sand, gravel, black soil, or clay), rocky open woodlands, barren savannas, limestone glades, rocky bluffs, and abandoned fields; full sun to light shade; Washington to New Mexico

Plants Parts Harvested: Plant

Season Collected: Not given

Medicinal Use(s): Infusion of plant taken as a general preventative for
sickness

References: 102

Arabis glabra (L.) Bernh.
Tower Rockcress; Brassicaceae

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: Heove-heseeotse
Meaning: “Yellow medicine”

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Habitats include various kinds of prairies (sand, gravel, black soil, or clay), rocky open woodlands, barren savannas, limestone glades, rocky bluffs, and abandoned fields; full sun to light shade; Washington to New Mexico

Plants Parts Harvested: Plant
Season Collected: Not given
Medicinal Use(s): Infusion of plant given to children as a general preventative for sickness, when sickness is about.

References: 103

Arctium lappa tusilago
Great Burdock; Asteraceae

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: Heske ove meno estse
Meaning: No translation given

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Moist soils to 6,500 feet elevation in disturbed soils, roadsides, and waste areas. It is an introduced plant from Europe distributed from British Columbia and Alberta, Canada to the northern United States

Plants Parts Harvested: Plant
Season Collected: Not given
Artifacts: Boiled to produce a yellow dye
Arctostaphylos uva-ursi (L.) Spreng.
Kinnikinnick; Ericaceae
Common Bearberry

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: No’anuyun
Meaning: “Smoke leaves”

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Well-drained, open or wooded sites; foothills to alpine;
Alaska to New Mexico. In the western United States typically associated with ponderosa
pine forests.

Plants Parts Harvested: Stems, leaves, and berries

Season Collected: Not given

Medicinal Use(s): Infusion of stems, leaves, and berries taken for back pain
and sprained backs. Poultice of wetted leaves rubbed on the back for pain

Additional Commentary: These leaves, dried, are mixed with the inner bark of
Cornus stolonifera, (red-osier dogwood, red willow) or tobacco as a smoking blend. The
leaves were also involved in a mixture burnt to drive away the bad spirits that were
making a person go mad. For persistent pain in the back, especially from a sprain, the
leaves, stems and berries were boiled in a tea, and the leaves alone would be wetted and
applied to the sore spot. The berries would be mixed with those of Amelanchier
alnifolia and Prunus virginiana among others as a medicine. Grinnell mentions that
kinnikinnick is used as a diuretic when one’s kidneys are congested; this may be related
to its use for back pain.

According to William Tallbull, the plant is often picked during the winter, usually
under the snow. According to protocol, an offering is left nearby.

References.
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<th>Cheyenne</th>
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<tr>
<td>Indigenous Name:</td>
<td><em>No?aneonotse</em> <em>ma?ke-menotse</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Meaning:</td>
<td>mixture, additive leaf red berry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Habitat/Ecological Zone:</td>
<td>Well-drained, open or wooded sites; foothills to alpine; Alaska to New Mexico</td>
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<tr>
<td>Plants Parts Harvested:</td>
<td>Leaves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Season Collected:</td>
<td>Not given</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medicinal Use(s):</td>
<td>Leaves wetted and used for pain relief</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>References:</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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*Arctostaphylos uva-ursi (L.) Spreng.*
Kinnikinnick; Ericaceae
Common Bearberry

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<td>Well-drained, open or wooded sites; foothills to alpine; Alaska to New Mexico</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plants Parts Harvested:</td>
<td>Berries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Season Collected:</td>
<td>Not given</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medicinal Use(s):</td>
<td>Berries and other plants used for colds and coughs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>References:</td>
<td>111</td>
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*Arctostaphylos uva-ursi (L.) Spreng.*
Kinnikinnick; Ericaceae
### Common Bearberry

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<tr>
<td>Plants Parts Harvested:</td>
<td>Berries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Season Collected:</td>
<td>Not given</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medicinal Use(s):</td>
<td>Berries used as an ingredient in medicinal mixtures.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>References:</td>
<td>112</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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*Arctostaphylos uva-ursi (L.) Spreng.*

Kinnikinnick; Ericaceae

Common Bearberry

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<tr>
<td>Plants Parts Harvested:</td>
<td>Leaves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Season Collected:</td>
<td>Not given</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medicinal Use(s):</td>
<td>Leaves burned to drive away bad spirits for people going crazy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>References:</td>
<td>113</td>
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</table>
**Arctostaphylos uva-ursi (L.) Spreng.**  
Kinnikinnick; Ericaceae  
Common Bearberry

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<tr>
<td>Plants Parts Harvested:</td>
<td>Leaves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Season Collected:</td>
<td>Not given</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Artifacts:</td>
<td>Leaves mixed with skunkbush leaves in the absence of tobacco and smoked.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

References: 114
Artemisia frigida Willd.
Fringed Sagewort; Asteraceae

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: *He?e-vano?estse*
Meaning: “Woman Sage”

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Dry, open sites; plains to sub-alpine; Alaska to New Mexico

Plants Parts Harvested: Plant

Season Collected: Not given

Spiritual/Religious Use(s): Plant used in the Sun Dance ceremony

Additional Commentary: This sage was used in connection with the sacred woman in the Sun Dance. It was also braided and worn as a headband to stop a nosebleed. Moerman also indicates this sage’s use as a gynecological aid. 

References: 

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*Artemisia frigida Willd.*
Fringed Sagewort; Asteraceae

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: *He?e-vano?estse*
Meaning: “Woman Sage”

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Dry, open sites; plains to sub-alpine; Alaska to New Mexico

Plants Parts Harvested: Plant

Season Collected: Not given

Medicinal Use(s): Infusion of plant taken by women during menses.

References: 

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References: 

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### Artemisia frigida Willd.
Fringed Sagewort; Asteraceae

**Tribal Nation:** Cheyenne  
**Indigenous Name:** He\?e-vano\?estse  
**Meaning:** “Woman Sage”  
**Habitat/Ecological Zone:** Dry, open sites; plains to sub-alpine; Alaska to New Mexico  
**Plants Parts Harvested:** Plant  
**Season Collected:** Not given  
**Medicinal Use(s):** Plant braid tied around the head for nosebleed.

### Artemisia ludoviciana Nutt.
White Sage; Asteraceae  
Louisiana Sagewort;  
Western Mugwort;  
Prairie Sage;  
Cudleaf Sagewort

**Tribal Nation:** Cheyenne  
**Indigenous Name:** Hetane-vano\?estse  
**Meaning:** “Man Sage”  
**Habitat/Ecological Zone:** Dry, open sites; plains, prairies to montane, and disturbed areas; Alberta to New Mexico  
**Plants Parts Harvested:** Leaves  
**Season Collected:** Not given  
**Medicinal Use(s):** Crushed leaves used as snuff for headaches.
Additional Commentary:  The leaves of this sage were crushed and used as a snuff for sinus attacks, nosebleeds, and headaches.

More importantly, is this sage’s role in ceremonies and as a general purifying plant. In almost every ceremonial lodge, it was spread along the floor and the leaves burned as incense. In this capacity it would drive away bad spirits, and dark dreams; it would sometimes be mixed with *Actaea rubra* to accomplish this task.

In purification, its smoke would be spread over people, utensils, or through a space. Contrary warriors relied on it to purify people or horses that had been accidentally touched by their special lances, or to cleanse the soil when they left a lodge. If a person had broken a taboo, s/he might be wiped clean of it with a bundle of this sage. Beds of sage were stood and rested upon in the Sun Dance, from which the dancers would draw power. It was used to prevent thirst in the Sun Dance by wrapping it around the eagle bone whistles, and offerings of food were made to the spirits in this ceremony from bits of sage that had been dipped in the food. It was used to paint the dancers and again to wipe the paint off. In battles, shields would be passed ritualistically through its smoke. In the aforementioned ceremony to allay the fear of thunder, a half circle of sage would be spread around the thunder-resistant juniper tree and upon which the person walked during the ceremony, drawing forth a sacred blessing. According to Northern Cheyenne elders, a person in a sweat lodge would dip a leafy stem in water, sprinkle some water on the hot rocks, and the branch would be whipped upon the participants’ bodies.

In a peyote ceremony, petitioners rub sage on their bodies to keep them from getting sick. These days, according to Mary Fisher of the Northern Cheyenne, hunters wipe their rifles with sage for much the same reasons. Grinnell indicates its ceremonial use, referring to man sage as *A. gnaphalodes*, and Moerman additionally indicates its use as a respiratory aid.\textsuperscript{120}

References: \textsuperscript{121}

\textit{Artemisia ludoviciana} Nutt.
White Sage; Asteraceae
Louisiana Sagewort;
Western Mugwort;
Prairie Sage;
Cudleaf Sagewort

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: *Hetane-vane?éstse*
Meaning: “Man Sage”
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<tr>
<td><strong>Plants Parts Harvested:</strong></td>
<td>Plant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Season Collected:</strong></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Spiritual/Religious Use(s):</strong></td>
<td>Plant used in various ceremonies</td>
</tr>
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<td><strong>References:</strong></td>
<td>122</td>
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</table>

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*Artemisia ludoviciana Nutt.*  
White Sage; Asteraceae  
Louisiana Sagewort;  
Western Mugwort;  
Prairie Sage;  
Cudleaf Sagewort

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<tr>
<td><strong>Plants Parts Harvested:</strong></td>
<td>Leaves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Season Collected:</strong></td>
<td>Not given</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Medicinal Use(s):</strong></td>
<td>Crushed leaves used as snuff for nosebleeds</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>References:</strong></td>
<td>123</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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*Artemisia ludoviciana Nutt.*  
White Sage; Asteraceae  
Louisiana Sagewort;  
Western Mugwort;  
Prairie Sage;  
Cudleaf Sagewort

| **Tribal Nation:** | Cheyenne |

301
Indigenous Name: Hetane-vano?estse
Meaning: “Man Sage”

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Dry, open sites; plains, prairies to montane, and disturbed areas; Alberta to New Mexico

Plants Parts Harvested: Crushed
Season Collected: Not given
Medicinal Use(s): Crushed leaves used as snuff for sinus attacks

References: 124

Artemisia ludoviciana Nutt.
White Sage; Asteraceae
Louisiana Sagewort;
Western Mugwort;
Prairie Sage;
Cudleaf Sagewort

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: Hetane-vano?estse
Meaning: “Man Sage”

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Dry, open sites; plains, prairies to montane, and disturbed areas; Alberta to New Mexico

Plants Parts Harvested: Plants
Season Collected: Not given
Medicinal Use(s): Plants rubbed on the body for immunity to sickness

References: 125

Artemisia ludoviciana Nutt.
White Sage; Asteraceae
Louisiana Sagewort;
Western Mugwort;
Prairie Sage;  
Cudleaf Sagewort

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: Hetane-vano?estse  
Meaning: “Man Sage”

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Dry, open sites; plains, prairies to montane, and disturbed areas; Alberta to New Mexico

Plants Parts Harvested: Plant

Season Collected: Not given

Spiritual/Religious Use(s): Plant used extensively in ceremonies to drive away bad spirits, evil influences, and ominous dreams.

References: 126

______________________________________________________

Artemisia ludoviciana Nutt.
White Sage; Asteraceae  
Louisiana Sagewort;  
Western Mugwort;  
Prairie Sage;  
Cudleaf Sagewort

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: Hetane-vano?estse  
Meaning: “Man Sage”

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Dry, open sites; plains, prairies to montane, and disturbed areas; Alberta to New Mexico

Plants Parts Harvested: Leaves

Season Collected: Not given

Spiritual/Religious Use(s): Leaves burned as incense in ceremonies to purify implements, utensils or persons.

References: 127
**Artemisia ludoviciana Nutt.**  
White Sage; Asteraceae  
Louisiana Sagewort;  
Western Mugwort;  
Prairie Sage;  
Cudleaf Sagewort

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tribal Nation:</th>
<th>Cheyenne</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Indigenous Name:</td>
<td><em>Hetane-vano?estse</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meaning:</td>
<td>“Man Sage”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Habitat/Ecological Zone:</td>
<td>Dry, open sites; plains, prairies to montane, and disturbed areas; Alberta to New Mexico</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plants Parts Harvested:</td>
<td>Plants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Season Collected:</td>
<td>Not given</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spiritual/Religious Use(s):</td>
<td>Plants wiped on persons who broke taboos for purification.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>References:</td>
<td>128</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Artemisia ludoviciana Nutt.**  
White Sage; Asteraceae  
Louisiana Sagewort;  
Western Mugwort;  
Prairie Sage;  
Cudleaf Sagewort

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Tribal Nation:</th>
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<td>Indigenous Name:</td>
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<td>Habitat/Ecological Zone:</td>
<td>Dry, open sites; plains, prairies to montane, and disturbed areas; Alberta to New Mexico</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plants Parts Harvested:</td>
<td>Plants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Season Collected:</td>
<td>Not given</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Spiritual/Religious Use(s): Plants wrapped around Sun Dancers' eagle bone whistles for prevention of thirst.

References: 129

Artemisia ludoviciana Nutt.
White Sage; Asteraceae
Louisiana Sagewort;
Western Mugwort;
Prairie Sage;
Cudleaf Sagewort

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: Hetane-vano?estse
Meaning: “Man Sage”

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Dry, open sites; plains, prairies to montane, and disturbed areas; Alberta to New Mexico

Plants Parts Harvested: Sprigs

Season Collected: Not given

Spiritual/Religious Use(s): Sprigs used as ceremonial paint brushes during the Sun Dance ceremony

References: 130

Artemisia ludoviciana Nutt.
White Sage; Asteraceae
Louisiana Sagewort;
Western Mugwort;
Prairie Sage;
Cudleaf Sagewort

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: Hetane-vano?estse
Meaning: “Man Sage”

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Dry, open sites; plains, prairies to montane, and disturbed
areas; Alberta to New Mexico

Plants Parts Harvested: Sprigs
Season Collected: Not given
Spiritual/Religious Use(s): Sprigs used in sweat lodges to sprinkle water on the rocks
References: 131

Artémisie ludoviciana ssp. ludoviciana var gnaphalodes
Foothill Sagewort; Asteraceae

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne
Indigenous Name: Hetane-vano?estse
Meaning: “Man Sage”
Habitat/Ecological Zone: Dry, open sites; plains to montane; British Columbia and Alberta, Canada to New Mexico. Also found in semi-disturbed sites.
Plants Parts Harvested: Plant
Season Collected: Not given
Spiritual/Religious Use(s): Plant used in ceremonies
References: 132

Artémisie ludoviciana ssp. ludoviciana
Foothill Sagewort; Asteraceae

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne
Indigenous Name: Hetane-vano?estse
Meaning: “Man Sage”
Habitat/Ecological Zone: Dry, open sites; plains to montane; British Columbia and Alberta, Canada to New Mexico. Also found in semi-disturbed sites.
Plants Parts Harvested: Plant
Medicinal Use(s): Plant used to drive away bad or ominous dreams.

References: 133

---

**Artemisia ludoviciana ssp. ludoviciana**  
Foothill Sagewort; Asteraceae

- **Tribal Nation:** Cheyenne
- **Indigenous Name:** Hetane-vano’estse  
  **Meaning:** “Man Sage”
- **Habitat/Ecological Zone:** Dry, open sites; plains to montane; British Columbia and Alberta, Canada to New Mexico. Also found in semi-disturbed sites.
- **Plants Parts Harvested:** Plant
- **Season Collected:** Not given
- **Spiritual/Religious Use(s):** Plant used for many ceremonial purposes
- **References:** 134

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**Artemisia sp.**  
Sagebrush; Asteraceae

- **Tribal Nation:** Cheyenne
- **Indigenous Name:** Not given  
  **Meaning:** Not given
- **Habitat/Ecological Zone:** Dry, open sites; plains to montane; British Columbia and Alberta, Canada to New Mexico. Also found in semi-disturbed sites.
- **Plants Parts Harvested:** Branches
- **Season Collected:** Not given
- **Artifacts:** Branches used to remove the spines of prickly pear cacti fruits
**Asclepias speciosa Torr.**
Showy Milkweed; Asclepiadaceae

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: *Matanaa-vo?estse*  
*Matanaa-maxestse*

Meaning: Mile plant  
Milk wood

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Open, often moist, loamy sites; plains to montane; Alberta, Canada to New Mexico

Plants Parts Harvested: Immature fruit

Season Collected: Late spring to summer

Food Use(s): Inner layer of fruit used for food. Green, immature fruits peeled and inner layer eaten.

References: 135

References: 136
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Food Use(s)</th>
<th>Flowers boiled with soup or meat, flour added and eaten as gravy.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>References</td>
<td>137</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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*Asclepias speciosa Torr.*
Showy Milkweed; Asclepiadaceae

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tribal Nation:</th>
<th>Cheyenne</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Indigenous Name: | *Matanaa-vo?estse*  
*Matanaa-maxestse* |
| Meaning: | Mile plant  
Milk wood |
| Habitat/Ecological Zone: | Open, often moist, loamy sites; plains to montane; Alberta, Canada to New Mexico |
| Plants Parts Harvested: | Whole buds |
| Season Collected: | Late spring to summer |
| Food Use(s): | Whole buds boiled with meat or in water, soup, grease, or gravy and used for food |
| References: | 138 |

---

*Asclepias speciosa Torr.*
Showy Milkweed; Asclepiadaceae

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tribal Nation:</th>
<th>Cheyenne</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Indigenous Name: | *Matanaa-vo?estse*  
*Matanaa-maxestse* |
| Meaning: | Mile plant  
Milk wood |
| Habitat/Ecological Zone: | Open, often moist, loamy sites; plains to montane; Alberta, Canada to New Mexico |
| Plants Parts Harvested: | Shoots |
Season Collected: Spring

Food Use(s): Tender, spring shoots eaten raw. Before flowering the stalk are boiled and consumed. It is said the taste is similar to asparagus.

References: 139

Asclepias speciosa Torr.
Showy Milkweed; Asclepiadaceae

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: Matanaa-vo?estse
Matanaa-maxestse

Meaning: Mile plant
Milk wood

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Open, often moist, loamy sites; plains to montane; Alberta, Canada to New Mexico

Plants Parts Harvested: Stalks

Season Collected: Spring

Food Use(s): Tender stalks cooked, sweetened and used for food

References: 140

Asclepias speciosa Torr.
Showy Milkweed; Asclepiadaceae

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: Matanaa-vo?estse
Matanaa-maxestse

Meaning: Mile plant
Milk wood

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Open, often moist, loamy sites; plains to montane; Alberta, Canada to New Mexico

Plants Parts Harvested: Plant tops
Season Collected: Late spring to summer

Medicinal Use(s): Decoction of plant tops is strained and used as an eyewash for blindness or snow blindness

Additional Commentary: It is reported that by boiling and straining the top part of the plant, an eyewash is prepared. This is applied to the eyes with a clean cloth, perhaps, supposed Hart, for snow blindness or general blindness.\(^{141}\)

References: \(^{142}\)

---

*Asclepias speciosa* Torr.
Showy Milkweed; Asclepiadaceae

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: *Matanaa-vo?estse*  
*Matanaa-maxestse*

Meaning: Mile plant  
Milk wood

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Open, often moist, loamy sites; plains to montane; Alberta, Canada to New Mexico

Plants Parts Harvested: Dried, hardened milk

Season Collected: Summer

Food Use(s): Dried, hardened milk used for chewing gum

References: \(^{143}\)

---

*Asclepias speciosa* Torr.
Showy Milkweed; Asclepiadaceae

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: *Matanaa-vo?estse*  
*Matanaa-maxestse*

Meaning: Mile plant  
Milk wood
Habitat/Ecological Zone: Open, often moist, loamy sites; plains to montane; Alberta, Canada to New Mexico

Plants Parts Harvested: Plant

Season Collected: Summer

Spiritual/Religious Use(s): The Sun dance ceremony begins only upon the plant’s flowering. The plant is harvested, cooked, and used as a food offering in the Medicine Lodge.

References: 144

________________________________________________________________________

*Asclepias speciosa* Torr.
Showy Milkweed; Asclepiadaceae

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: *Matanaa-vo?estse*  
*Matanaa-maxestse*  
*Mestaehameskon*

Meaning: Mile plant  
Milk wood  
Pods

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Open, often moist, loamy sites; plains to montane; Alberta, Canada to New Mexico

Plants Parts Harvested: Pods

Season Collected: Summer

Food Use(s): Pods are eaten raw when they are first formed

Additional Commentary: The pods are referred to “owl spoons.”

References: 145

________________________________________________________________________

*Asclepias speciosa* Torr.
Showy Milkweed; Asclepiadaceae
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tribal Nation:</th>
<th>Cheyenne</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Indigenous Name:</td>
<td>Matanaa-vo? estse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Matanaa-maxestse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mestaehameskon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meaning:</td>
<td>Mile plant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Milk wood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Habitat/Ecological Zone:</td>
<td>Open, often moist, loamy sites; plains to montane; Alberta, Canada to New Mexico</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plants Parts Harvested:</td>
<td>Pods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Season Collected:</td>
<td>Not given</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Artifacts:</td>
<td>The pods, once fully formed, are used as toys for boys</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Additional Commentary:</td>
<td>The pods are referred to “owl spoons.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>References:</td>
<td>[146]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Aster cusickii*  
*Aster novae-angliae*  
New England Aster

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tribal Nation:</th>
<th>Cheyenne</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Indigenous Name:</td>
<td>Sto wahts is se e yo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meaning:</td>
<td>His to wo ots, one’s ears; + root</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>“Ear medicine”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Habitat/Ecological Zone:</td>
<td>Prairies, thickets, stream banks, and roadsides. Often found in sandy soils.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plants Parts Harvested:</td>
<td>Stems</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Season Collected:</td>
<td>Not given</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medicinal Use(s):</td>
<td>Relieve earache, an infusion is made of the dried stems of this plant and a little of it dropped in the ear.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>References:</td>
<td>[147]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Aster foliaceus Lindl.**  
*Aster*  

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne  
Indigenous Name: *HESTOVOOTSE-HESEO?OTE*  
Meaning: "Ear medicine"  
Habitat/Ecological Zone: Prairies, thickets, stream banks, and roadsides. Found in sandy soils; foothills to sub-alpine; Alberta, Canada to New Mexico  
Plants Parts Harvested: Stems  
Season Collected: Not given  
Medicinal Use(s): An infusion of aster stems would be dropped into an aching ear  
Additional Commentary: Grinnell and Moerman both use the name *A. cusickii* for this plant.  

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**Astragalus laxmannii var. robustior (Hook.) Barneby & Welsh**  
*Astragalus canadensis*  
*Astragalus nitidus*  
Prairie Milkvetch; Fabaceae  
Canadian Milkvetch;  
American Milkvetch  

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne  
Indigenous Name: *MAHKHA’ NOWAS*  
Meaning: "Poison Weed Medicine"  
Habitat/Ecological Zone: Moist prairies, stream banks, open wooded hillsides; foothills to montane. It is found frequently growing in sandy soil conditions. Found from the Yukon into Colorado  
Plants Parts Harvested: Leaves and stems
**Astragalus sp.**  
Locoweed; Fabaceae

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: *Mahkha’ nowas*
Meaning: “Poison Weed Medicine”

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Moist prairies, stream banks, open wooded hillsides. It is found frequently growing in sandy soil conditions.

Plants Parts Harvested: Plant

Season Collected: Not given

Medicinal Use(s): Plant poisonous to horses

References: 151

---

**Astragalus spp.**  
Locoweed

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: *Mahkha’ nowas*
Ma’xe-hooovo’?estse
Meaning: “Poison Weed Medicine” “Big, Scabby Weed, Plant”

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Moist prairies, stream banks, open wooded hillsides. It is found frequently growing in sandy soil conditions.

Plants Parts Harvested: Stems and Leaves

Season Collected: Not given

References: 151
Additional Commentary: For poison ivy and other skin irritations caused by plants, the powdered stems and leaves of *A. nitidus* were sprinkled on the affected area. 152 *A. crassicarpus* has been used for animals having difficulty urinating. It is applied externally as an ointment.

Northern Cheyenne elders indicate that this species also has been used by Snake Dancers. *A. adsurgens* also specifically has dermatological benefits. 153

References: 154

---

*Astragalus sp.*  
Locoweed; Fabaceae

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tribal Nation:</th>
<th>Cheyenne</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Indigenous Name: | *Mahkha’ nowas*  
*Ma?xe-hestse*  
*Māhkha’ nōwās* |
| Meaning: | “Poison Weed Medicine”  
“Big, Scabby Weed, Plant” |
| Habitat/Ecological Zone: | Moist prairies, stream banks, open wooded hillsides. It is found frequently growing in sandy soil conditions. |
| Plants Parts Harvested: | Plant |
| Season Collected: | Not given |
| Medicinal Use(s): | Plant applied as an ointment for animals with urination troubles. |

References: 155

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*Balsamorhiza incana Nutt.*  
Hoary Balsamroot; Asteraceae

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tribal Nation:</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Indigenous Name:</td>
<td><em>Hetone?e-heseeo?otse</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meaning:</td>
<td>Bark medicine</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

316
Habitat/Ecological Zone: Moist to moderately dry, open sites in the montane zone; Idaho to Wyoming and Montana

Plants Parts Harvested: Leaves, roots and stems

Season Collected: Not given

Medicinal Use(s): Decoction of leaves, roots, and stems taken for stomach pains.

Additional Commentary: For pains in the stomach and for colds, a tea was made of the leaves, roots, and stems. For headaches, a person would hold her head over the steam of this infusion.

In childbirth, a woman was given the root to facilitate the process. Moerman states that *B. sagittata* is used as a gynecological aid, an oral aid, a panacea, a throat aid, and a toothache remedy, and that both species of *Balsamorhiza* are used as an analgesic, a cold remedy, and in gastrointestinal issues.

References: 156

---

*Balsamorhiza incana Nutt.*

Hoary Balsamroot; Asteraceae

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: *Hetone?e-heseeo?otse*

Meaning: Bark medicine

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Moist to moderately dry, open sites in the montane zone; Idaho to Wyoming and Montana

Plants Parts Harvested: Leaves, roots and stems

Season Collected: Not given

Medicinal Use(s): Decoction of leaves, roots, and stems used as a steam bath for headaches

References: 159

---

*Balsamorhiza incana Nutt.*
Hoary Balsamroot; Asteraceae

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: Hetone?e-heseeo?otse
Meaning: Bark medicine

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Moist to moderately dry, open sites in the montane zone; Idaho to Wyoming and Montana

Plants Parts Harvested: Leaves, stems and roots

Season Collected: Not given

Medicinal Use(s): Infusion of leaves, stems, and roots taken for colds.

References: 160

Balsamorrhiza sagittata (Pursh) Nutt.
Arrowleaf Balsamroot; Asteraceae

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: Hetone?e-heseeo?otse
Meaning: Bark medicine

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Dry, often stony, open or wooded sites; foothills to montane; Alberta, Canada to Colorado

Plants Parts Harvested: Leaves, roots, and stems

Medicinal Use(s): Infusion of leaves, roots, and stems taken for stomach pains and headaches

Additional Commentary: For pains in the stomach and for colds, a tea was made of the leaves, roots, and stems. For headaches, a person would hold her head over the steam of this infusion.

In childbirth, a woman was given the root to facilitate the process. Moerman states that B. sagittata is used as a gynecological aid, an oral aid, a panacea, a throat aid, and a toothache remedy, and that both species of Balsamorrhiza are used as an analgesic, a cold remedy, and in gastrointestinal issues.161
Balsamorhiza sagittata (Pursh) Nutt.
Arrowleaf Balsamroot; Asteraceae

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: Hetone?e-heseeo?otse
Hitu’ ne’ hisse’ eyo

Meaning: Bark medicine

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Dry, often stony, open or wooded sites; foothills to montane; Alberta, Canada to Colorado

Plants Parts Harvested: Plant

Season Collected: Not given

Medicinal Use(s): Steam of plant decoction inhaled for headache and used as wash on head.

References: 163

Balsamorhiza sagittata (Pursh) Nutt.
Arrowleaf Balsamroot; Asteraceae

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: Hetone?e-heseeo?otse
Hitu’ ne’ hisse’ eyo

Meaning: Bark medicine

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Dry, often stony, open or wooded sites; foothills to montane; Alberta, Canada to Colorado

Plants Parts Harvested: Leaves, stems and roots

Season Collected: Not given

Medicinal Use(s): Infusion of leaves, stems, and roots taken for colds.

References: 164
**Balsamorhiza sagittata (Pursh) Nutt.**
Arrowleaf Balsamroot; Asteraceae

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tribal Nation:</th>
<th>Cheyenne</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Indigenous Name:     | Hetone?e-heseeo?otse  
                      | Hitu’ ne’ hisse’ eyo |
| Meaning:             | Bark medicine |
| Habitat/Ecological Zone: | Dry, often stony, open or wooded sites; foothills to montane; Alberta, Canada to Colorado |
| Plants Parts Harvested: | Root |
| Season Collected:    | Not given |
| Medicinal Use(s):    | Infusion of root taken for fever |
| References:          | \(^{165}\) |

---

**Balsamorhiza sagittata (Pursh) Nutt.**
Arrowleaf Balsamroot; Asteraceae

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tribal Nation:</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Indigenous Name:     | Hetone?e-heseeo?otse  
                      | Hitu’ ne’ hisse’ eyo |
| Meaning:             | Bark medicine |
| Habitat/Ecological Zone: | Dry, often stony, open or wooded sites; foothills to montane; Alberta, Canada to Colorado |
| Plants Parts Harvested: | Root |
| Season Collected:    | Not given |
| Medicinal Use(s):    | Decoction of root taken when labor begins, to insure easy delivery |
| References:          | \(^{166}\) |
Balsamorhiza sagittata (Pursh) Nutt.
Arrowleaf Balsamroot; Asteraceae

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: Hetone?e-heseeo?otse
Hitu’ ne’ hisse’ eyo

Meaning: Bark medicine

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Dry, often stony, open or wooded sites; foothills to montane; Alberta, Canada to Colorado

Plants Parts Harvested: Root

Season Collected: Not given

Medicinal Use(s): Root chewed and saliva allowed to run down the throat for sore mouth and throat

References: 167

Balsamorhiza sagittata (Pursh) Nutt.
Arrowleaf Balsamroot; Asteraceae

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: Hetone?e-heseeo?otse
Hitu’ ne’ hisse’ eyo

Meaning: Bark medicine

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Dry, often stony, open or wooded sites; foothills to montane; Alberta, Canada to Colorado

Plants Parts Harvested: Root

Season Collected: Not given

Medicinal Use(s): Root chewed and rubbed over the body for any sickness

References: 168
**Balsamorhiza sagittata (Pursh) Nutt.**
Arrowleaf Balsamroot; Asteraceae

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tribal Nation:</th>
<th>Cheyenne</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Indigenous Name: | *Hetone*e-heseeo?otse*  
  *Hitu’ ne’ hisse’ eyo*  
  Hitu’ne’ hisse’ eyo |
| Meaning: | Bark medicine |
| Habitat/Ecological Zone: | Dry, often stony, open or wooded sites; foothills to montane; Alberta, Canada to Colorado |
| Plants Parts Harvested: | Root |
| Season Collected: | Not given |
| Medicinal Use(s): | Root chewed for toothaches |
| References: | 169 |

|*Balsamorhiza sagittata (Pursh) Nutt.*  
Arrowleaf Balsamroot; Asteraceae |
<table>
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<th></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tribal Nation:</td>
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  *Hitu’ ne’ hisse’ eyo*  
  Hitu’ne’ hisse’ eyo |
| Meaning: | Bark medicine |
| Habitat/Ecological Zone: | Dry, often stony, open or wooded sites; foothills to montane; Alberta, Canada to Colorado |
| Plants Parts Harvested: | Root |
| Season Collected: | Not given |
| Food Use(s): | Root is eaten raw or baked. The root is large and can make a substantial meal |
| References: | 170 |
| **Berbascum thapsus**  
| **Mullein** |
| Tribal Nation: | Cheyenne |

| **Mullein** |
| Indigenous Name: | Mahto |
| Meaning: | No translation given |
| Habitat/Ecological Zone: | Found in dry, gravel laden soils or sandy soils, often in disturbed areas. It also occurs in open forests. This is an introduced species. |
| Plants Parts Harvested: | Leaves |
| Season Collected: | Not given |
| Medicinal Use(s): | Dried leaves were placed on hot coals and inhaled for lung congestion or asthma |

**References:** [171]

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**Berbascum thapsus**  
**Mullein**

| Tribal Nation: | Cheyenne |

| **Mullein** |
| Indigenous Name: | Mahto |
| Meaning: | No translation given |
| Habitat/Ecological Zone: | Found in dry, gravel laden soils or sandy soils, often in disturbed areas. It also occurs in open forests. This is an introduced species. |
| Plants Parts Harvested: | Leaves |
| Season Collected: | Not given |
| Artifacts: | Leaves placed inside moccasins for warmth and protection of the feet |

**References:** [172]
**Berbascum thapsus**  
Mullein

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: *Mahto*
Meaning: No translation given

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Found in dry, gravel laden soils or sandy soils, often in disturbed areas. It also occurs in open forests. This is an introduced species.

Plants Parts Harvested: Flowers

Season Collected: Not given

Medicinal Use(s): Flowers and animal oil mixed together and set in the sun for several weeks. The oil is then drained off and used for earache medicine

References: 173

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**Berberis repens Lindl.**  
Barberry;  
Creeping Oregon Grape;  
Creeping Mahonia

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: *Mehme-menotse*
Meaning: “Spicy berries”

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Forested slopes; foothills to montane; Alberta, Canada to New Mexico.

Plants Parts Harvested: Berries

Season Collected: Not given

Food Use(s): Fruit is harvested and eaten immediately

Additional Commentary: According to Northern Cheyenne elders, the fruit was used in the preparation of various medicines, but no longer is used in this manner. 174 This plant is also referred to as *Mahonia repens*. 175

324
Berberis repens Lindl.
Barberry; Creeping Oregon Grape; Creeping Mahonia

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: Mehme-menotse
Meaning: “Spicy berries”

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Forested slopes; foothills to montane; Alberta, Canada to New Mexico.

Plants Parts Harvested: Stems

Season Collected: Not given

Artifacts: Stems are boiled and the yellow color used to dye quills

Additional Commentary: According to Northern Cheyenne elders, the fruit was used in the preparation of various medicines, but no longer is used in this manner. This plant is also referred to as Mahonia repens.

References:

Bursa bursa-pastoris L.
Britton

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: Ho tat wi se e yo
Meaning: Ota tav, blue; wi se e yo, medicine; mik on iv tse hists (mi kon iva, with, on, or for the head (me ko); tsi hist a, having to do with).

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Introduced from Europe. Found across the United States; grows in waste ground, pastures, gardens, and other disturbed areas.

Plants Parts Harvested: Leaves and stems

References:
Season Collected: Not given

Medicinal Use(s): The powdered leaves and stems put in a little cold water are allowed to stand for a while and the infusion is then drunk. This speedily relieves a pain in the head. The powder may be taken in small quantities without the water; but used in this way, it burns the tongue.

References: 180

Calochortus gunnisonii S. Wats.
Gunnison's Mariposa Lily; Liliaceae

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: Exaa-noʔkane
Ehka I ni kan

Meaning: No translation given
No translation given

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Dry prairies and open, often rocky coniferous and deciduous forests. Found predominantly in the northwest prairie bio-region; Montana to New Mexico

Plants Parts Harvested: Bulbs

Season Collected: Not given

Medicinal Use(s): Dried, chopped bulbs used as an ingredient for a medicinal mixture

Additional Commentary: The bulbs of this plant were cut up, dried, and used in a medicinal mixture. Sometimes, a piece of the root would be put in the mouth of a horse before running the animal in a race. 181

References: 182

Calochortus gunnisonii S. Wats.
Gunnison's Mariposa Lily; Liliaceae

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne
Indigenous Name:  
*Exaa-no?kane*  
*Ehka I ni kan*

Meaning:  
No translation given  
No translation given

Habitat/Ecological Zone:  
Dry prairies and open, often rocky coniferous and deciduous forests. Found predominantly in the northwest prairie bio-region; Montana to New Mexico

Plants Parts Harvested:  
Root

Season Collected:  
Not given

Medicinal Use(s):  
Root put into a horse's mouth before running the animal in a race

References:  
183

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*Calochortus gunnisonii* *S. Wats.*  
Gunnison's Mariposa Lily; Liliaceae

Tribal Nation:  
Cheyenne

Indigenous Name:  
*Exaa-no?kane*  
*Ehka I ni kan*

Meaning:  
No translation given  
No translation given

Habitat/Ecological Zone:  
Dry prairies and open, often rocky coniferous and deciduous forests. Found predominantly in the northwest prairie bio-region; Montana to New Mexico

Plants Parts Harvested:  
Dried bulbs

Season Collected:  
Not given

Food Use(s):  
Dried bulbs pounded fine and meal boiled into a sweet porridge or mush or for unspecified food

References:  
184

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*Calochortus gunnisonii* *S. Wats.*
Gunnison's Mariposa Lily; Liliaceae

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Tribal Nation:</strong></th>
<th>Cheyenne</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Indigenous Name:** | *Exaa-no?kane*  
*Ehka I ni kan* |
| **Meaning:** | No translation given  
No translation given |
| **Habitat/Ecological Zone:** | Dry prairies and open, often rocky coniferous and deciduous forests. Found predominantly in the northwest prairie bio-region; Montana to New Mexico |
| **Plants Parts Harvested:** | Young bulbs |
| **Season Collected:** | Not given |
| **Food Use(s):** | Young bulbs cooked fresh and used for food |

References: 185

---

*Calochortus gunnisonii S. Wats.*

Gunnison's Mariposa Lily; Liliaceae

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Tribal Nation:</strong></th>
<th>Cheyenne</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Indigenous Name:</strong></td>
<td><em>Exaa-no?kane</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Meaning:</strong></td>
<td>No translation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Habitat/Ecological Zone:</strong></td>
<td>Dry prairies and open, often rocky coniferous and deciduous forests. Found predominantly in the northwest prairie bio-region; Montana to New Mexico</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Plants Parts Harvested:</strong></td>
<td>Dried bulbs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Season Collected:</strong></td>
<td>Not given</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Food Use(s):</strong></td>
<td>Dried bulbs stored for winter use as food</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

References: 186

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*Calochortus gunnisonii S. Wats.*
Gunnison's Mariposa Lily; Liliaceae

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: Exaa-no?kane
Meaning: No translation given

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Dry prairies and open, often rocky coniferous and deciduous forests. Found predominantly in the northwest prairie bio-region; Montana to New Mexico

Plants Parts Harvested: Young buds

Season Collected: Not given

Food Use(s): Young buds used for food.

References: 187

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Calochortus gunnisonii S. Wats.
Gunnison's Mariposa Lily; Liliaceae

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: Exaa-no?kane
Meaning: No translation given

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Dry prairies and open, often rocky coniferous and deciduous forests. Found predominantly in the northwest prairie bio-region; Montana to New Mexico

Plants Parts Harvested: Plant

Season Collected: Not given

Food Use(s): Species used for food

References: 188

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Capsella bursa-pastoris (L.) Medik.
Shepherd's Purse; Brassicaceae
Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: *Ota?tave-heseeo?otse*

*He’ ha’ essotse*

Meaning: “Blue medicine”

Not given

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Introduced plant from Europe found in disturbed, waste or cultivated ground; plains to sub-alpine; Alaska to New Mexico

Plants Parts Harvested: Leaves and stems

Season Collected: Not given

Medicinal Use(s): Infusion of powdered leaves and stems taken or small quantities of powder eaten for head pains

Additional Commentary: A cold water infusion of the stems and leaves was drunk for a headache. If taken without water, only a small amount is tolerable, as it burns the tongue. Grinnell mentions this plant as well for the same maladies under the name *Bursa bursa-pastoris*. The plant also was called the headache medicine.

References: 192

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*Carex nebrascensis* Dewey
Nebraska Sedge; Cyperaceae

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: *Mehne-mehno?estse*

“Serpent or Dragon plant”

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Found from Washington to New Mexico

Plants Parts Harvested: Plant

Season Collected: Not given

Spiritual/Religious Use(s): Plant used in the Sun Dance and Massaum ceremonies.

Additional Commentary: This plant, found in watery habitats, where unknowable beasts were believed to live, is and was used in the Sun Dance and Massaum ceremonies. It is symbolic food, stuffed into the eyes, nose and mouth cavities in the buffalo skull; it is ceremonial food offered to *Esceheman*. Similarly it is placed in the
head cavity of the yellow-faced wolf. The sedge is tied with sinew in almost circular bundles and placed in the skull. Feeding *Escheman* is part of a prayer that the vegetation continues to grow in plenty and be food for people and animals. In a situation where this sedge is not found, another grass that grows near water may be substituted.  

References:  

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**Carom gairdneri (H. & A.) A. Gray**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tribal Nation:</th>
<th>Cheyenne</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Indigenous Name:</td>
<td><em>An o niv i i tis</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meaning:</td>
<td>“Soon there will be four” (roots); having four (<em>niv</em>) connected elongated points</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Habitat/Ecological Zone:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plants Parts Harvested:</td>
<td>Roots</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Season Collected:</td>
<td>Gathered in May or June, soon after the plant starts and a little later the roots cease to have a food value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food Use(s):</td>
<td>The roots are scraped fine and dried, or are dried without scraping, or are cooked, dried, and later pulverized, and used as a mush by pouring soup over them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Additional Commentary:</td>
<td>The two to four roots are as thick as the little finger and may be eaten fresh. The Cheyenne name refers to the progressive increase in number of the branches of the root. At first there is but a single root, but somewhat later it has four branches.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>References:</td>
<td>195</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**Carom gairdneri (H. & A.) A. Gray**

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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Habitat/Ecological Zone:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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331
Plants Parts Harvested: Roots

Season Collected: Gathered in May or June, soon after the plant starts and a little later the roots cease to have a food value

Medicinal Use(s): Used as medicine also and is mixed with what is known as bark medicine (Balsamorrhiza), the roots, stems, and leaves being boiled together.

Additional Commentary: The two to four roots are as thick as the little finger and may be eaten fresh. The Cheyenne name refers to the progressive increase in number of the branches of the root. At first there is but a single root, but somewhat later it has four branches.

References: 196

Carom gairdneri (H. & A.) A. Gray

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: An o niv i i tis
Meaning: “Soon there will be four” (roots); having four (niv) connected elongated points

Habitat/Ecological Zone:

Plants Parts Harvested: Roots

Season Collected: Gathered in May or June, soon after the plant starts and a little later the roots cease to have a food value.

Food Use(s): Roots dried and saved for winter use

Additional Commentary: The two to four roots are as thick as the little finger and may be eaten fresh. The Cheyenne name refers to the progressive increase in number of the branches of the root. At first there is but a single root, but somewhat later it has four branches.

References: 197

Castilleja sessiliflora Pursh
Downy Paintedcup; Scrophulariaceae
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tribal Nation:</th>
<th>Cheyenne</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Indigenous Name:</td>
<td>Not given</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meaning:</td>
<td>No translation given</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Habitat/Ecological Zone:</td>
<td>Found from Montana to Texas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plants Parts Harvested:</td>
<td>Flower nectar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Season Collected:</td>
<td>Spring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food Use(s):</td>
<td>Flower nectar sucked in spring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>References:</td>
<td>198</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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*Chamoenerion angustifolium Scop.*  
Willow Herb; Onagraceae

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tribal Nation:</th>
<th>Cheyenne</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Indigenous Name: | *Ma hiss e e yo*  
*Ma*, red (blood);  
+ root, medicine  
“Red Root Medicine” |
| Habitat/Ecological Zone: | Prefers light sandy, medium loamy and heavy clay soils and requires well-drained soil in light shade and shady edges in woodland and meadow areas. |
| Plants Parts Harvested: | Leaves and roots |
| Season Collected: | Not given |
| Medicinal Use(s): | A remedy given when a person has hemorrhage of the bowels. The dried and pulverized leaves are separated from the roots, and an infusion of each may be drunk. That from the leave is much milder than that from the roots |
| References: | 199 |

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*Chenopodium alum*  
Salt Sage
Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: *Who po motes vano este se*
Meaning: No translation given

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Found in semi-arid and arid regions

Plants Parts Harvested: Plant
Season Collected: Summer
Food Use(s): Gathered and consumed for salt during the summer

References: \(^{200}\)

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*Chrysopsis foliosa* Nutt.
*Chrysopsis villosa*
Chicadee Plant; Asteracea
Golden Aster

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: *Mis ka tsi*
*Mis ka hets*
Meaning: “Mesh, Hairy”

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Dry, open locations, often in sandy soil; plains to montane; Alberta, Canada to New Mexico

Plants Parts Harvested: Tops and stems
Season Collected: Not given
Medicinal Use(s): Given to those who are feeling generally poorly. The drink tends to put them to sleep. It appears to be soothing, quieting medicine.

Additional Commentary: The name is given it because the chickadee — titmouse — commonly eats the seeds of the plants. This species of plant has also been called *Heterotheca villosa*.

References: \(^{201}\)
**Chrysopsis foliosa Nutt.**  
**Chrysopsis villosa**  
Chicadee Plant; Asteraceae  
Golden Aster

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name:  
*Mis ka tsi*  
*Mis ka hets*

Meaning: “Mesh, Hairy”

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Dry, open locations, often in sandy soil; plains to montane; Alberta, Canada to New Mexico

Plants Parts Harvested: Plant

Season Collected: Not given

Spiritual/Religious Use(s): If a person or house is plagued by evils spirits, the plant is burned as incense. This could be done by anyone without ceremony or medicine man.

Additional Commentary: The name is given it because the chickadee – titmouse – commonly eats the seeds of the plants. This species of plant has also been called *Heterotheca villosa*.

References: 202

**Chrysothamnus nauseosus Pursh.**  
Common Rabbitbush

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name:  
*O iv is se e yo*  
*O' ivhisse'hayo*

Meaning:  
*O iv*, skin scabby -- itch

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Dry, open sites; plains to montane; Alberta, Canada to New Mexico

Plants Parts Harvested: Leaves and stems

Season Collected: Not given

Medicinal Use(s): This is used to heal eruptions or sores on the body. The
leaves and stems are boiled together, and the affected parts are washed with the infusion. If this does not soon affect a cure, the fluid must be rubbed on hard. In severe cases some of the tea must be drunk; it is used in this way to cure smallpox.

Additional Commentary: The plant has no medicinal properties known to science.\textsuperscript{203}

References: \textsuperscript{204}

\begin{tabular}{|l|l|}
\hline
\textit{Chrysothamnus nauseosus} (Pall.) Britt. & Rabbit Brush \\
Tribal Nation: & Cheyenne \\
Indigenous Name: & \textit{O\'ivhisse\'heyo} \\
Meaning: & Scabby medicine \\
Habitat/Ecological Zone: & Dry, open sites; plains to montane; Alberta, Canada to New Mexico \\
Plants Parts Harvested: & Leaves and stems \\
Season Collected: & Not given \\
Medicinal Use(s): & A tea was also made of the flowers, mixed with a common sage, and used for coughs, colds, and even tuberculosis. Also for colds, rabbit brush would be burnt on coals and inhaled from under a blanket \\
References: & \textsuperscript{205} \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
Season Collected: Not given

Medicinal Use(s): Rabbit Brush is used by burning it on box-elder coals. The smoke driving away the cause of bad nightmares

References: 206

______________________________________________________

*Chrysothamnus nauseosus* (Pall.) Britt.
Rabbit Brush

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: *O’ivhisse’heyo*
Meaning: Scabby medicine

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Dry, open sites; plains to montane; Alberta, Canada to New Mexico

Plants Parts Harvested: Leaves and stems

Season Collected: Not given

Artifacts: Branches are bunched together and used as a broom to sweep out the tipi floor

References: 207

______________________________________________________

*Cirsium edule* Nutt.
Edible Thistle; Asteraceae
Elk Thistle

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: *Heshko-vo?estse*
Meaning: “Thorny plant”

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Prairies

Plants Parts Harvested: Young stems

Season Collected: Not given
Food Use(s): Young, peeled stems eaten raw as a "luxury food"

Additional Commentary: The Cheyenne, according to Grinnell, would travel to the Big Horn Mountains to harvest the stems of the thistle (*C. edule*), which they considered a luxury food. The thistle was once used as food in a Sun Dance.\(^{208}\)

References: \(^{209}\)

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*Citrullus lanatus* var. *lanatus*  
*Citrullus vulgaris* Schrad.  
Watermelon; Cucurbitaceae

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne  
Indigenous Name: *Nexo?e-mevehe*  
Meaning: “Raw eating”  
Habitat/Ecological Zone: Domestic cultivar  
Plants Parts Harvested: Seeds  
Season Collected: Not given  
Medicinal Use(s): Decoction of seeds taken as a diuretic

Additional Commentary: Wesley White Man informed Hart that watermelons were introduced to the Cheyenne in the 1880’s, at which point, the Cheyenne discovered that from the seeds a diuretic tea could be made.\(^{210}\) Moerman refers to the watermelon as *C. lanatus*.\(^{211}\)

References: \(^{212}\)

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*Cogswellia orientalis* C. & R. Jones  
*Lomatium orientale*  
Bears’ Food; Apiaceae  
White Flowered Parsley

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne  
Indigenous Name: *Nahko hestam oka*  
Meaning: *Nahko*, bear; *matam*, food
Cogswellia sp.

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: Mo tsins tahn
Meaning: Uncertain; presumably related to motse, term for male, or breeder, among large animals.

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Widespread

Plants Parts Harvested: Root

Season Collected: Not given

Medicinal Use(s): A tea made from the dried pulverized root of this plant is applied to reduce a swelling. It is cooling to the skin.

Additional Commentary: When pounded fine and wet, the mixture has a greasy feeling.

References: [214]
Indigenous Name: \( A^?oome^{}-{}hesono \)  
\( Ma^?koome^{}-{}hesono \)  
Meaning: \textit{“Red bark”}

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Moist, wooded to open sites; plains to montane; Northwest territory, Canada to New Mexico

Plants Parts Harvested: Plant

Season Collected: Cut in late April or early May just as the sap starts to run

Spiritual/Religious Use(s): Plant smoked ceremonially.

Additional Commentary: Cheyenne elders explained that the inner white bark would be dried, pulverized and mixed with tobacco and other plants as well for smoking.\footnote{215} The altar in the Sun Dance is made from this dogwood. It is bent into the shape of the rainbows that catch the moisture that sustains life on the plains.\footnote{216}

References: \footnote{217}

\textit{Cornus sericea ssp. sericea}  
\textit{Cornus stolonifera}  
Redosier Dogwood; Cornaceae

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: \( A^?oome^{}-{}hesono \)  
\( Ma^?koome^{}-{}hesono \)  
Meaning: \textit{“Red bark”}

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Moist, wooded to open sites; plains to montane; Northwest territory, Canada to New Mexico

Plants Parts Harvested: Branches

Season Collected: Not given

Artifacts: Branches used to make arrows

References: \footnote{218}
*Cornus sericea* ssp. *sericea*
*Cornus stolonifera*
Redosier Dogwood; Cornaceae

**Tribal Nation:** Cheyenne

**Indigenous Name:** A?oome-hesonó
Ma?koome-hesonó

**Meaning:** “Red bark”

**Habitat/Ecological Zone:** Moist, wooded to open sites; plains to montane; Northwest territory, Canada to New Mexico

**Plants Parts Harvested:** Inner bark

**Season Collected:** Not given

**Spiritual/Religious Use(s):** Inner bark mixed with skunkbush leaves in the absence of tobacco and smoked

**References:** 219

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*Cornus sericea* ssp. *sericea*
*Cornus stolonifera*
Redosier Dogwood; Cornaceae

**Tribal Nation:** Cheyenne

**Indigenous Name:** A?oome-hesonó
Ma?koome-hesonó

**Meaning:** “Red bark”

**Habitat/Ecological Zone:** Moist, wooded to open sites; plains to montane; Northwest territory, Canada to New Mexico

**Plants Parts Harvested:** Bark

**Season Collected:** Not given

**Artifacts:** Dried, pulverized under bark mixed with tobacco or dried kinnikinnick leaves and used for pipe smoking

**References:** 220
Cornus sericea ssp. sericea
Cornus stolonifera
Redosier Dogwood; Cornaceae

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: A?oome-hesono
Ma?koome-hesono

Meaning: “Red bark”

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Moist, wooded to open sites; plains to montane; Northwest territory, Canada to New Mexico

Plants Parts Harvested: Sticks

Season Collected: Not given

Artifacts: The Y-shaped crotches of sticks make excellent sling shots

References: 221
Cornus sericea ssp. sericea
Cornus stolonifera
Redosier Dogwood; Cornaceae

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name:  
- Aʔoome-hesono
- Maʔkoome-hesono

Meaning: “Red bark”

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Moist, wooded to open sites; plains to montane; Northwest Territory, Canada to New Mexico

Plants Parts Harvested: Sticks

Season Collected: Not given

Artifacts: The bark is removed and the sticks used as tipi pins

References: 223

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Crataegus douglasii Lindl.
Black Hawthorn; Rosaceae

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: Nāh’ kō tāsī’ mǐns

Meaning: Not given

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Well-drained sites, but often near water; foothills to sub-alpine; Alberta, Canada to Wyoming

Plants Parts Harvested: Berries

Season Collected: Not given

Food Use(s): Fruits pulverized, dried berries saved for winter use

Additional Commentary: According to William Tallbull, the Cheyenne called the berry “bear berry.” A bear gorged on this fruit until his stomach was so bloated it hurt. To alleviate the pain, the bear tore open his own stomach and died. 224
Crataegus douglasii Lindl.
Black Hawthorn; Rosaceae

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: Nāh’ kō tāsǐ’ mīns
Meaning: Not given

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Well-drained sites, but often near water; foothills to sub-alpine; Alberta, Canada to Wyoming

Plants Parts Harvested: Fruit
Season Collected: Not given
Food Use(s): Fresh fruits cooked and used for food

References:

Crataegus douglasii Lindl.
Black Hawthorn; Rosaceae

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: Nāh’ kō tāsǐ’ mīns
Meaning: Not given

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Well-drained sites, but often near water; foothills to sub-alpine; Alberta, Canada to Wyoming

Plants Parts Harvested: Early flowers and leaves
Season Collected: Not given
Medicinal Use(s): The early flowers and leaves were made into a tea to strengthen a weak heart

References:
| **Crataegus oxyacantha**  
Hawthorn; Rosaceae |
<table>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tribal Nation:</strong> Cheyenne</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Indigenous Name:</strong> <em>Nako meno tse</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Meaning:</strong> Translation not given</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Habitat/Ecological Zone:</strong> Well-drained sites, but often near water; foothills to subalpine; Alberta, Canada to Wyoming</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Plants Parts Harvested:</strong> Berries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Season Collected:</strong> Not given</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Food Use(s):</strong> Berries gathered fresh and eaten. The seeds were discarded</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Additional Commentary:</strong> According to William Tallbull, the Cheyenne called the berry “bear berry.” A bear gorged on this fruit until his stomach was so bloated it hurt. To alleviate the pain, the bear tore open his own stomach and died.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>References:</strong> 229</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

| **Cucurbita sp.**  
**Cucurbita foetidissima**  
Squash; Cucurbitaceae  
Buffalo Gourd |
<table>
<thead>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tribal Nation:</strong> Cheyenne</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Indigenous Name:** *Seotse-mahaono*  
*Seotse’-ma’haono* |
| **Meaning:** “Ghost medicine” |
| **Habitat/Ecological Zone:** Prairies, especially in dry soil |
| **Plants Parts Harvested:** Rind |
| **Season Collected:** Not given |
| **Medicinal Use(s):** Infusion of rind taken for rheumatism and arthritis |
Additional Commentary: Obtained from Oklahoma (not found in Montana), the rinds of ‘ghost melons’ served to make a tea drunk for a range of issues including kidney problems, venereal disease, tuberculosis, heart problems, earache, rheumatism, arthritis, and fever. This tea also works as a diuretic and laxative. Northern Cheyenne elders explain that it is only administered by qualified ceremonial people such as Sun Dance priests and is used in conjunction with song and the use of a rattle.\textsuperscript{230}

References: \textsuperscript{231}

\begin{tabular}{|l|}
\hline
\textbf{Cucurbita} \textit{sp.} \\
\textbf{Cucurbita foetidissima} \\
Squash; Cucurbitaceae \\
Buffalo Gourd \\
\hline
Tribal Nation: Cheyenne \\
\hline
Indigenous Name: \textit{Seotse-mahaono} \\
\textit{Seotse’-ma’haono} \\
Meaning: “Ghost medicine” \\
\hline
Habitat/Ecological Zone: Prairies, especially in dry soil \\
\hline
Plants Parts Harvested: Rind \\
\hline
Season Collected: Not given \\
\hline
Medicinal Use(s): Infusion of rind taken as a diuretic \\
\hline
References: \textsuperscript{232}
\end{tabular}
Plants Parts Harvested:  Rind
Season Collected:  Not given
Medicinal Use(s):  Infusion of rind taken for earaches
References:  \(^{233}\)

---

*Cucurbita sp.*
*Cucurbita foetidissima*
Squash; Cucurbitaceae
Buffalo Gourd

Tribal Nation:  Cheyenne
Indigenous Name:  *Seotse-mahaono*
               *Seotse’-ma’haono*
Meaning:  “Ghost medicine”
Habitat/Ecological Zone:  Prairies, especially in dry soil
Plants Parts Harvested:  Rind
Season Collected:  Not given
Medicinal Use(s):  Infusion of rind taken for fevers
References:  \(^{234}\)

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*Cucurbita sp.*
*Cucurbita foetidissima*
Squash; Cucurbitaceae
Buffalo Gourd

Tribal Nation:  Cheyenne
Indigenous Name:  *Seotse-mahaono*
               *Seotse’-ma’haono*
Meaning:  “Ghost medicine”
Habitat/Ecological Zone:  Prairies, especially in dry soil
Plants Parts Harvested: Rind
Season Collected: Not given
Medicinal Use(s): Infusion of rind taken for heart problems
References: 235

Cucurbita sp.
Cucurbita foetidissima
Squash; Cucurbitaceae
Buffalo Gourd

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne
Indigenous Name: Seotse-mahaono
Seotse’-ma’haono
Meaning: “Ghost medicine”
Habitat/Ecological Zone: Prairies, especially in dry soil
Plants Parts Harvested: Rind
Season Collected: Not given
Medicinal Use(s): Infusion of rind taken for kidney troubles
References: 236

Cucurbita sp.
Cucurbita foetidissima
Squash; Cucurbitaceae
Buffalo Gourd

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne
Indigenous Name: Seotse-mahaono
Seotse’-ma’haono
Meaning: “Ghost medicine”
Habitat/Ecological Zone: Prairies, especially in dry soil
Plants Parts Harvested: Rind
Season Collected: Not given
Medicinal Use(s): Infusion of rind taken as a laxative
References: 237

Cucurbita sp.
Cucurbita foetidissima
Squash; Cucurbitaceae
Buffalo Gourd
Tribal Nation: Cheyenne
Indigenous Name: Seotse-mahaono
Seotse'-ma'haono
Meaning: “Ghost medicine”
Habitat/Ecological Zone: Prairies, especially in dry soil
Plants Parts Harvested: Rind
Season Collected: Not given
Medicinal Use(s): Infusion of rind taken for tuberculosis
References: 238
Plants Parts Harvested: Rind

Season Collected: Not given

Medicinal Use(s): Infusion of rind taken for venereal disease

References: 239

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Dasiphora floribunda (Pursh) Kartesz
Dasiphora fruticosa
Shrubby Cinquefoil; Rosaceae

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: O nuhks e’ e y
Meaning: “Contrary medicine”

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Wet to dry, often rocky sites; plains to sub-alpine; Alaska to New Mexico

Plants Parts Harvested: Leaves

Season Collected: Not given

Spiritual/Religious Use(s): Dried, powdered leaves rubbed over hands, arms and body for Contrary dance.

Additional Commentary: Referred to as Pentaphylloides floribunda and Potentilla fruticosa. Grinnell describes the use of this plant as similar to other contrary medicine. The leaves are dried, after which time they are ground into a powder. The powder can be rubbed over the hands and body, or an infusion of the powder in cold water can be rubbed over the body—either method is used to protect the contrary society member from the scalding hot water into which he thrusts his hands to fetch boiling meat as part of the ceremony. 240

References: 241

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Dasiphora floribunda (Pursh) Kartesz
Shrubby Cinquefoil; Rosaceae

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne
Indigenous Name: O nuhkis e’ey
Meaning: “Contrary medicine”

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Wet to dry, often rocky sites; plains to sub-alpine; Alaska to New Mexico

Plants Parts Harvested: Plant
Season Collected: Not given
Spiritual/Religious Use(s): Plant used as a medicine against an enemy.

References: 242

---

Dasiphora floribunda (Pursh) Kartesz
Shrubby Cinquefoil; Rosaceae

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: O nuhkis e’ey
Meaning: “Contrary medicine”

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Wet to dry, often rocky sites; plains to sub-alpine; Alaska to New Mexico

Plants Parts Harvested: Plant
Season Collected: Not given
Artifacts: Plant considered poisonous

References: 243

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Echinacea angustifolia DC.
Blacksamson Echinacea; Asteraceae
Purple Coneflower

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: Mo?ohta-heseeo?otse
Meaning: “Black medicine”
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Habitat/Ecological Zone</th>
<th>Dry, upland prairies, valleys, and foothills.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Plants Parts Harvested</td>
<td>Leaves and roots</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Season Collected</td>
<td>Not given</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medicinal Use(s)</td>
<td>Infusion of powdered leaves and roots taken or root chewed for sore mouth or gums</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>References</td>
<td>244</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Echinacea angustifolia DC.**  
Blacksamson Echinacea; Asteraceae  
Purple Coneflower

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tribal Nation</th>
<th>Cheyenne</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Indigenous Name</td>
<td><em>Mo?ohta-heseeo?otse</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meaning</td>
<td>“Black medicine”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Habitat/Ecological Zone</td>
<td>Dry, upland prairies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plants Parts Harvested</td>
<td>Root</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Season Collected</td>
<td>Not given</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medicinal Use(s)</td>
<td>Root used to stimulate the flow of saliva</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>References</td>
<td>245</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Echinacea angustifolia DC.**  
Blacksamson Echinacea; Asteraceae  
Purple Coneflower

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tribal Nation</th>
<th>Cheyenne</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Indigenous Name</td>
<td><em>Mo?ohta-heseeo?otse</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meaning</td>
<td>“Black medicine”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Habitat/Ecological Zone</td>
<td>Dry, upland prairies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plants Parts Harvested</td>
<td>Root</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Season Collected</td>
<td>Not given</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medicinal Use(s)</td>
<td>Root used to stimulate the flow of saliva</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>References</td>
<td>245</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plants Parts Harvested:</td>
<td>Leaves and roots</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Season Collected:</td>
<td>Not given</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medicinal Use(s):</td>
<td>Infusion of powdered leaves and roots used as a wash for sore and painful necks</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**References:** 246

---

*Echinacea angustifolia DC.*
Blacksamson Echinacea; Asteraceae
Purple Coneflower

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tribal Nation:</th>
<th>Cheyenne</th>
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<td>Indigenous Name:</td>
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<td>Meaning:</td>
<td>“Black medicine”</td>
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<tr>
<td>Habitat/Ecological Zone:</td>
<td>Dry, upland prairies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plants Parts Harvested:</td>
<td>Leaves and roots</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Season Collected:</td>
<td>Not given</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medicinal Use(s):</td>
<td>Root juice or infusion of powdered leaves and roots used for toothaches</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**References:** 247

---

*Echinacea angustifolia DC.*
Blacksamson Echinacea; Asteraceae
Purple Coneflower

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tribal Nation:</th>
<th>Cheyenne</th>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Meaning:</td>
<td>“Black medicine”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Habitat/Ecological Zone:</td>
<td>Dry, upland prairies</td>
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<tr>
<td>Plants Parts Harvested:</td>
<td>Flowers</td>
</tr>
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**References:** 247
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Season Collected:</th>
<th>Not given</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Medicinal Use(s):</td>
<td>A tea is drunk for rheumatism, arthritis, mumps, and measles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>References:</td>
<td>248</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Echinacea angustifolia DC.**
Blacksamson Echinacea; Asteraceae
Purple Coneflower

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tribal Nation:</th>
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<tr>
<td>Indigenous Name:</td>
<td>Mo?olta-heseo?otse</td>
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<tr>
<td>Meaning:</td>
<td>“Black medicine”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Habitat/Ecological Zone:</td>
<td>Dry, upland prairies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plants Parts Harvested:</td>
<td>Plant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Season Collected:</td>
<td>Not given</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medicinal Use(s):</td>
<td>A salve made for external treatment of all ailments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>References:</td>
<td>249</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**Echinacea angustifolia DC.**
Blacksamson Echinacea; Asteraceae
Purple Coneflower

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tribal Nation:</th>
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<td>Indigenous Name:</td>
<td>Mo?olta-heseo?otse</td>
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<td>Meaning:</td>
<td>“Black medicine”</td>
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<tr>
<td>Habitat/Ecological Zone:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Plants Parts Harvested:</td>
<td>Root</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Season Collected:</td>
<td>Not given</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medicinal Use(s):</td>
<td>Roots are mixed with blazing star (<em>Mentzelia laevicaulis</em>)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>References:</td>
<td>249</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
and boiled. The tea is drank for smallpox

References:  

---

**Echinacea angustifolia DC.**  
Blacksamson Echinacea; Asteraceae  
Purple Coneflower  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tribal Nation:</th>
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<td>Meaning:</td>
<td>“Black medicine”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Habitat/Ecological Zone:</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plants Parts Harvested:</td>
<td>Root</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Season Collected:</td>
<td>Not given</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medicinal Use(s):</td>
<td>Roots are mixed with puffball spores (<em>Lycoperdon</em> species) and skunk oil was used in the treatment of boils</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

References:  

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**Echinacea pallida (Nutt.) Nutt.**  
Pale Purple Coneflower; Asteraceae  

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Tribal Nation:</th>
<th>Cheyenne</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
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<td>Meaning:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Habitat/Ecological Zone:</td>
<td>Dry, upland prairies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plants Parts Harvested:</td>
<td>Roots and leaves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Season Collected:</td>
<td>Not given</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medicinal Use(s):</td>
<td>Decoction of roots and leaves taken for rheumatism and arthritis</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Additional Commentary: Northern Cheyenne elders note that Echinacea root is
chewed for relief from toothache and cavities, and for colds. Chewing the root catalyzes saliva production and thus was used to hold off thirst; this is especially beneficial to Sun Dancers. A tea made from powdered roots and leaves was drunk for a sore throat, mouth or gums. For burns and fevers, a decoction of the boiled root applied externally gives a cooling effect. When boiled with the roots of Mentzelia laevicaulis, Echinacea root was drunk as a tea for smallpox, rheumatism, arthritis, mumps, and measles, and a salve was made for the affected parts. These roots would also be mixed with puffball spores (Lycoperdon spp.) and skunk oil in the treatment of boils. Moerman also mentions its use as a dietary aid. Grinnell and Moerman also include E. angustifolia among Cheyenne medicinal plants. Grinnell mentions its use for toothaches and sore gums, while Moerman indicates that it is also used as an orthopedic aid, while both species of Echinacea are used for many of the same purposes.

References: 

__________________________

*Echinacea pallida* (Nutt.) Nutt.
Pale Purple Coneflower; Asteraceae

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne
Indigenous Name: *Mo?ohta-heseeo?otse* 
Meaning: “Black medicine”
Habitat/Ecological Zone: Dry, upland prairies
Plants Parts Harvested: Roots
Season Collected: Not given
Medicinal Use(s): Decoction of roots used as a wash for burns
References: 

__________________________

*Echinacea pallida* (Nutt.) Nutt.
Pale Purple Coneflower; Asteraceae

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne
Indigenous Name: *Mo?ohta-heseeo?otse* 
Meaning: “Black medicine”
Habitat/Ecological Zone: Dry, upland prairies
Plants Parts Harvested: Root
Season Collected: Not given
Medicinal Use(s): Root chewed for colds
References: 257

Echinacea pallida (Nutt.) Nutt.
Pale Purple Coneflower; Asteraceae

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne
Indigenous Name: Mo?ohta-heseeotse
Meaning: “Black medicine”
Habitat/Ecological Zone: Dry, upland prairies
Plants Parts Harvested: Roots
Season Collected: Not given
Medicinal Use(s): Roots mixed with puffball mushroom spores and skunk oil and used for boils
References: 258

Echinacea pallida (Nutt.) Nutt.
Pale Purple Coneflower; Asteraceae

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne
Indigenous Name: Mo?ohta-heseeotse
Meaning: “Black medicine”
Habitat/Ecological Zone: Dry, upland prairies
Plants Parts Harvested: Root
Season Collected: Not given
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Medicinal Use(s)</th>
<th>Root chewed to increase the flow of saliva and prevent thirst</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>References</td>
<td>259</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Echinacea pallida (Nutt.) Nutt.**  
Pale Purple Coneflower; Asteraceae

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tribal Nation</th>
<th>Cheyenne</th>
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<td>Indigenous Name</td>
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<tr>
<td>Meaning</td>
<td>“Black medicine”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Habitat/Ecological Zone</td>
<td>Dry, upland prairies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plants Parts Harvested</td>
<td>Roots</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Season Collected</td>
<td>Not given</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medicinal Use(s)</td>
<td>Decoction of roots used as a wash for fevers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>References</td>
<td>260</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Echinacea pallida (Nutt.) Nutt.**  
Pale Purple Coneflower; Asteraceae

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tribal Nation</th>
<th>Cheyenne</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Indigenous Name</td>
<td><em>Mo?ohta-heseeo?otse</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meaning</td>
<td>“Black medicine”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Habitat/Ecological Zone</td>
<td>Dry, upland prairies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plants Parts Harvested</td>
<td>Roots and leaves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Season Collected</td>
<td>Not given</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medicinal Use(s)</td>
<td>Decoction of roots and leaves taken for mumps, measles and smallpox</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>References</td>
<td>261</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Echinacea pallida (Nutt.) Nutt.**  
Pale Purple Coneflower; Asteraceae

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature</th>
<th>Details</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tribal Nation:</td>
<td>Cheyenne</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indigenous Name:</td>
<td>Mo?ohta-heseeo?otse</td>
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<td>“Black medicine”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Habitat/Ecological Zone:</td>
<td>Dry, upland prairies</td>
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<tr>
<td>Plants Parts Harvested:</td>
<td>Roots and leaves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Season Collected:</td>
<td>Not given</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medicinal Use(s):</td>
<td>Infusion of powdered roots and leaves taken for sore mouth and gums.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>References:</td>
<td>262</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**Echinacea pallida (Nutt.) Nutt.**  
Pale Purple Coneflower; Asteraceae

<table>
<thead>
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<td>Cheyenne</td>
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<td>Habitat/Ecological Zone:</td>
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<td>Plants Parts Harvested:</td>
<td>Roots and leaves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Season Collected:</td>
<td>Not given</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medicinal Use(s):</td>
<td>Infusion of powdered roots and leaves taken for sore throat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>References:</td>
<td>263</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**Eleocharis sp.**  
**Eleocharis palustris**
**Spike Rush; Cyperaceae**

**Tribal Nation:** Cheyenne

**Indigenous Name:** *Hexovavo’estse*

**Meaning:** Not given

**Habitat/Ecological Zone:** Wet sites, often in standing water; plains to montane;
Northeast Territory, Canada to New Mexico

**Plants Parts Harvested:** Rushes

**Season Collected:** Not given

**Artifacts:** Rushes made into large baskets and used to hold small
utensils or carry loads on the back. The rushes also were made into small baskets and
used as dishes to serve food.

**Additional Commentary:** The rushes also were used in weaving other artifacts.
According to Northern Cheyenne elders this is a grass that can be substituted for sedge in
the fashion described in the page for *Carex nebrascensis*. It is symbolic food used to
feed Esceheman in the Sun Dance and Massaum ceremonies. Grinnell makes no
mention of this plant’s ceremonial uses, only its mundane, functional uses.

**References:**

---

**Eleocharis sp.**

**Eleocharis palustris**

Spike Rush; Cyperaceae

**Tribal Nation:** Cheyenne

**Indigenous Name:** *Hexovavo’estse*

**Meaning:** Not given

**Habitat/Ecological Zone:** Wet sites, often in standing water; plains to montane;
Northwest Territory, Canada to New Mexico

**Plants Parts Harvested:** Rushes

**Season Collected:** Not given

**Artifacts:** Rushes fastened to the head of a baby’s board to form a
shade for the face.
Additional Commentary: There were six varieties found in Wyoming.

References: 267

______________________________

*Eleocharis* sp.  
*Eleocharis palustris*  
Spike Rush; Cyperaceae

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: *Hexovavo’estse*  
Meaning: Not given

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Wet sites, often in standing water; plains to montane; Northwest Territory, Canada to New Mexico

Plants Parts Harvested: Rushes

Season Collected: Not given

Artifacts: Rushes made into small baskets and used as children's playthings

Additional Commentary: There were six varieties found in Wyoming.

References: 268

______________________________

*Epilobium angustifolius* L.  
Fireweed; Willowweed

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: *Ma?e-heseeo?otse*  
Meaning: “Red medicine”  
“Red root plant”

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Found in moist, rich soil in prairies, open woodlands, hill regions, especially along streams or on burned timberland. Occurs from the lowest valleys to as high as the trees will grow.
Plants Parts Harvested: Leaves

Season Collected: Not given

Medicinal Use(s): For rectal hemorrhage, a tea was made either from the dried and pulverized leaves (less potent) or roots (more potent)

Additional Commentary: This plant is also referred to as *Chamaenerion angustifolium*.\(^{269}\)

References: \(^{270}\)

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**Equisetum arvense L.**
Horsetail; Equisetaceae
Field Horsetail;
Common Horsetail

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: *Heheva?xestse*
*Mo in a am es se e ohk*
*Nestoe-hestoto tse*
*Mo’e hno’ hamemosene*

Meaning: “His tail weed”
“Elk, domesticated and medicine”

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Moist to dry, wooded to open sites, often on disturbed ground; plains to alpine; Alaska to New Mexico

Plants Parts Harvested: Leaves and stems

Season Collected: Not given

Medicinal Use(s): Infusion of leaves and stems given to horses with a hard cough

Additional Commentary: Horse medicine is prepared as an infusion of the stems and leaves that is poured down the horse’s throat when s/he has a hard cough.\(^{271}\) This other species of horsetail (*Equisetum hyemale L.* or *Nestoe-hestoto tse*) was also employed as a horse medicine.\(^{272}\)

References: \(^{273}\)

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Equisetum arvense L.
Horsetail; Equisetaceae
Field Horsetail;
Common Horsetail

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: *Heheva?xestse*
  *Mo in a am es se e ohk*
  *Nestoe-hestoto tse*
  *Mo’ ehno’ hamemoxesene*

Meaning: “His tail weed”
“Elk, domesticated and medicine”

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Moist to dry, wooded to open sites, often on disturbed ground; plains to alpine; Alaska to New Mexico

Plants Parts Harvested: Leaves and stems

Season Collected: Harvested in spring

Medicinal Use(s): An infusion is given to strengthen the kidneys

References: 274
Equisetum arvense L.
Horsetail; Equisetaceae
Field Horsetail;
Common Horsetail

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name:  Heheva?xestse
Mo in a am es se e ohk
Nestoe-hestoto tse
Mo’ ehno’ hamemoxesene

Meaning: “His tail weed”
“Elk, domesticated and medicine”

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Moist to dry, wooded to open sites, often on disturbed ground; plains to alpine; Alaska to New Mexico

Plants Parts Harvested: Leaves and stems

Season Collected: Fall

Medicinal Use(s): Was administered as a tea to assist in mending bones

References: 276
Mo’ ehno’ hamemoxesene

Meaning:  “His tail weed”  
           “Elk, domesticated and medicine”

Habitat/Ecological Zone:  Moist to dry, wooded to open sites, often on disturbed ground; plains to alpine; Alaska to New Mexico

Plants Parts Harvested:  Plant

Season Collected:  Fall

Medicinal Use(s):  The plant is now mixed with lard or oil and placed in the sun for several weeks to make a rub for arthritis

References:  277

____________________________________________________________________________________

Equisetum arvense L.  
Horsetail; Equisetaceae  
Field Horsetail;  
Common Horsetail

Tribal Nation:  Cheyenne

Indigenous Name:  Heheva?xestse  
Mo in a am es e ohk  
Nestoe-hestoto tse  
Mo’ ehno’ hamemoxesene

Meaning:  “His tail weed”  
           “Elk, domesticated and medicine”

Habitat/Ecological Zone:  Moist to dry, wooded to open sites, often on disturbed ground; plains to alpine; Alaska to New Mexico

Plants Parts Harvested:  Leaves and stems

Medicinal Use(s):  A tea is made and given to stop bowel hemorrhage

References:  278

____________________________________________________________________________________

Equisetum hyemale L.  
Common Scouring Rush; Equisetaceae

365
Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: *Nestoe-hestoto tse*
Meaning: “His tail weed”
“Elk, domesticated and medicine”

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Moist, usually sandy sites, often on disturbed ground; plains to montane; Northwest Territory, Canada to New Mexico

Plants Parts Harvested: Leaves and stems

Season Collected: Not given

Medicinal Use(s): Infusion of leaves and stems given to horses with a hard cough

Additional Commentary: Horse medicine is prepared as an infusion of the stems and leaves that is poured down the horse’s throat when s/he has a hard cough. This other species of horsetail (*Equisetum hyemale L.* or *Nestoe-hestoto tse*) was also employed as a horse medicine.

References:

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*Ericameria nauseosa ssp. nauseosa var. nauseosa*
Rubber Rabbitbrush; Asteraceae

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: Not given
Meaning: No translation given

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Found from Montana to Texas

Plants Parts Harvested: Flower parts

Season Collected: Not given

Medicinal Use(s): Infusion of flower parts taken or burning plant smoke inhaled for colds. Infusion of flower parts taken for coughs

References:
Ericameria nauseosa ssp. nauseosa var. nauseosa
Rubber Rabbitbrush; Asteraceae

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne
Indigenous Name: Not given
Meaning: No translation given
Habitat/Ecological Zone: Found from Montana to Texas
Plants Parts Harvested: Leaves and stems
Season Collected: Not given
Medicinal Use(s): Decoction of leaves and stem used as wash and taken for sores, especially smallpox

References: 283

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Ericameria nauseosa ssp. nauseosa var. nauseosa
Rubber Rabbitbrush; Asteraceae

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne
Indigenous Name: Not given
Meaning: No translation given
Habitat/Ecological Zone: Found from Montana to Texas
Plants Parts Harvested: Leaves and branches
Season Collected: Not given
Medicinal Use(s): Burning leaf and branch smoke used to drive away the cause of nightmares

References: 284

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Ericameria nauseosa ssp. nauseosa var. nauseosa
Rubber Rabbitbrush; Asteraceae

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne
Indigenous Name: Not given
Meaning: No translation given
Habitat/Ecological Zone: Found from Montana to Texas
Plants Parts Harvested: Flower parts
Season Collected: Not given
Medicinal Use(s): Infusion of flower parts taken for tuberculosis
References: 285

Erigeron salsuginosus (Richards) Gray
Fleabane

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne
Indigenous Name: Ma?oma?ohtse-heseeo?otse
Meaning: “Pink colored medicine”
Habitat/Ecological Zone: Moist to wet, open or wooded sites; sub-alpine to alpine; southern Yukon to New Mexico
Plants Parts Harvested: Roots, stems, and flowers
Season Collected: Not given
Medicinal Use(s): For dizziness, drowsiness, or backache, a hot infusion of the dried and pulverized roots, stems and flowers of this plant is prepared. The patient sits under a blanket over the steam from the infusion, and sweats
Additional Commentary: Fleabane is also used as a stimulant. This plant could be E. Peregrinus (Pursh) Greene. 286
References: 287

Erigeron peregrinus ssp. callianthemus (Greene) Cronq.
Erigeron salsuginosus
Subalpine Fleabane; Asteraceae
Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: Ma?oma?ohtse-heseeo?otse
Meaning: “Pink colored medicine”

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Moist to wet, open or wooded sites; sub-alpine to alpine; southern Yukon to New Mexico

Plants Parts Harvested: Roots, stems and flowers

Season Collected: Not given

Medicinal Use(s): Infusion of roots, stems and flowers used as a steam bath or used as steam bath for backaches

References: 288

____________________________________________________

Erigeron peregrinus ssp. callianthemus (Greene) Cronq.
Subalpine Fleabane; Asteraceae

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: Ma?oma?ohtse-heseeo?otse
Meaning: “Pink colored medicine”

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Moist to wet, open or wooded sites; sub-alpine to alpine; southern Yukon to New Mexico

Plants Parts Harvested: Roots, stems and flowers

Season Collected: Not given

Medicinal Use(s): When the ache is between the shoulders, one can also wet the sore part and drink some of the infusion

References: 289

____________________________________________________

Eriogonum umbellatum var. majus Hook.
Eriogonum subalpinum
Sulphurflower; Polygonaceae
Buckwheat;
Umbrella Plant
Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: Heseeo?otse
Meaning: “Woman’s medicine”

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Dry, open sites; plains to alpine to about 9,000 feet elevation; Alberta, Canada to New Mexico. Found in dry soils and it is common among high sagebrush.

Plants Parts Harvested: Stems and flowers

Season Collected: Not given

Medicinal Use(s): Infusion of powdered stems and flowers taken for lengthy menses. Stems and flowers powdered, made into a tea and used for menses that ran too long.

Additional Commentary: When a woman’s menses ran too long, a strong tea made of the powdered stems and flowers was drunk to correct the situation. As little as one or two tablespoons is reported to act at once.

References: 291

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Escobaria vivipara var. vivipara
Coryphantha vivipara
Spinystar; Cactaceae
Pincushion Cactus;
Ball Cactus

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: Mata-hesano
Mataha
Meaning: No translation given

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Dry, rocky prairie hillsides and uplands. Often growing in limestone or sandy soils; plains to montane; Alberta to Colorado

Plants Parts Harvested: Fruits

Season Collected: Late summer

Food Use(s): They cook them by boiling. Fruits also are eaten fresh or
dried

References: 292

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Eupatorium maculatum
Joe Pye Weed

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: Nesho’e ‘seeotse
Meaning: Not given

Habitat/Ecological Zone: It is found in rich lowlands, stream banks, moist woodlands, swampy areas, or marshes

Plants Parts Harvested: Root
Season Collected: Not given

Medicinal Use(s): The dried root is used to make a tea to produce profuse sweating to assist in breaking a fever

Additional Commentary: The plant, according to William Tallbull, was used when the Cheyenne were still using Kansas as part of their territory. 293

References: 294

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Eupatorium maculatum
Joe Pye Weed

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: Nesho’e ‘seeotse
Meaning: Not given

Habitat/Ecological Zone: It is found in rich lowlands, stream banks, moist woodlands, swampy areas, or marshes

Plants Parts Harvested: Plant
Season Collected: Not given
Medicinal Use(s): The plant is used to treat lower back pain

Additional Commentary: The plant, according to William Tallbull, was used when the Cheyenne were still using Kansas as part of their territory.\textsuperscript{295}

References: \textsuperscript{296}

\begin{center}
\textit{Evernia vulpine L.} \\
Lichen
\end{center}

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: \textit{Hehyowo ́ists}  \\
\textit{He ́yo ́vote}

Meaning: “Yellow Heat”  \\
“Not given”

Habitat/Ecological Zone:

Plants Parts Harvested: Plant

Season Collected: Not given

Artifacts: Boiled in water, makes a deep yellow dye used in coloring porcupine quills. The water must be cool before the quills are put in it, and then they should be left in the dye for at least a day

Additional Commentary: The plant is currently lost to the Cheyenne and not used anymore.

References: \textsuperscript{297}

\begin{center}
\textit{Fragaria glauca S. Wats. Rydb.} \\
Wild Strawberry
\end{center}

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: \textit{Wis ke e mins}  \\
\textit{Veskee ́ehemeno ́ese’e}

Meaning: \textit{Wis ke}, small (when many are implied, i.e., the visible seeds in the fruit); \textit{mins}, berry
Habitat/Ecological Zone: Well-drained, open sites; plains to sub-alpine; Northwest Territory, Canada to New Mexico

Plants Parts Harvested: Fruit

Season Collected: Spring through summer

Food Use(s): Fruits formerly used for food. Harvested fresh and eaten

Additional Commentary: This species is also called *Fragaria virginiana*.

References: 298

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*Fragaria virginiana* Duchesne
Virginia Strawberry; Rosaceae

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: *Ve’shkee’ehe-menoste*
Meaning: “Sweet berries”

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Prairies, banks, and openings in woodlands. Well-drained, open sites; plains to sub-alpine; Northwest Territory, Canada to New Mexico

Plants Parts Harvested: Fruit

Season Collected: Spring through summer

Food Use(s): Fruits formerly used for food

References: 299

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*Frasera speciosa* Dougl. ex Griseb.
Showy Frasera; Gentianaceae
Giant Frasera;
Monument Plant;
Green Gentian

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: *He’kone-mo’kohta’ene*
Meaning: “Strong turnip”
**Habitat/Ecological Zone:** Moderately dry, open or shaded sites; plains to sub-alpine; Montana to New Mexico

**Plants Parts Harvested:** Leaves or roots

**Season Collected:** Not given

**Medicinal Use(s):** Infusion of dried, pulverized leaves or roots taken for diarrhea.

**Additional Commentary:** This plant was used to treat diarrhea. For a mild case, a tea would be made from the dried and powdered leaves; one made from the dried, pulverized roots was made for more severe cases.\(^{300}\)

**References:** \(^{301}\)

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*Fraxinus pennsylvanica Marsh.*
Green Ash; Oleaceae

**Tribal Nation:** Cheyenne

**Indigenous Name:** Moto' eo' o

**Meaning:** Translation not given

**Habitat/Ecological Zone:** Found from Montana to New Mexico

**Plants Parts Harvested:** Wood

**Season Collected:** Not given

**Spiritual/Religious Use(s):** Trunks used to construct the medicine lodge for the Sun Dance ceremony.

**Additional Commentary:** Ash served a functional purpose in the construction of medicinal tools. Consultants suggested that it was used for the posts of Sun Dance lodges and for pipestems, as well as for whistles worn by Contrary Society members.\(^{302}\)

**References:** \(^{303}\)

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*Fraxinus pennsylvanica Marsh.*
Green Ash; Oleaceae
Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: Moto’eo’o
Meaning: Translation not given

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Found from Montana to New Mexico

Plants Parts Harvested: Wood
Season Collected: Not given

Artifacts: Wood used to make tent poles, pegs, and tipi pins

References: 304

Fraxinus pennsylvanica Marsh.
Green Ash; Oleaceae

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: Moto’eo’o
Meaning: Translation not given

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Found from Montana to New Mexico

Plants Parts Harvested: Wood
Season Collected: Not given

Artifacts: Wood used to make racks for drying meat

References: 305
**Habitat/Ecological Zone:** Found from Montana to New Mexico

**Plants Parts Harvested:** Wood

**Season Collected:** Not given

**Artifacts:** Used to make bows and arrows

**References:** 306

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**Fraxinus pennsylvanica Marsh.**
Green Ash; Oleaceae

**Tribal Nation:** Cheyenne

**Indigenous Name:** Moto’ eo’ o

**Meaning:** No translation given

**Habitat/Ecological Zone:** Found from Montana to New Mexico

**Plants Parts Harvested:** Wood

**Season Collected:** Not given

**Artifacts:** Wood used to make pipe stems.

**Additional Commentary:** The material is collected in February before the first crack of lightning. It is believed that it would keep the pipestem from cracking. 307

**References:** 308

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**Gallardia aristata Pursh**
Blanket Flower; Asteracea
Brown-Eyed Susan

**Tribal Nation:** Cheyenne

**Indigenous Name:** Hooma hevo’ estse

**Meaning:** No translation given

**Habitat/Ecological Zone:** Open plains and prairies; dry sites in grasslands and coniferous forests, foothills to montane; Alberta, Canada to Colorado
Plants Parts Harvested: Flowers
Season Collected: Spring
Medicinal Use(s): A tonic tea made to cleanse the system

Additional Commentary:

References: 309

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_Gallardia aristata Pursh_
Blanket Flower; Asteracea
Brown-Eyed Susan

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: *Hooma hevo’ estse*
Meaning: No translation given

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Open plains and prairies; dry sites in grasslands and coniferous forests, foothills to montane; Alberta, Canada to Colorado

Plants Parts Harvested: Flowers
Season Collected: Not given
Medicinal Use(s): Used the flowers for sunstroke medicine

References: 310

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_Gallardia aristata Pursh_
Blanket Flower; Asteracea
Brown-Eyed Susan

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: *Hooma hevo’ estse*
Meaning: No translation given

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Open plains and prairies; dry sites in grasslands and coniferous forests, foothills to montane; Alberta, Canada to Colorado
Plants Parts Harvested: Flowers
Season Collected: Not given
Medicinal Use(s): Mixed with nine other plants with the glands of a beaver to produce a medicine. Specific use is not recorded.

References: 311

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Geranium richardsonii Fisch. & Trautv.
Richardson's Geranium; Geraniaceae
White Geranium

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne
Indigenous Name: Matomene-vo?estse
Matomene-heseeo?otse
Meaning: “Nosebleed plant”
“Nosebleed medicine”

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Moist, partially shaded sites; foothills to montane;
Northwest Territory, Canada to New Mexico
Plants Parts Harvested: Roots or leaves
Season Collected: Not given
Medicinal Use(s): Infusion of dried roots taken or powdered leaves used as
snuff for nosebleed
Additional Commentary: The pulverized leaf was rubbed on the nose and the powder
snuffed into the nostrils to stop a nosebleed. The roots, dried and pulverized, also make a
medicinal infusion drunk by the patient. 312

References: 313

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Glycyrrhiza lepidota Pursh
American Licorice; Fabaceae
Wild Licorice

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne
| Indigenous Name: | Ma?kehaha-novaso  
Haht’ noswas-spoph |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Meaning:</td>
<td>Not given</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>“Yellow-jacket stinger plant”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Habitat/Ecological Zone:</td>
<td>Prairies, pastures, disturbed areas; rich, well-drained sites; plains to foothills; Alberta, Canada to New Mexico</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plants Parts Harvested:</td>
<td>Roots or leaves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Season Collected:</td>
<td>Not given</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medicinal Use(s):</td>
<td>Infusion of peeled roots or dried leaves made into a tea taken for diarrhea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Additional Commentary:</td>
<td>According to Cheyenne elders the plant was used for diarrhea and an upset stomach, licorice tea is a remedy; it is made from the roots, peeled and dried, and from the leaves. This medicine is described as having a drying effect. Licorice also has a cooling effect, for which it is used in sweat lodges and Sun Dances. The plant’s name refers to its color and burrs, which stick like a wasp’s sting.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

References.  

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*Glycyrrhiza lepidota* Pursh  
American Licorice; Fabaceae  
Wild Licorice

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tribal Nation:</th>
<th>Cheyenne</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Indigenous Name: | Ma?kehaha-novaso  
Haht’ noswas-spoph |
| Meaning: | Not given |
|                 | “Yellow-jacket stinger plant” |
| Habitat/Ecological Zone: | Prairies, pastures, disturbed areas; rich, well-drained sites; plains to foothills; Alberta, Canada to New Mexico |
| Plants Parts Harvested: | Roots |
| Season Collected: | Not given |
| Spiritual/Religious Use(s): | Roots chewed in the Sun Dance ceremony for the cooling effect. |
Additional Commentary: Licorice also has a cooling effect, for which it is used in sweat lodges and Sun Dances.\textsuperscript{317}

References: \textsuperscript{318}

\begin{tabular}{l} \textit{Glycyrrhiza lepidota Pursh}  \\
American Licorice; Fabaceae  \\
Wild Licorice  \\
\end{tabular}

\begin{tabular}{l} Tribal Nation: Cheyenne  \\
Indigenous Name: \textit{Ma?kehaha-novaso}  \\
\hspace{1cm} \textit{Haht’ noswas-spoph}  \\
Meaning: Not given  \\
\hspace{1cm} “Yellow-jacket stinger plant”  \\
Habitat/Ecological Zone: Prairies, pastures, disturbed areas; rich, well-drained sites; plains to foothills; Alberta, Canada to New Mexico  \\
Plants Parts Harvested: Roots or leaves  \\
Season Collected: Not given  \\
Medicinal Use(s): Infusion of roots or leaves taken for upset stomach.  \\
References: \textsuperscript{319}  \\
\end{tabular}
Plants Parts Harvested: Spring shoots
Season Collected: Early spring until about 12” high
Food Use(s): Tender, spring shoots eaten raw

References: 320

Grindelia squarrosa (Pursh) Dunal
Curly-top; Asteraceae
Gumweed

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne
Indigenous Name: Ho’eeto’hkonah
Ahkevo’heseo’tse
Meaning: No translation given
Habitat/Ecological Zone: Pastures and disturbed areas; dry, open sites; plains to foothills; Alberta, Canada to New Mexico
Plants Parts Harvested: Flowering tops
Season Collected: Not given
Medicinal Use(s): Decoction of flowering tops applied to skin diseases, scabs and sores

References: 321

Grindelia squarrosa (Pursh) Dunal
Curlycup; Asteraceae
Gumweed

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne
Indigenous Name: Ho’eeto’hkonah
Ahkevo’heseo’tse
Meaning: No translation given
Habitat/Ecological Zone: Pastures and disturbed areas; dry, open sites; plains to foothills; Alberta, Canada to New Mexico
Plants Parts Harvested: Gum

Season Collected: Not given

Medicinal Use(s): Gum rubbed on the outside of eyes for snow blindness.

Additional Commentary: Elders indicate that the flowering tops of gumweed were boiled and applied externally in cases of skin diseases, sores, or scabs. It could also be used as a remedy for snow blindness. In this case, the gummy residue would be rubbed on the eyelids.322

References: 323

Grindelia squarrosa (Pursh) Dunal
Curlycup; Asteraceae
Gumweed

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: Ho?eeto’hkonah
Ahkevo ‘heseo’ tse

Meaning: No translation given

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Pastures and disturbed areas; dry, open sites; plains to foothills; Alberta, Canada to New Mexico

Plants Parts Harvested: Flowering tops

Season Collected: Not given

Medicinal Use(s): Decoction of flowering tops used to wash sores and other skin lesions.

References: 324

Grindelia squarrosa (Pursh) Dunal
Curlycup; Asteraceae
Gumweed

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne
Indigenous Name:  

Ho?eeto’hkonah  

Ahkevo ’ heseo’ tse  

Meaning:  

No translation given  

Habitat/Ecological Zone:  

Pastures and disturbed areas; dry, open sites; plains to foothills; Alberta, Canada to New Mexico  

Plants Parts Harvested:  

Flowering tops  

Season Collected:  

Not given  

Medicinal Use(s):  

It was used to treat kidney and bladder problems  

References: \(^{325}\)

Grindelia squarrosa (Pursh) Dunal  

Curlycup; Asteraceae  

Gumweed  

Tribal Nation:  

Cheyenne  

Indigenous Name:  

Ho?eeto’hkonah  

Ahkevo ’ heseo’ tse  

Meaning:  

No translation given  

Habitat/Ecological Zone:  

Pastures and disturbed areas; dry, open sites; plains to foothills; Alberta, Canada to New Mexico  

Plants Parts Harvested:  

Flowering tops  

Season Collected:  

Not given  

Medicinal Use(s):  

A tea was used for expulsion or loosening of mucous for coughs, whooping cough, pneumonia, bronchitis, asthma, and colds.  

References: \(^{326}\)

Grossularia setosa Lindl. Cov. & Britt.
Ribes setosum
Ribes oxyacanthoides
Gooseberry; Grossulariaceae
Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: *Eshko vi ta si-mins*
Meaning: *Esh kov,* thorny; *his ta a tsi,* heart-shaped; *mins,* berry

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Moist wooded areas; plains to montane; Yukon, Canada to Wyoming

Plants Parts Harvested: Berry

Season Collected: Not given

Food Use(s): This gooseberry is most commonly eaten, cooked or uncooked, just after gathering.

Additional Commentary: The gooseberry is the earliest fruit to ripen that the Cheyenne know. In old times it was used as winter food, dried, and formed in little cakes. Currants were once treated in this manner.

References: 327

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*Gutierrezia sarothrae*
Golden Rod; Boom Snakeweed

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: *Me ski tse tse*
Meaning: No translation given

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Found on plains, semi-desert valleys, low foothills, and some mountain slope areas

Plants Parts Harvested: Leaves

Season Collected: Not given

Medicinal Use(s): Leaves are burned to produce a smoke that is inhaled during the “cold season”

References: 328
Gutierrezia sarothrae  
Golden Rod; Boom Snakeweeds

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne  
Indigenous Name: Me ski tse tse  
Meaning: No translation given  
Habitat/Ecological Zone: Found on plains, semi-desert valleys, low foothills, and some mountain slope areas  
Plants Parts Harvested: Leaves  
Season Collected: Not given  
Medicinal Use(s): Burned in a house to purify it  
References: 329

________________________________________________________________________

Hehpano Lycoperdon sp.  
Puffball mushroom

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne  
Indigenous Name: Hoh poa  
Meaning: No translation given  
Habitat/Ecological Zone: Found in moist locations  
Plants Parts Harvested: Mushroom  
Season Collected: Spring  
Medicinal Use(s): Used as baby powder  
References: 330

________________________________________________________________________

Hehpano Lycoperdon sp.  
Puffball mushroom

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne
Indigenous Name: *Hoh poa*  
Meaning: No translation given  
Habitat/Ecological Zone: Found in moist locations  
Plants Parts Harvested: Mushroom  
Season Collected: Spring  
Medicinal Use(s): Used to cure boils, rashes, and sores  
Additional Commentary: According to Alex Black Horse, Wilson Brady, and Mary Fisher, the puffball was used for its spores. They were employed for skin problems such as boils, rashes and sores. If a sore were infected, the spores would be applied directly, and a hot stone was then applied, the heat drawing out the poison. The spores were used more or less as a baby powder for rashes. Regarding boils, the spores would be mixed with the pulverized root of *Echinacea pallida* and skunk oil and applied after the boil had been sucked on the outside until it had come to a head at which point it was lanced, and the pus squeezed out.

References: 331

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*Helenium autumnale*  
Sneezeweed  
Tribal Nation: Cheyenne  
Indigenous Name: *He’ dom’ mostse*  
Meaning: Translation not given  
Habitat/Ecological Zone: It grows in swampy lands, wet meadows, and in moist thickets  
Plants Parts Harvested: Flower heads and petals  
Season Collected: Blooms in September and October  
Medicinal Use(s): Dried petals and flower heads are crushed into powder. It is snorted up the nose to induce sneezing to rid a headache

References: 332
**Helenium autumnale**
Sneezeweed

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: *He’ dom’ mostse*
Meaning: Translation not given

Habitat/Ecological Zone: It grows in swampy lands, wet meadows, and in moist thickets

Plants Parts Harvested: Flower heads and petals

Season Collected: Blooms in September and October

Artifacts: The powdered flower heads and petals are placed is used to wake a lazy person in morning

References: 333

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**Helianthus sp.**
**Helianthus annuus**
Sunflower; Asteraceae

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: *Ho?e-noono*
Meaning: Earth bulb, tuber

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Dry to moist; open sites, often in disturbed ground; plains to foothills; Alberta, Canada to New Mexico

Plants Parts Harvested: Flower heads

Season Collected: Not given

Spiritual/Religious Use(s): Flower heads used in the Massaum ceremony

Additional Commentary: Sunflowers played a role in the Massaum ceremony. It was used primarily as decoration. 334

References: 335
**Helianthus tuberosus L.**  
Jerusalem Artichoke; Asteraceae  
Sweet Potato

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne  
Indigenous Name: *Hoh i non*  
*Hoh i nohk kon*  
Meaning: “Brought back scouts”  
Habitat/Ecological Zone: Grows in medium to damp soils in open areas, often in disturbed areas. The plant can be found as high as 7,000 feet into the mountains  
Plants Parts Harvested: Tubers  
Season Collected: Not given  
Food Use(s): Tubers used for food by boiling. It is rather tasteless and is not an excellent food source  
Additional Commentary: Tubers grow on the roots of the plant. The artichoke, which is a species of sunflower, is scarcely found in the North, (i.e., Montana), but is abundant to the south, especially southern Wyoming, Colorado, and Oklahoma. Both Cheyenne names are now applied to the sweet potato.

References: 336

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**Heracleum maximum Bartr.**  
Common Cow Parsnip; Apiaceae

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne  
Indigenous Name: *He stape anoe ste*  
Meaning: No translation given  
Habitat/Ecological Zone: Moist, open or shaded sites; plains to sub-alpine; Alaska to New Mexico  
Plants Parts Harvested: Stems  
Season Collected: Not given
Artifacts: Hollow stems made into whistles and used for romantic purposes at night.

Additional Commentary: This species has also been called *Heracleum lanatum* and *Heracleum sphondylium*.

References: 

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*Heterotheca villosa var. villosa*
Hairy Golden Aster; Asteraceae

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: Not given
Meaning: No translation given

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Found in Washington to Texas

Plants Parts Harvested: Plant

Season Collected: Not given

Spiritual/Religious Use(s): Plant burned as incense to remove evil spirits from the house

References: 

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*Heterotheca villosa var. villosa*
Hairy Goldenaster; Asteraceae

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: Not given
Meaning: No translation given

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Found in Washington to Texas

Plants Parts Harvested: Plant tops and stems

Season Collected: Not given

Medicinal Use(s): Infusion of tops and stems taken for feeling poorly and

389
made one sleepy.

References.\textsuperscript{339}

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\textit{Heuchera cylindrica var. alpina} Sw.
\textit{Heuchera richardsonii}

Alpine Alumroot; Saxifragaceae

Round Leaved Alumroot

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: \textit{Heove-heseoo?otse}
\textit{E hyo’ isse’ e yo}

Meaning: Not given
“Yellow Medicine”

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Prairies, hillsides, rocky woods, and openings in woods; montane to alpine; Alberta, Canada to Wyoming

Plants Parts Harvested: Roots

Season Collected: Not given

Medicinal Use(s): Powdered roots rubbed on the skin for rheumatism or sore muscles.

Additional Commentary: Northern Cheyenne elders observe that the root, dried and powdered, was used medicinally. It was rubbed on the skin for rheumatism, and applied externally also for poison ivy and other skin rashes. It apparently gives the skin a “gummy feeling.” The plant tops also were powdered and made into a medicinal tea, for further assistance with the same conditions.\textsuperscript{340} Moerman refers to this plant as \textit{H. cylindrica} and indicates the same uses.\textsuperscript{341}

References.\textsuperscript{342}
Indigenous Name: *Heove-heseeo?otse*  
Meaning: Not given  
“*E hyo’ isse’e yo*”  
“Yellow Medicine”

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Prairies, hillsides, rocky woods, and openings in woods; montane to alpine; Alberta, Canada to Wyoming

Plants Parts Harvested: Roots

Season Collected: Not given

Medicinal Use(s): Poultice of powdered roots applied for poison ivy and other skin rashes.

References: 343

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*Heuchera ovalifolia* Nutt.  
**Alumroot;**

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: *E hyo is-se e yo*  
Meaning: *E ov, yellow; is se e yo, medicine*

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Prairies, hillsides, rocky woods, and openings in woods; montane to alpine; Alberta, Canada to Wyoming

Plants Parts Harvested: Roots

Season Collected: Not given

Medicinal Use(s): A remedy for rheumatism, or generally for sore muscles

Additional Commentary: The roots are ground fine and the powder rubbed on the skin. This powder of the pulverized root feels gummy, and tends to cling to the skin. The top is powdered and made into a tea with hot water, to be drunk by the patient.

References: 344

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*Hierochloe odorata* (L.) Beauv.  
*Torresia odorata* L.
Sweetgrass; Poaceae

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: Ve?ho?otsetse

Meaning: No translation given

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Moist to dry, open sites, often in disturbed ground; plains to sub-alpine; Alaska to New Mexico

Plants Parts Harvested: Plant

Season Collected: Not given

Spiritual/Religious Use(s): Plant used as ceremonial incense for purification

Additional Commentary: Sweet grass is used as purifying ceremonial incense, most importantly in the Sacred Arrow ceremony. When Sweet Medicine brought the arrows out of the sacred mountain, he first purified the outside world with sweet grass to make it ready for the Arrows. For this reason sweet grass is burned in the Arrow renewal ceremony. It is also used in this ceremony as a brush to paint the straight pipe. Hart quotes Jim Spear, concerning sweet grass in the Cheyenne creation story:

The first things made were the stars, sun and moon. This creator, whom we call Maheo in our language, held out his left hand, and his power being such he got five strings of sinew. He laid them down. And next he put down sweet grass, this being laid down the same way he had sinew. Then he produced buffalo tallow. Then he produced red paint. He put that on there. Then he started to put these things together. He rolled that into a ball. The he blew on it four times. The fourth time he let it go. And it grew and grew. This is the earth. This is the first one. So we have this earth. There was water on it, grass, trees, and everything that grows. Maheo has the power to do that.345

In other ceremonies, sweet grass is used also for its purifying effect, and in painting. In the old days, in going to battle a warrior would bless or purify his shield in the smoke of sweet grass, or if he had been visited by a menstruating woman, would put himself through a purifying ceremony before battling. Contrary warriors would purify their lances likewise, and rattles used in healing ceremonies were frequently passed through its smoke as well. Sweet grass incense could also be used to prevent evil from entering one’s home. Hart’s consultant, Jim Spear, indicated that sweet grass probably occurred less frequently then, in the mid-1970’s, than it had in previous times because the Cheyenne were losing their old ways.346 Grinnell identifies sweet grass as *Torresia odorata* L., and indicates essentially the same uses.347

References:348
Hierochloe odorata (L.) Beauv.
Torresia odorata L.
Sweetgrass; Poaceae

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: Ve?ho?otsetse
Meaning: No given

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Moist to dry, open sites, often in disturbed ground; plains to sub-alpine; Alaska to New Mexico

Plants Parts Harvested: Plant

Season Collected: Not given

Medicinal Use(s): Plant burned in homes to prevent evil

References: 349

Hierochloe odorata (L.) Beauv.
Torresia odorata L.
Sweetgrass; Poaceae

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: Ve?ho?otsetse
Meaning: No given

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Moist to dry, open sites, often in disturbed ground; plains to sub-alpine; Alaska to New Mexico

Plants Parts Harvested: Grass

Season Collected: Not given

Spiritual/Religious Use(s): Smoke from burning grass used for purification of rattles, sacred shields, and Sun Dance dancers.

References: 350
**Hierochloe odorata (L.) Beauv.**  
*Torresia odorata L.*  
Sweetgrass; Poaceae

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tribal Nation</th>
<th>Cheyenne</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Indigenous Name</td>
<td>Ve?ho?otsetse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meaning</td>
<td>No given</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Habitat/Ecological Zone</td>
<td>Moist to dry, open sites, often in disturbed ground; plains to sub-alpine; Alaska to New Mexico</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plants Parts Harvested</td>
<td>Grass stems</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Season Collected</td>
<td>Not given</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spiritual/Religious Use(s)</td>
<td>Used to paint pipes in the Sun Dance and the Sacred Arrow ceremonies.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

References: \(^{351}\)

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**Hierochloe odorata (L.) Beauv.**  
*Torresia odorata L.*  
Sweetgrass; Poaceae

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<td>Grass stems</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Season Collected</td>
<td>Not given</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spiritual/Religious Use(s)</td>
<td>Burned for protection from lightning and thunder</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

References: \(^{352}\)
Hierochloe odorata (L.) Beauv.
Torresia odorata L.
Vanillagrass; Poaceae

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: Ve?ho?otsetse
Meaning: No given

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Moist to dry, open sites, often in disturbed ground; plains to sub-alpine; Alaska to New Mexico

Plants Parts Harvested: Plant

Season Collected: Not given

Spiritual/Religious Use(s): Dried plant burned in ceremonies

References. 353

Hierochloe odorata (L.) Beauv.
Torresia odorata L.
Vanillagrass; Poaceae

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: Ve?ho?otsetse
Meaning: No translation given

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Moist to dry, open sites, often in disturbed ground; plains to sub-alpine; Alaska to New Mexico

Plants Parts Harvested: Leaves

Season Collected: Not given

Artifacts: Dried leaves used as a perfume by wrapping the article in the leaves

References. 354
Ipomoea leptophylla Torr.
Bush Morning Glory; Convolvulaceae

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: Not given
Meaning: Not translation

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Found from South Dakota to Montana, south to Texas and into New Mexico

Plants Parts Harvested: Root

Season Collected: Not given

Food Use(s): Root roasted for food when pressed by hunger

Additional Commentary: Dr. Edward Palmer, a scientist and explorer on the western frontier wrote in 1871 that:

This showing plant of the dry deserts of the West is commonly called man root, or man of the earth, similar on size and shape to a man’s body. The Cheyenne, Arapahoes, and Kiowas roast it for food when pressed by hunger, but it is by no means palatable or nutritious. Its enormous size and depth make its extraction by ordinary Indian implements a work of much difficulty.355

References: 356

Juncus balticus Willd.
Baltic Rush; Juncaceae
Wire Rush

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: Homo wishe mone oh to wits
Meaning: Translation not given

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Wet sites, often in saline or alkaline areas; plains to sub-alpine; Alaska to New Mexico

Plants Parts Harvested: Stems
Season Collected: Not given
Artifacts: Stems formerly used in basket weaving.
References: 357

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*Juncus balticus* Willd.
Baltic Rush; Juncaceae
Wire Rush

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne
Indigenous Name: *Ho mo wishe mone oh to wits*
Meaning: Translation not given
Habitat/Ecological Zone: Wet sites, often in saline or alkaline areas; plains to sub-alpine; Alaska to New Mexico
Plants Parts Harvested: Rootlets
Season Collected: Not given
Artifacts: Rootlets used to sew patterns for ornamentations on robes or other leather
References: 358

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*Juniperus communis* L.
Common Juniper; Cupressaceae

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne
Indigenous Name: *Heshkove-shestoto?e*
Meaning: “Thorny?”
Habitat/Ecological Zone: Prairie hillsides, fields, and occasionally woodland areas; dry open sites or open forest; plains to alpine; Alaska to New Mexico
Plants Parts Harvested: Cones
Season Collected: Not given
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Medicinal Use(s):</th>
<th>Cones chewed, infusion of boughs or cones taken or used as steam bath for colds</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>References:</td>
<td>359</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**Juniperus communis L.**  
Common Juniper; Cupressaceae

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<tr>
<td>Plants Parts Harvested:</td>
<td>Boughs or fleshy cones</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Season Collected:</td>
<td>Not given</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medicinal Use(s):</td>
<td>Infusion of boughs or fleshy cones taken for coughing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>References:</td>
<td>360</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**Juniperus communis L.**  
Common Juniper; Cupressaceae

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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Season Collected:</td>
<td>Not given</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medicinal Use(s):</td>
<td>Infusion of boughs or fleshy cones taken for high fevers</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Juniperus communis L.
Common Juniper; Cupressaceae

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: Heshkove-shestoto?e
Meaning: “Thorny?”

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Prairie hillsides, fields, and occasionally woodland areas; dry open sites or open forest; plains to alpine; Alaska to New Mexico

Plants Parts Harvested: Leaves
Season Collected: Not given
Medicinal Use(s): Leaves burned at childbirth to promote delivery

References: 361

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Juniperus communis L.
Common Juniper; Cupressaceae

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: Heshkove-shestoto?e
Meaning: “Thorny?”

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Prairie hillsides, fields, and occasionally woodland areas; dry open sites or open forest; plains to alpine; Alaska to New Mexico

Plants Parts Harvested: Wood
Season Collected: Not given
Spiritual/Religious Use(s): Wood flutes used to "charm a girl whom a man loved to make her love him."

References: 362

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Juniperus communis L.
Common Juniper; Cupressaceae

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: Heshkove-shestoto?e
Meaning: “Thorny?”

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Prairie hillsides, fields, and occasionally woodland areas; dry open sites or open forest; plains to alpine; Alaska to New Mexico

Plants Parts Harvested: Wood
Season Collected: Not given
Spiritual/Religious Use(s): Wood flutes used to "charm a girl whom a man loved to make her love him."

References: 363

399
**Juniperus communis L.**  
Common Juniper; Cupressaceae

<table>
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<tr>
<td>Plants Parts Harvested:</td>
<td>Boughs or fleshy cones</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Season Collected:</td>
<td>Not given</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medicinal Use(s):</td>
<td>Boughs or fleshy cones taken as a sedative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>References:</td>
<td>364</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**Juniperus communis L.**  
Common Juniper; Cupressaceae

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<tr>
<td>Habitat/Ecological Zone:</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plants Parts Harvested:</td>
<td>Boughs or cones</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Season Collected:</td>
<td>Not given</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medicinal Use(s):</td>
<td>Infusion of boughs or cones taken for tickles in the throat or tonsillitis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>References:</td>
<td>365</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Juniperus communis L.,  
*Juniperus siberica* Burgsd.  
Common Juniper; Cupressaceae

<table>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meaning:</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Habitat/Ecological Zone:</td>
<td>Prairie hillsides, fields, and occasionally woodland areas; dry open sites or open forest; plains to alpine; Alaska to New Mexico</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plants Parts Harvested:</td>
<td>Leaves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Season Collected:</td>
<td>Not given</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spiritual/Religious Use(s):</td>
<td>Leaves burned as incense in ceremonies, especially to remove fear of thunder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Additional Commentary:</td>
<td><em>Juniperus communis</em> L. (common juniper) also <em>Juniperus siberica</em> Burgsd. are used in a similar manner.(^{366})</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>References:</td>
<td>(^{367})</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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### Juniperus communis var. montana Ait.  
Common Juniper; Cupressaceae

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Tribal Nation:</th>
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</tr>
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<td>Indigenous Name:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Meaning:</td>
<td>“Thorny?”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Habitat/Ecological Zone:</td>
<td>Prairie hillsides, fields, and occasionally woodland areas; dry open sites or open forest; plains to alpine; Alaska to New Mexico</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plants Parts Harvested:</td>
<td>Leaves and cones</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Season Collected:</td>
<td>Not given</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medicinal Use(s):</td>
<td>Used as cough medicine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>References:</td>
<td>(^{368})</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
*Juniperus communis var. montana* Ait.
Common Juniper; Cupressaceae

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: *Heshkove-shestoto*e
Meaning: “Thorny?”

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Prairie hillsides, fields, and occasionally woodland areas; dry open sites or open forest; plains to alpine; Alaska to New Mexico

Plants Parts Harvested: Leaves

Season Collected: Not given

Medicinal Use(s): Infusion of leaves used for a tickling in the throat

Additional Commentary: If the cough was persistent the patient would chew on or two berries and swallow the juice

References: ^369

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*Juniperus communis var. montana* Ait.
Common Juniper; Cupressaceae

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: *Heshkove-shestoto*e
Meaning: “Thorny?”

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Prairie hillsides, fields, and occasionally woodland areas; dry open sites or open forest; plains to alpine; Alaska to New Mexico

Plants Parts Harvested: Leaves

Season Collected: Not given

Spiritual/Religious Use(s): Use as a smudge to purify the home during a person’s illness

References: ^370
Juniperus horizontalis Moench
Creeping Juniper; Cupressaceae

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: Evoneeshenose-shestoto?e
Meaning: Not given

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Dry, open, rocky sites from the plains to the sub-alpine. Found from the Northwest Territory, Canada south into Wyoming

Plants Parts Harvested: Leaves
Season Collected: Not given

Spiritual/Religious Use(s): Leaves burned as incense in ceremonies, especially to remove fear of thunder.

Additional Commentary: Creeping Juniper was also specifically used as medicinal tea in the same manner that the Rocky Mountain Juniper was used. Hart believes that the three species of juniper were all used similarly.\textsuperscript{371}

References: \textsuperscript{372}

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Juniperus horizontalis Moench
Creeping Juniper; Cupressaceae

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: Evoneeshenose-shestoto?e
Meaning: No translation given

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Dry, open, rocky sites from the plains to the sub-alpine. Found from the Northwest Territory, Canada south into Wyoming

Plants Parts Harvested: Cones and boughs
Season Collected: Not given

Medicinal Use(s): Cones chewed, infusion of boughs or cones taken or used as steam bath for colds.

References: \textsuperscript{373}
Juniperus horizontalis Moench
Creeping Juniper; Cupressaceae

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: Evoneeshenose-shestoto?e
Meaning: No translation given

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Dry, open, rocky sites from the plains to the sub-alpine. Found from the Northwest Territory, Canada south into Wyoming

Plants Parts Harvested: Boughs or cones

Season Collected: Not given

Medicinal Use(s): Infusion of boughs or fleshy cones taken for coughing.

References: 374

Juniperus horizontalis Moench
Creeping Juniper; Cupressaceae

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: Evoneeshenose-shestoto?e
Meaning: No translation given

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Dry, open, rocky sites from the plains to the sub-alpine. Found from the Northwest Territory, Canada south into Wyoming

Plants Parts Harvested: Boughs or cones

Season Collected: Not given

Medicinal Use(s): Infusion of boughs or fleshy cones taken for high fevers.

References: 375
*Juniperus horizontalis Moench*
Creeping Juniper; Cupressaceae

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: *Evoneeshenose-shestoto?e*
Meaning: No translation given

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Dry, open, rocky sites from the plains to the sub-alpine. Found from the Northwest Territory, Canada south into Wyoming

Plants Parts Harvested: Leaves
Season Collected: Not given
Medicinal Use(s): Leaves burned at childbirth to promote delivery.

References: 376

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*Juniperus horizontalis Moench*
Creeping Juniper; Cupressaceae

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: *Evoneeshenose-shestoto?e*
Meaning: No translation given

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Dry, open, rocky sites from the plains to the sub-alpine. Found from the Northwest Territory, Canada south into Wyoming

Plants Parts Harvested: Wood
Season Collected: Not given
Spiritual/Religious Use(s): Wood flutes used to "charm a girl whom a man loved to make her love him."

References: 377

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*Juniperus horizontalis Moench*
Creeping Juniper; Cupressaceae
Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: *Evoneeshenose-shestoto?e*
Meaning: No translation given

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Dry, open, rocky sites from the plains to the sub-alpine. Found from the Northwest Territory, Canada south into Wyoming

Plants Parts Harvested: Boughs or cones
Season Collected: Not given
Medicinal Use(s): Infusion of boughs or fleshy cones taken as a sedative.

References: 378

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*Juniperus horizontalis* Moench
Creeping Juniper; Cupressaceae

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: *Evoneeshenose-shestoto?e*
Meaning: No translation given

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Dry, open, rocky sites from the plains to the sub-alpine. Found from the Northwest Territory, Canada south into Wyoming

Plants Parts Harvested: Boughs or cones
Season Collected: Not given
Medicinal Use(s): Infusion of boughs or cones taken for tickles in the throat or tonsillitis.

References: 379

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*Juniperus scopulorum* Sarg.
Rocky Mountain Juniper; Cupressaceae

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: *Ve?eve-shestoto?e*
Meaning: No translation given

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Dry, rocky open sites, foothills to montane. Found from Alberta, Canada south into New Mexico.

Plants Parts Harvested: Leaves

Season Collected: Not given

Spiritual/Religious Use(s): Leaves burned as incense in ceremonies, especially to remove fear of thunder and lightning

Additional Commentary: This species of juniper has many uses as relayed by Northern Cheyenne community members. The leaves are burnt as purifying incense in many ceremonies including the Sun Dance, in which the instructors, pledger, crier, buffalo skull and robe are all bathed in Juniper’s purifying smoke. This juniper is, or was, also believed to have a special relationship, or power, with Thunder, that prevented it from ever being struck. Consequently this juniper was petitioned in ceremony to alleviate a person’s fear of thunder; a ceremony that took place around a lone juniper and burned juniper leaves as incense. Juniper leaves were also burnt at childbirth to help promote delivery.

For colds, including a cough or throat discomfort, fever and tonsillitis, a tea is made from the boughs or the fleshy cones and the steam from this hot infusion is used as a vaporizer. Furthermore, the fleshy cones can also be chewed for relief from such ailments.

If the longing one might feel for a lover can be considered an ailment, then I must also include the use of flutes made of juniper wood as love medicine. The use of juniper wood in this case may be more about the wood’s functionality as a material than about abstract powers it may have, for these flutes are made only by special men who have the peculiar ability to charm a girl and make her return the love a man feels for her. An argument for the juniper wood containing love medicine is that another kind of flute is made of this wood, not by men with special powers, but is nonetheless instrumental in the courting process.

Juniper, an evergreen, also represents youthfulness because it does not fall victim to the autumn’s withering—its leaves remain young and vibrant while other trees’ leaves grow old and die. Accordingly, the plant is placed centrally in many holy Cheyenne rituals and ceremonies.

Rocky Mountain juniper and Creeping juniper often hybridize when their eco-zones overlap. However, the Rocky Mountain juniper is more common in the southern Rockies, while the Creeping juniper dominates further north.

References: 

References: 381
*Juniperus scopulorum* Sarg.
Rocky Mountain Juniper; Cupressaceae

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: *Ve?eveshestote?e*
Meaning: No translation given

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Dry, rocky open sites, foothills to montane. Found from Alberta, Canada south into New Mexico

Plants Parts Harvested: Knots
Season Collected: Not given
Artifacts: Knots used to make bowls
References: 382

*Juniperus scopulorum* Sarg.
Rocky Mountain Juniper; Cupressaceae

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: *Ve?eveshestote?e*
Meaning: No translation given

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Dry, rocky open sites, foothills to montane. Found from Alberta, Canada south into New Mexico

Plants Parts Harvested: Boughs, branches and cones
Season Collected: Not given
Medicinal Use(s): Infusion of boughs, branches and cones chewed used for colds or a steam bath.

References: 383
**Juniperus scopulorum Sarg.**
Rocky Mountain Juniper; Cupressaceae

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: *Ve?eve-shestoto?e*
Meaning: No translation given

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Dry, rocky open sites, foothills to montane. Found from Alberta, Canada south into New Mexico

Plants Parts Harvested: Leaves, boughs or fleshy cones
Season Collected: Not given
Medicinal Use(s): Infusion of leaves, boughs or fleshy cones taken for constant coughing

References: 384

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**Juniperus scopulorum Sarg.**
Rocky Mountain Juniper; Cupressaceae

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: *Ve?eve-shestoto?e*
Meaning: No translation given

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Dry, rocky open sites, foothills to montane. Found from Alberta, Canada south into New Mexico

Plants Parts Harvested: Boughs, branches and fleshy cones
Season Collected: Not given
Medicinal Use(s): Infusion of boughs, branches and fleshy cones used for fevers.

References: 385

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**Juniperus scopulorum Sarg.**
Rocky Mountain Juniper; Cupressaceae

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: *Ve?eve-shestoto?e*
Meaning: Translation not given

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Dry, rocky open sites, foothills to montane. Found from Alberta, Canada south into New Mexico

Plants Parts Harvested: Leaves

Season Collected: Not given

Medicinal Use(s): Leaves burned at childbirth to promote delivery

References: 386

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*Juniperus scopulorum* Sarg.
Rocky Mountain Juniper; Cupressaceae

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: *Ve?eve-shestoto?e*
Meaning: No translation given

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Dry, rocky open sites, foothills to montane. Found from Alberta, Canada south into New Mexico

Plants Parts Harvested: Wood

Season Collected: Not given

Spiritual/Religious Use(s): Wood flutes used to "charm a girl whom a man loved to make her love him."

References: 387

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*Juniperus scopulorum* Sarg.
Rocky Mountain Juniper; Cupressaceae

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne
Indigenous Name: *Ve?eve-shestoto?e*
Meaning: No translation given

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Dry, rocky open sites, foothills to montane. Found from Alberta, Canada south into New Mexico

Plants Parts Harvested: Boughs, branches and cones
Season Collected: Not given
Medicinal Use(s): Infusion of boughs, branches and cones used for pneumonia, colds, fevers, and tonsillitis

References: 388

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*Juniperus scopulorum* Sarg.
Rocky Mountain Juniper; Cupressaceae

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: *Ve?eve-shestoto?e*
Meaning: No translation given

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Dry, rocky open sites, foothills to montane. Found from Alberta, Canada south into New Mexico

Plants Parts Harvested: Boughs
Season Collected: Not given
Medicinal Use(s): Infusion used for sedating hyperactive persons.

References: 389

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*Juniperus scopulorum* Sarg.
Rocky Mountain Juniper; Cupressaceae

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: *Ve?eve-shestoto?e*
Meaning: No translation given
Habitat/Ecological Zone: Dry, rocky open sites, foothills to montane. Found from Alberta, Canada south into New Mexico

Plants Parts Harvested: Infusion of leaves taken for a tickling in the throat.

Season Collected: Not given

Medicinal Use(s): Infusion of leaves taken for a tickling in the throat

Additional Commentary: “A tea made by steeping the leaves and drunk will relieve constant coughing or tickling in the throat”

References: 390

Juniperus scopulorum Sarg.
Rocky Mountain Juniper; Cupressaceae

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: Ve?eve-shestoto?e
Meaning: No translation given

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Dry, rocky open sites, foothills to montane. Found from Alberta, Canada south into New Mexico

Plants Parts Harvested: Wood branches

Season Collected: Not given

Artifacts: The wood used to make bows

Additional Commentary: The Cheyenne found the wood desirable to make bows, lance shafts, and other items because of its dark red dyed in blood color inherent in the wood. 391

References: 392

Juniperus scopulorum Sarg.
Rocky Mountain Juniper; Cupressaceae

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne
Indigenous Name: *Ve?eve-shesto?e*
Meaning: No translation given

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Dry, rocky open sites, foothills to montane. Found from Alberta, Canada south into New Mexico

Plants Parts Harvested: Leaves
Season Collected: Not given
Spiritual/Religious Use(s): Burned as incense or offering when making medicine
References: 393

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*Juniperus scopulorum* Sarg.
Rocky Mountain Juniper; Cupressaceae

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: *Ve?eve-shesto?e*
Meaning: No translation given

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Dry, rocky open sites, foothills to montane. Found from Alberta, Canada south into New Mexico

Plants Parts Harvested: Wood
Season Collected: Not given
Artifacts: Wood used to make courting flutes.
References: 394

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*Juniperus sibirica* Burgsd.
*Juniperus scopulorum*
Red Cedar
Rocky Mountain Juniper

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: *Wi’ iv tsis to to*
Meaning: \(\text{wī ūv, refers to something hollow, as depressions or ravines where ground cedars grow; tsīs tō tō, any coniferous tree}\)

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Grows close to the ground and common in the higher hills

Plants Parts Harvested: Leaves

Season Collected: Not given

Medicinal Use(s): A tea made by steeping the leaves in hot water is used to help a cough or a tickling in the throat. If the cough is bad, the patient may chew one or two of the berries and swallow the juice.

References: \(^{395}\)

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**Juniperus sibirica Burgsd.**

**Juniperus scopulorum**

Red Cedar

Rocky Mountain Juniper

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: \(Wi’ iv tsis to to\)

Meaning: \(wī ūv, \text{refers to something hollow, as depressions or ravines where ground cedars grow; tsīs tō tō, any coniferous tree}\)

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Grows close to the ground and common in the higher hills

Plants Parts Harvested: Leaves

Season Collected: Not given

Spiritual/Religious Use(s): Dried leaves are used as a purification smudge

References: \(^{396}\)
Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: Wi’ iv tsis to to
Meaning: wī ĭv, refers to something hollow, as depressions or ravines where ground cedars grow; tsis tō tō, any coniferous tree

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Grows close to the ground and common in the higher hills
Plants Parts Harvested: Tree branches
Season Collected: Not given
Artifacts: Flutes are made from the wood

References: 397

Juniperus sibirica Burgsd.
Juniperus scopulorum
Red Cedar
Rocky Mountain Juniper

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne
Indigenous Name: Wi’ iv tsis to to
Meaning: wī ĭv, refers to something hollow, as depressions or ravines where ground cedars grow; tsis tō tō, any coniferous tree
Habitat/Ecological Zone: Grows close to the ground and common in the higher hills
Plants Parts Harvested: Tree branches
Season Collected: Not given
Spiritual/Religious Use(s): Used as seating material in the sweat lodge

References: 398

Koeleria macrantha (Ledeb.) J.A. Schultes
Koeleria cristata
Prairie Junegrass; Poaceae

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: Naaseto-vo?estse
Meaning: "Sacred plant"

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Dry, well-drained soil, open sites; plains to sub-alpine;
Alberta, Canada to New Mexico

Plants Parts Harvested: Plant

Season Collected: Not given

Spiritual/Religious Use(s): Plant used in the Sun Dance ceremony. Junegrass is
brought into the Medicine Lodge with the paint

Additional Commentary: Traditionally, when junegrass and milkweed first bloom
indicates when the Sun Dan ceremony will start. Its most important use, according to
Hart, is in the Sun Dance. Roughly half of Hart’s Northern Cheyenne consultants
discussed this sacred plant’s ceremonial use as follows: “the flowering culms were
gathered when relatively short, about six to eight inches in height. Sun Dance instructors
wetted the flower heads with their mouths and then blew upon the shoulders and feet of
the dancers to give them further supernatural strength.” Each dancer would also keep a
flower at the back of his head to keep from getting tired while engaged in the ceremony.
The plant would also be used as a brush to paint the dancers.\textsuperscript{399} Moerman identifies this
plant as Koeleria macrantha and indicates the same uses.\textsuperscript{400}

References:\textsuperscript{401}

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Koeleria macrantha (Ledeb.) J.A. Schultes
Koeleria cristata
Prairie Junegrass; Poaceae

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: Naaseto-vo?estse
Meaning: “Sacred plant”

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Dry, well-drained soil, open sites; plains to sub-alpine;
Alberta, Canada to New Mexico

Plants Parts Harvested: Plant
Season Collected: Not given

Medicinal Use(s): Plant used for cuts. *Koeleria macrantha* was used for healing cuts when mixed with red clay, *Psoralea agrophylla*, and an unknown yellow plant from Oklahoma.

Additional Commentary:

References. 402

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*Koeleria macrantha* (Ledeb.) J.A. Schultes
Prairie Junegrass; Poaceae

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: *Naaseto-vo?estse*
Meaning: “Sacred plant”

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Dry, well-drained soil, open sites; plains to sub-alpine; Alberta, Canada to New Mexico

Plants Parts Harvested: Plant

Season Collected: Not given

Medicinal Use(s): Plant tied to Sun Dancers head to prevent him from getting tired

References. 403

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*Koeleria macrantha* (Ledeb.) J.A. Schultes
Prairie Junegrass; Poaceae

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: *Naaseto-vo?estse*
Meaning: “Sacred plant”

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Dry, well-drained soil, open sites; plains to sub-alpine; Alberta, Canada to New Mexico

Plants Parts Harvested: Fiber
**Season Collected:** Not given

**Spiritual/Religious Use(s):** Plants used as paint brushes to paint ceremonial participants.

**References:** 404

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*Lepargyraea canadensis* L.
*Lepargyraea argentea* Greene
Buffalo Berry
Bull Berry

**Tribal Nation:** Cheyenne

**Indigenous Name:** *Mat sit a si mins*
**Meaning:** *Mai, red; his ta se, hearted, + mins*

**Habitat/Ecological Zone:** Open woods and stream banks; foothills to sub-alpine;
Alaska to New Mexico

**Plants Parts Harvested:** Berries

**Season Collected:** Not given

**Food Use(s):** Excellent preserves may be made from it

**Additional Commentary:** The plant is also classified as *Shepherdia canadensis*. When the berries are ripe, robes or skins are placed on the ground, and the thorny bushes are beaten with sticks so that the berries fall from the twigs and may be gathered up on the skins.

**References:** 405

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*Leptotoenia multifida* Nutt.
*Lomatium dissectum* (Nutt.) Mathias & Constance
Fern Leaf Biscuitroot; Apiaceae

**Tribal Nation:** Cheyenne

**Indigenous Name:** *Mo tsin ists*
**Meaning:** Not given
Habitat/Ecological Zone: Found Washington to Texas

Plants Parts Harvested: Roots, stems, and leaves

Season Collected: Not given

Medicinal Use(s): It is taken for pains in the stomach, or for any internal disorder. It has not effect on the bowels. A weaker infusion is made from the pulverized stem and leaves and then boiled

Additional Commentary: The roots, after having been dried, are pulverized and a pinch of the powder is boiled in about a pint of water and the infusion drunk, much or little according to the condition of the patient.

References: 406

______________________________

_Letharia vulpina_
Common Wolf; Usneaceae
Wolf Lichen

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: Not given
Meaning: No translation given

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Coniferous forests, in open to partially exposed sites, on trees; foothills to sub-alpine; Alberta, Canada to Colorado

Plants Parts Harvested: Plant

Season Collected: Not given

Artifacts: Boiled in water and used as a yellow dye for porcupine quills

References: 407

______________________________

_Leymus cinereus (Scribn. & Merr.) A. L`ve_
Basin Wildrye; Poaceae
Giant Wildrye
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tribal Nation:</th>
<th>Cheyenne</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Indigenous Name:</td>
<td>Not given</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meaning:</td>
<td>Not given</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Habitat/Ecological Zone:</td>
<td>Thrives imperfectly on drained, open sites in plains, foothills, and montane zones; Alberta, Canada to New Mexico</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plants Parts Harvested:</td>
<td>Plant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Season Collected:</td>
<td>Not given</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Artifacts:</td>
<td>Plants tied in bunches, burned, ash mixed in blood and used as a permanent black dye</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Additional Commentary:</td>
<td><em>Leymus cinereus</em> is also known as <em>Elymus cinereus</em> and as <em>Elymus piperi</em>. Wildrye was used as bedding in such ceremonies as sweat lodges and the Sun Dance according to Northern Cheyenne elders. It is reported to remain cool, something which the dancers have found helpful.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>References:</td>
<td>409</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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*Leymus cinereus (Scribn. & Merr.) A. L’ve*

Basin Wildrye; Poaceae

Giant Wildrye

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tribal Nation:</th>
<th>Cheyenne</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>Not given</td>
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<tr>
<td>Meaning:</td>
<td>Not given</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Habitat/Ecological Zone:</td>
<td>Thrives imperfectly on drained, open sites in plains, foothills, and montane zones; Alberta, Canada to New Mexico</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plants Parts Harvested:</td>
<td>Plant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Season Collected:</td>
<td>Not given</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spiritual/Religious Use(s):</td>
<td>Plants used to make bedding for various ceremonies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>References:</td>
<td>410</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Lithospermum linearifolium Goldie

Stoneseed

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: Hoh 'aheanois 'tut
Hoahena-notahtsestotse
Noahea-nohtsetotse

Meaning: Trying to revive; put feeling in

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Dry prairies, open woods, and disturbed areas; Alberta, Canada to New Mexico

Plants Parts Harvested: Leaves, roots and stems

Season Collected: Not given

Medicinal Use(s): Used for paralysis by grinding the leaves, roots, and stems into a powder and rubbing the mixture on the affected body part.

Additional Commentary: Or for the same condition, another preparation could be used: the leaves, still green, are wrapped in a cotton cloth, crushed between a person’s teeth, and rubbed on the affected parts.

References: 411
Medicinal Use(s): Irrationality, as an illness, could be dealt with by making a hot water infusion of this plant’s stems, leaves and roots, and rubbing it on the face and head.

References: 412

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**Lithospermum linearfolium** Goldie
Stoneseed

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tribal Nation:</th>
<th>Cheyenne</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Indigenous Name: | *Hoh’aheanois’tut*
| | *Hoaahea-notahtsestotse* |
| | *Noaahea-nohtsetotse* |
| Meaning: | Trying to revive
| | Put feeling in |
| Habitat/Ecological Zone: | Dry prairies, open woods, and disturbed areas; Alberta, Canada to New Mexico |
| Plants Parts Harvested: | Leaves, roots and stems |
| Season Collected: | Not given |
| Medicinal Use(s): | This plant can also be used as a stimulant. The plant is chewed really fine and spit and blown into a weary person’s face, and rubbed on his or her chest to revive them and keep them awake. |
| Additional Commentary: | Moerman indicates the same uses but under the name *Lithospermum incisum*. |
| References: | 413 |

---

**Lithospermum incisum** Lehm.
Narrowleaf Gromwell; Boraginaceae
Puccoon;
Yellow Gromwell

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tribal Nation:</th>
<th>Cheyenne</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Indigenous Name:</td>
<td><em>Hoh’ahea no is’ tut</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meaning:</td>
<td>“Paralysis medicine”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Habitat/Ecological Zone: Dry prairies, open woods, and disturbed areas; Alberta, Canada to New Mexico

Plants Parts Harvested: Leaf, root, and stem

Season Collected: Not given

Medicinal Use(s): Leaf, root, and stem powder rubbed on body for paralysis

References: 415

Lithospermum incisum Lehm.
Narrowleaf Gromwell; Boraginaceae
Puccoon;
Yellow Gromwell

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: Hoh’ahea no is’ tut
Meaning: “Paralysis medicine”

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Dry prairies, open woods, and disturbed areas; Alberta, Canada to New Mexico

Plants Parts Harvested: Roots, leaves and stems

Season Collected: Not given

Medicinal Use(s): Infusion of roots, leaves, and stems rubbed on head & face for irrational behavior from any illness.

References: 416

Lithospermum incisum Lehm.
Narrowleaf Gromwell; Boraginaceae
Puccoon;
Yellow Gromwell

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: Hoh’ahea no is’ tut
Meaning: “Paralysis medicine”

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Dry prairies, open woods, and disturbed areas; Alberta, Canada to New Mexico

Plants Parts Harvested: Plant

Season Collected: Not given

Medicinal Use(s): Chewed plant spit and blown into face and rubbed over the heart by the doctor for sleepiness. The treatment will keep a person awake.

References: 417

_______________________________

*Lithospermum incisum* Lehm.
Narrowleaf Gromwell; Boraginaceae
Puccoon;
Yellow Gromwell

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: *Hoh’ahea no is’tut*
Meaning: “Paralysis medicine”

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Dry prairies, open woods, and disturbed areas; Alberta, Canada to New Mexico

Plants Parts Harvested: Leaves and stems

Season Collected: Not given

Medicinal Use(s): Poultice of dried, powdered leaves and stems applied for rheumatic pains.

References: 418

_______________________________

*Lithospermum ruderale* Lehm
Whiteweed; Boraginaceae
Lemonweed;
Yellow Puccoon

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne
Indigenous Name: *Woh po it*

Meaning: *Wohkp*, whitish; *o’sts*, pl. form of plant, growth

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Warm, dry, open sites, often on rocky ground; plains to montane; Alberta, Canada to Colorado

Plants Parts Harvested: Leaves and stems

Season Collected: Not given

Medicinal Use(s): Used chiefly to relieve rheumatic pains

Spiritual/Religious Use(s): Not given

Additional Commentary: The leaves and stems, having been dried, are finely pulverized, a portion of the powder is wet and applied externally. It is though it would be better if this could be kept on the painful part constantly; but since usually this is impossible, frequent applications of the poultice are made. This relieves the soreness of pain from any cause, where the skin is not broken.

References: 419

---

*Lithospermum ruderale Lehm*

Whiteweed; Boraginaceae

Lemonweed;

Yellow Puccoon

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: *Woh po it*

Meaning: *Wohkp*, whitish; *o’sts*, pl. form of plant, growth

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Warm, dry, open sites, often on rocky ground; plains to montane; Alberta, Canada to Colorado

Plants Parts Harvested: Leaves and stems

Season Collected: Not given

Medicinal Use(s): As long as the skin was not broken, it could also be used to relieve any pain

References: 420
**Lomatium**

No specifically identified

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: *Max he’ seyotse*

Meaning: “Heal all”

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Location not specifically identified

Plants Parts Harvested: Plant

Season Collected: Not given

Medicinal Use(s): As the name implies, the tea is a “heal all” for an array of illnesses. The plant also can chewed to achieve the same curing effect

Additional Commentary: It is considered one of the oldest known medicine plants. The plant’s specific location, plant identification, and proper protocol for collecting are held in confidence.

References. 421

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**Lomatium**

No specifically identified

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: *Max he’ seyotse*

Meaning: “Heal all”

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Location not specifically identified

Plants Parts Harvested: Plant

Season Collected: Not given

Spiritual/Religious Use(s): Used as a smudge for protection and cleansing
Additional Commentary: It is considered one of the oldest known medicine plant. The plant’s specific location, plant identification, and proper protocol for collecting it is held in confidence.

References: 422

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*Lomatium dissectum var. multifidum (Nutt.) Mathias & Constance*
Carrotleaf Biscuitroot; Apiaceae
Fern-Leaved Desert Parsley

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: Not given
Meaning: Not given

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Dry, open sites from rich to rocky soil; foothill to montane; Alberta, Canada to Colorado

Plants Parts Harvested: Stems and leaves

Season Collected: Not given

Medicinal Use(s): Infusion of (pulverized stems and leaves) dried, powdered roots taken for stomach pains or any internal disorder

References: 423

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*Lomatium dissectum var. multifidum (Nutt.) Mathias & Constance*
Carrotleaf Biscuitroot; Apiaceae
Fern-Leaved Desert Parsley

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: Not given
Meaning: Not given

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Dry, open sites from rich to rocky soil; foothill to montane; Alberta, Canada to Colorado

Plants Parts Harvested: Root

Season Collected: Not given
Medicinal Use(s): Infusion of dried, powdered roots taken as a tonic.

References: 424

Lomatium orientale Coulter & Rose
Northern Idaho Biscuitroot; Apiaceae

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: Not given

Meaning: No translation

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Dry, open sites from rocky to rich soil; foothills to montane; southern British Columbia, Canada to Colorado

Plants Parts Harvested: Roots and leaves

Season Collected: Not given

Medicinal Use(s): Infusion of roots and leaves used or dried roots and leaves eaten for bowel pain or for diarrhea

Additional Commentary: To relieve pain in the bowels or to treat diarrhea, the leaves and roots are powdered and either infused in a tea or taken dry. This was generally used for children, but a more potent tea was sometimes made for older people. It has also been identified as Cogswellia orientalis. Providing a cooling effect and greasy feeling, an infusion of the powdered root was applied externally as a poultice to reduce swelling. 425

References: 426

Lomatium sp.
Biscuit Root; Apiaceae

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: Motsenestotse

Meaning: No translation given

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Dry, open sites from rocky to rich soil; foothills to montane; southern British Columbia, Canada to Colorado
Plants Parts Harvested: Roots
Season Collected: Not given
Medicinal Use(s): Infusion of dried pulverized roots applied to swellings.

Additional Commentary: A pinch of pulverized root would be brewed into about a pint of tea to be drunk for chest pains or other internal disorders. For milder symptoms, a less potent infusion can be made from the pulverized stems and leaves. It is also an anti-rheumatic used externally. Another name for this plant is *Leptotaenia multifida*.427

References: 428

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*Lophophora williamsii*

Peyote

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: Not given
Meaning: No translation given

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Found in dry sandy soils along the Rio Grande watershed in Texas and Mexico and in scattered locations as far south as Hidalgo, Mexico

Plants Parts Harvested: Cactus button
Season Collected: Not given

Medicinal Use(s): Peyote is used in personal, not tribal, healing ceremonies, most frequently, and quite effectively to deal with alcoholism and other ailments

Additional Commentary: The peyote cactus is indigenous to northeast Mexico and south Texas, from just north of San Luis Potosi, to just north of the Rio Grande River, from Jimenez in the west, almost to the Gulf of Mexico. It grows either in clusters, or singly, but close to the ground in either case, and from a long taproot. The whole plant need not be killed in harvesting, as several “buttons” can be cut from it and over time others will grow from the remaining plant. The “buttons” are the tops of the cactus; after being cut from the base, they are dried and eaten for their hallucinogenic, or entheogenic properties.

Both the cactus and the peyote religion were brought to the Northern Cheyenne from Leonard Tyler, a Southern Cheyenne, around 1889. Entheogenic use of peyote spread north to what was becoming Oklahoma during the latter half of the nineteenth century.
Lophophora williamsii
Peyote

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: Not given
Meaning: No translation given

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Found in dry sandy soils along the Rio Grande watershed in Texas and Mexico and in scattered locations as far south as Hidalgo, Mexico

Plants Parts Harvested: Cactus button
Season Collected: Not given
Spiritual/Religious Use(s): Used as a sacrament for prayer

References: 430

Lygodesmia juncea (Pursh) D. Don ex Hook.
Rush-like Skeleton-plant; Asteraceae

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: Matanaa-heseeo?otse
Matanaa-maxestse
Tatawisse’heyo

Meaning: “Milk medicine”
“Milk wood”
“Blue medicine”

Habitat/Ecological Zone: High plains and prairies, often in alkaline soils; dry, open sites; plains to foothills; Alberta, Canada to New Mexico

Plants Parts Harvested: Stems
Season Collected: Not given
Medicinal Use(s): Infusion of dried stems taken to increase milk flow
Additional Commentary: A bluish-colored tea is made from the dried stems. It is drunk by pregnant and nursing mothers as it increases milkflow, “imparts a feeling of contentment to the mother” and holds an “inner power” that keeps or makes a child healthy. Motse?eotse, (*Actaea rubra*), is used similarly and often in conjunction with milk medicine. To this, Moerman adds its use as a psychological aid perhaps the “feeling of contentment” described above, and its uses as a gynecological aid.

References.

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**Lygodesmia juncea (Pursh) D. Don ex Hook.**
Rush-like Skeleton-plant; Asteraceae

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: *Matanaa-heseeo?otse*
*Matanaa-maxestse*
*Tatawisse’heyo*

Meaning: “Milk medicine”
“Milk wood”
“Blue medicine”

Habitat/Ecological Zone: High plains and prairies, often in alkaline soils; dry, open sites; plains to foothills; Alberta, Canada to New Mexico

Plants Parts Harvested: Leaves

Season Collected: Not given

Medicinal Use(s): Infusion of leaves taken for smallpox and measles

References.

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**Lygodesmia juncea (Pursh) D. Don ex Hook.**
Rush-like Skeleton-plant; Asteraceae

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: *Matanaa-heseeo?otse*
*Matanaa-maxestse*
*Tatawisse’heyo*

Meaning: “Milk medicine”
“Milk wood”
“Blue medicine”

Habitat/Ecological Zone: High plains and prairies, often in alkaline soils; dry, open sites; plains to foothills; Alberta, Canada to New Mexico

Plants Parts Harvested: Stems

Season Collected: Not given

Medicinal Use(s): Infusion of stems taken by pregnant and nursing mothers for a healthy baby

References: 435

Lygodesmia juncea (Pursh) D. Don ex Hook.
Rush-like Skeleton-plant; Asteraceae

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: Matanaa-heseeo?otse
Matanaa-maxestse
Tatawisse‘heyo

Meaning: “Milk medicine”
“Milk wood”
“Blue medicine”

Habitat/Ecological Zone: High plains and prairies, often in alkaline soils; dry, open sites; plains to foothills; Alberta, Canada to New Mexico

Plants Parts Harvested: Stems

Season Collected: Not given

Medicinal Use(s): Infusion of dried stems taken to bring feelings of contentment to mothers

References: 436

Lygodesmia juncea (Pursh) D. Don ex Hook.
Rush-like Skeleton-plant; Asteraceae
Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: *Matanaa-heseeo?otse*  
*Matanaa-maxestse*  
*Tatawisse’heyo*

Meaning: “Milk medicine”  
“Milk wood”  
“Blue medicine”

Habitat/Ecological Zone: High plains and prairies, often in alkaline soils; dry, open sites; plains to foothills; Alberta, Canada to New Mexico

Plants Parts Harvested: Root

Season Collected: Not given

Medicinal Use(s): Powdered root used in a tea relieves itching

References: 437

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*Lygodesmia spinosa* Nutt.
Spiny Skeletonweed; Compositae

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: *Ma?xepheseeo?otse*

Meaning: “Big Medicine”

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Rocky soils, dry conditions; across western North America

Plants Parts Harvested: Not specified in the literature

Season Collected: Not given

Medicinal Use(s): Used in making medicine

Additional Commentary: Although this is a powerful medicine, its preparation and use did not require a specialist. It is considered very important, according to John Stands-In-Timber, it is used in making almost every medicine. In isolation, or in conjunction with other plants, it can be used for colds. In this case the root is pulverized and boiled and a hot infusion is prepared. The ailing person sits under a blanket amidst the infusion’s vapor and sweats; some of the infusion is also drunk. This method is also employed for mumps, and tuberculosis. Part of the action of this plant, also known as *Stephanomeria spinosa*, is as a diaphoretic.
**Madia glomerata Hook.**  
Mountain Tarweed; Asteraceae

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tribal Nation:</th>
<th>Cheyenne</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Indigenous Name:</td>
<td>Not given</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meaning:</td>
<td>No translation given</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Habitat/Ecological Zone:</td>
<td>Disturbed areas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plants Parts Harvested:</td>
<td>Plant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Season Collected:</td>
<td>Not given</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spiritual/Religious Use(s):</td>
<td>Dried plant used in special ceremony for perverted, over-sexed people.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Additional Commentary: This is love medicine. Men would often keep the dried plants near or on their body as the aroma alone was enough to attract a partner. However, if this were not strong enough, a hot infusion could also be used as a vapor under a blanket.

Northern Cheyenne consultants indicated that it could also be used in this method to treat venereal disease; a tea of the stems and leaves would also be drunk in this case. For perverted, or over-sexed individuals, a special ceremony involving this plant would be performed.\(^{442}\)

References: \(^{443}\)
Plants Parts Harvested: Stems and leaves
Season Collected: Not given
Medicinal Use(s): Infusion of stems and leaves taken and used as a steam bath for venereal disease
References: 444

Madia glomerata Hook.
Mountain Tarweed; Asteraceae

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne
Indigenous Name: Not given
Meaning: No translation given
Habitat/Ecological Zone: Disturbed areas
Plants Parts Harvested: Plant
Season Collected: Not given
Spiritual/Religious Use(s): Dried plant aroma used as a love medicine to attract a woman.
References: 445

Madia glomerata Hook.
Mountain Tarweed; Asteraceae

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne
Indigenous Name: Not given
Meaning: No translation given
Habitat/Ecological Zone: Disturbed areas
Plants Parts Harvested: Plant
Season Collected: Not given
Spiritual/Religious Use(s): Vapors inhaled to cure love sickness

References: 446

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*Mahonia repens (Lindl.) G. Don*
Oregon Grape; Berberidaceae
Creeping Oregon-Grape;
Creeping Mahonia

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: *Mehme-menotse*
Meaning: "Spicy berry"

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Forested slopes; foothills to montane; Alberta, Canada to New Mexico

Plants Parts Harvested: Fruit

Season Collected: Not given

Medicinal Use(s): Fruit used in medicinal preparations

Additional Commentary: According the Northern Cheyenne, the fruit of this plant was used in the preparation of various medicines, but no longer is. 447

References: 448

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*Mahonia repens (Lindl.) G. Don*
Oregon Grape; Berberidaceae
Creeping Oregon-Grape;
Creeping Mahonia

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: *Mehme-menotse*
Meaning: "Spicy berry"

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Forested slopes; foothills to montane; Alberta, Canada to New Mexico

Plants Parts Harvested: Fruit
Season Collected: Not given
Food Use(s): Fruits eaten for food
References: 449

Malvastrum coccineum Pursh. gray
False Mallow;

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne
Indigenous Name: Wi ki isse e yo
Meaning: Wiki, sweet;
Isse e yo, medicine
Habitat/Ecological Zone: Western United States
Plants Parts Harvested: Leaves, stems, and roots
Season Collected: Not given
Medicinal Use(s): The plant is ground up fine, leaves, stem, and roots and is steeped in water, the infusion to be mixed with other medicines. The tea, having a sweet taste, makes other and sometimes bad-tasting medicines more palatable.

References: 450

Matricaria discoidea DC. Var matricarioides
Disc Mayweed; Asteraceae
Pineapple Weed

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne
Indigenous Name: Onone-voneshke-moxeshene
Meaning: “Prairie dog mint”
Habitat/Ecological Zone: Disturbed ground, often on roadsides; plains to montane; Northwest Territory, Canada to New Mexico
Plants Parts Harvested: Flowers and leaves
Season Collected: Not given

Artifacts: Dried, pulverized flowers, leaves, sweet grass, horse mint and sweet pine used as a perfume

References: 451

Matricaria discoidea DC.
Disc Mayweed; Asteraceae

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: Onone-voneshke-moxeshene
Meaning: “Prairie dog mint”

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Disturbed ground, often on roadsides; plains to montane; Northwest Territory, Canada to New Mexico

Plants Parts Harvested: Plant tops

Season Collected: Not given

Medicinal Use(s): Plant tops used as an ingredient in many medicines

References: 452

Matricaria discoidea DC.
Disc Mayweed; Asteraceae

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: Onone-voneshke-moxeshene
Meaning: “Prairie dog mint”

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Disturbed ground, often on roadsides; plains to montane; Northwest Territory, Canada to New Mexico

Plants Parts Harvested: Plant

Season Collected: Not given

Medicinal Use(s): Plant tops used by women as an ingredient in many medicines

References: 452
medicines for their complaints

References: 453

Matricaria discoidea DC.
Disc Mayweed; Asteraceae

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: Onone-voneshke-moxeshene
Meaning: “Prairie dog mint”

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Disturbed ground, often on roadsides; plains to montane; Northwest Territory, Canada to New Mexico

Plants Parts Harvested: Plant
Season Collected: Not given

Medicinal Use(s): Women drank a tea to build up their blood at childbirth and aid in delivering the placenta

References: 454

Matricaria discoidea DC.
Disc Mayweed; Asteraceae

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: Onone-voneshke-moxeshene
Meaning: “Prairie dog mint”

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Disturbed ground, often on roadsides; plains to montane; Northwest Territory, Canada to New Mexico

Plants Parts Harvested: Plant
Season Collected: Not given

Medicinal Use(s): Young girls drank it if they were experiencing menstrual cramps during their first menses

References: 454
*Matricaria discoidea DC.*, *Matricaria matricarioides* (Less.) Porter
Disc Mayweed; Asteraceae
Pineapple Weed

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: *Onone-voneshke-moxeshene*
Meaning: “Prairie dog mint”

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Disturbed ground, often on roadsides; plains to montane; Northwest Territory, Canada to New Mexico

Plants Parts Harvested: Plant

Season Collected: Not given

Spiritual/Religious Use(s): Plant used in the Sun Dance ceremony. Wesley White Man indicated that in the Sun Dance, a mixture containing the tops of pineapple weed would be chewed up and blown on the participants for its cooling effect.\(^456\)

Additional Commentary: The flowering tops were often used as an ingredient in medicinal mixtures. Moerman refers to pineapple weed as *Matricaria discoidea*.\(^457\)

References: ^458\)

*Mentha arvensis* L.  
*Mentha canadenis* L.  
Wild Mint; Lamiaceae  
Field Mint

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: *Mahpe’-moxe’shene*  
*He heyuts’ tsihiss’ ots*
Meaning: “Water mint or perfume”  
“Vomiting medicine”

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Moist, wet soils along stream banks, lake margins, prairie ravines, and low woods; plains to montane; Northwest Territory to New Mexico
Plants Parts Harvested: Leaves and stems
Season Collected: Not given
Medicinal Use(s): Infusion of ground leaves and stems taken for vomiting
References: 459

Mentha arvensis L.
Mentha canadenis L.
Wild Mint; Lamiaceae
Field Mint

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne
Indigenous Name: Mahpe'-moxe'shene
                     He heyuts' tsihiss' ots
Meaning: “Water mint or perfume”
         “Vomiting medicine”
Habitat/Ecological Zone: Moist, wet soils along stream banks, lake margins, prairie ravines, and low woods; plains to montane; Northwest Territory to New Mexico

Plants Parts Harvested: Leaves and stems
Season Collected: Not given
Food Use(s): Leaves and stems made into a tea and used as a beverage
References: 460

Mentha arvensis L.
Mentha canadenis L.
Wild Mint; Lamiaceae
Field Mint

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne
Indigenous Name: Mahpe'-moxe'shene
                     He heyuts' tsihiss' ots
Meaning: “Water mint or perfume”
“Vomiting medicine”

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Moist, wet soils along stream banks, lake margins, prairie ravines, and low woods; plains to montane; Northwest Territory to New Mexico

Plants Parts Harvested: Plant

Season Collected: Not given

Spiritual/Religious Use(s): Plant used in the Sun Dance ceremony

References: ^461

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*Mentha arvensis* L.  
*Mentha canadenis* L.  
Wild Mint; Lamiaceae  
Field Mint

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: *Mahpe’-moxe’ shene*  
*He heyuts’ tsihiss’ ots*

Meaning: “Water mint or perfume”  
“Vomiting medicine”

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Moist, wet soils along stream banks, lake margins, prairie ravines, and low woods; plains to montane; Northwest Territory to New Mexico

Plants Parts Harvested: Plant

Season Collected: Not given

Medicinal Use(s): Decoction of plant used as a hair oil.

Additional Commentary: Mint is used in a variety of ways, mostly medicinal. As a tea it is taken for nausea, to prevent vomiting. It is also taken to strengthen heart muscles and stimulate vital organs. Mint was believed to improve one’s love life; it is unclear whether this refers to sexual performance or other aspects of one’s “love life.” Ceremonially, mint appears in peyote prayers and Sun Dances; mixed with sage in the former, and as a cooling bed upon which the dancers stand in the latter. ^462 It is also used as an anti-emetic and a dermatological aid. ^463

References: ^464
Mentha arvensis L.  
Mentha canadenis L.  
Wild Mint; Lamiaceae  
Field Mint

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: Mahpe’-moxe’-shene  
He heyuts’ tihs’ ots

Meaning: “Water mint or perfume”  
“Vomiting medicine”

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Moist, wet soils along stream banks, lake margins, prairie ravines, and low woods; plains to montane; Northwest Territory to New Mexico

Plants Parts Harvested: Leaves and stems

Season Collected: Not given

Medicinal Use(s): Infusion of ground leaves and stems taken to strengthen heart muscles

References. 465
Spiritual/Religious Use(s): Leaves chewed and placed on body for improved love life

References: 466

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*Mentha arvensis* L.  
*Mentha canadenis* L.  
Wild Mint; Lamiaceae  
Field Mint

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: *Mahpe’-moxe’shene*  
*He heyuts’ tsihiss’ ots*

Meaning: “Water mint or perfume”  
“Vomiting medicine”

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Moist, wet soils along stream banks, lake margins, prairie ravines, and low woods; plains to montane; Northwest Territory to New Mexico

Plants Parts Harvested: Leaves and stems

Season Collected: Not given

Medicinal Use(s): Infusion of ground leaves and stems taken to stimulate vital organs

References: 467

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*Mentha arvensis* L.  
*Mentha canadenis* L.  
Wild Mint; Lamiaceae  
Field Mint

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: *Mahpe’-moxe’shene*  
*He heyuts’ tsihiss’ ots*

Meaning: “Water mint or perfume”  
“Vomiting medicine”

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Moist, wet soils along stream banks, lake margins, prairie
ravines, and low woods; plains to montane; Northwest Territory to New Mexico

Plants Parts Harvested: Leaves and stems
Season Collected: Not given
Artifacts: Leaves and stems used as perfume and deodorizers in houses
References: 468

*Mentzelia laevicaulis (Dougl. ex Hook.) Torr. & Gray*
*Mentzelia nuda (Pursh) T & G*
Smoothstem Blazingstar; Loasaceae
Sand Lily;
Giant Eveningstar

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne
Indigenous Name: *Vo?ome-heseeo?otse*
Meaning: “White medicine”
Habitat/Ecological Zone: Sandy, gravel hillsides and along stream banks; plains to montane; southern Alberta, Canada to New Mexico

Plants Parts Harvested: Root
Season Collected: Not given
Medicinal Use(s): Roots used for rheumatism and arthritis

Additional Commentary: It is believed to be one of the Cheyenne’s oldest medicines. For this reason it is held in high esteem by healers. This was never used alone, always in medicinal mixtures. The root was the most powerful plant part; dug before the plant had flowered, it was used in cases of fevers, earaches, rheumatism, arthritis, and more complicated illnesses. A tea made from the roots was taken for mumps, measles, and smallpox, and a salve was applied externally to the affected areas. This root also was chewed for thirst prevention.

References: 469

*Mentzelia laevicaulis (Dougl. ex Hook.) Torr. & Gray*
Mentzelia nuda (Pursh) T & G
Smoothstem Blazingstar; Loasaceae
Sand Lily;
Giant Eveningstar

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: Vo?ome-heseeo?otse
Meaning: “White medicine”

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Sandy, gravel hillsides and along stream banks; plains to montane; southern Alberta, Canada to New Mexico

Plants Parts Harvested: Root

Season Collected: Not given

Medicinal Use(s): Roots chewed for thirst prevention.

References: 471

Mentzelia laevicaulis (Dougl. ex Hook.) Torr. & Gray

Mentzelia nuda (Pursh) T & G

Smoothstem Blazingstar; Loasaceae
Sand Lily;
Giant Eveningstar

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: Vo?ome-heseeo?otse
Meaning: “White medicine”

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Sandy, gravel hillsides and along stream banks; plains to montane; southern Alberta, Canada to New Mexico

Plants Parts Harvested: Root

Season Collected: Not given

Medicinal Use(s): Roots used for earaches

References: 472
Mentzelia laevicaulis (Dougl. ex Hook.) Torr. & Gray
Mentzelia nuda (Pursh) T & G
Smoothstem Blazingstar; Loasaceae
Sand Lily;
Giant Eveningstar

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: Vo?ome-heseeo?otse
Meaning: “White medicine”

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Sandy, gravel hillsides and along stream banks; plains to montane; southern Alberta, Canada to New Mexico

Plants Parts Harvested: Roots
Season Collected: Not given
Medicinal Use(s): Infusion of roots taken for mumps, measles, and smallpox

References: 474
Mentzelia laevicaulis (Dougl. ex Hook.) Torr. & Gray
Mentzelia nuda (Pursh) T & G
Smoothstem Blazingstar; Loasaceae
Sand Lily;
Giant Eveningstar

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: *Vo?ome-heseeo?otse*
Meaning: “White medicine”

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Sandy, gravel hillsides and along stream banks; plains to montane; southern Alberta, Canada to New Mexico

Plants Parts Harvested: Plant
Season Collected: Not given
Medicinal Use(s): Plant used as an ingredient in medicinal preparations.

References: 475

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Mentzelia laevicaulis (Dougl. ex Hook.) Torr. & Gray
Mentzelia nuda (Pursh) T & G
Smoothstem Blazingstar; Loasaceae
Sand Lily;
Giant Eveningstar

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: *Vo?ome-heseeo?otse*
Meaning: “White medicine”

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Sandy, gravel hillsides and along stream banks; plains to montane; southern Alberta, Canada to New Mexico

Plants Parts Harvested: Root
Season Collected: Not given
Medicinal Use(s): Roots used for complicated illnesses
Mertensia ciliata (James ex Torr.) G. Don
Mountain Bluebells; Boraginaceae

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: Matanaa-voʔestse
Matanaa-maxestse
O tat av heseyota

Meaning: “Mile plant”
“Milk wood”
“Blue Medicine”

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Moist to wet sites; foothills to montane from Idaho, Montana to New Mexico

Plants Parts Harvested: Plant

Season Collected: Not given

Medicinal Use(s): An infusion containing this plant, and Actaea rubia and Asclepias tuberosus, would be drunk to increase milk flow in nursing mothers

References: 476

Mertensia ciliata (James ex Torr.) G. Don
Mountain Bluebells; Boraginaceae

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: Matanaa-voʔestse
Matanaa-maxestse
O tat av heseyota

Meaning: “Mile plant”
“Milk wood”
“Blue Medicine”

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Moist to wet sites; foothills to montane from Idaho, Montana to New Mexico

References: 477
Season Collected: Not given

Medicinal Use(s): Treat measles and smallpox, an infusion of the leaves was drunk. One made from the powdered root would be drunk to relieve the itching associated with smallpox

References: 478

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*Monarda fistulosa L.*
Wildbergamot Beebalm; Lamiaceae

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: *Ve?ohke-moxeshene*  
*Wi’ us kimohk’ shin*  
*Mo in’ a mohk’shin*

Meaning: “Bitter mint or perfume”  
“Bitter mint or perfume”  
“Horse medicine”

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Prairie hillsides, stream banks, usually in rocky soils; moist to moderately dry, open sites; plains to montane; Alberta, Canada to New Mexico

Plants Parts Harvested: Leaves

Season Collected: Not given

Artifacts: Leaves chewed and used as horse perfume. Men would perfume the manes and tails of their favorite horses.

Additional Commentary: This mint was, in older days, used as incense when mixed with *Abies lasioscarpa*, although it is unclear how medicinal or purifying this may have been. Under the name *M. menthefolia*, this plant is mentioned for its ceremonial use. It also apparently also holds uses as a dermatological aid and in veterinary medicine. 479

References: 480

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*Monarda fistulosa ssp. fistulosa var. menthifolia* (Graham) Fern.
Mintleaf Beebalm; Lamiaceae

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne
Indigenous Name: *Ve?ohke-moxeshene*  
*Wi’ us kimohk’ shin*  
*Mo in’ a mohk’shin*

Meaning:  
“Impediment or perfume”  
“Impediment or perfume  
“Horse medicine”

Habitat/Ecological Zone:  
Prairie hillsides, stream banks, usually in rocky soils; moist  
to moderately dry, open sites; plains to montane; Alberta, Canada to New Mexico

Plants Parts Harvested: Plant

Season Collected: Not given

Spiritual/Religious Use(s): Plant used in ceremonies.

References: 481

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*Monarda fistulosa ssp. fistulosa var. menthifolia* (Graham) Fern.  
Mintleaf Beebalm; Lamiaceae

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: *Ve?ohke-moxeshene*  
*Wi’ us kimohk’ shin*  
*Mo in’ a mohk’shin*

Meaning:  
“Impediment or perfume”  
“Impediment or perfume  
“Horse medicine”

Habitat/Ecological Zone:  
Prairie hillsides, stream banks, usually in rocky soils; moist  
to moderately dry, open sites; plains to montane; Alberta, Canada to New Mexico

Plants Parts Harvested: Leaves

Season Collected: Not given

Medicinal Use(s): Chewed or dried leaves used as a perfume for horses,  

bodies and clothing

References: 482
Monarda fistulosa ssp. fistulosa var. menthifolia (Graham) Fern.
Mintleaf Beebalm; Lamiaceae

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: Ve?ohke-moxeshene
Wi’ us kimohk’shin
Mo in’ a mohk’shin

Meaning: “Bitter mint or perfume”
“Bitter mint or perfume”
“Horse medicine”

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Prairie hillsides, stream banks, usually in rocky soils; moist to moderately dry, open sites; plains to montane; Alberta, Canada to New Mexico

Plants Parts Harvested: Stems and flowers

Season Collected: Not given

Artifacts: Stems and flowers used as fragrant pillow stuffing by young girls from puberty to marriage

Additional Commentary: The pillows were embroidered on one side with porcupine quillwork. During the day, the quillwork would be displayed, but at night it was flipped over to sleep on the unornamented side. The pillow was made of deerskin and stuffed with antelope hair and horsemint.483

References: 484

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Monarda fistulosa ssp. fistulosa var. menthifolia (Graham) Fern.
Mintleaf Beebalm; Lamiaceae

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: Ve?ohke-moxeshene
Wi’ us kimohk’shin
Mo in’ a mohk’shin

Meaning: “Bitter mint or perfume”
“Bitter mint or perfume”
“Horse medicine”

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Prairie hillsides, stream banks, usually in rocky soils; moist to moderately dry, open sites; plains to montane; Alberta, Canada to New Mexico
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plants Parts Harvested:</th>
<th>Leaves</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Season Collected:</td>
<td>Not given</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Artifacts:</td>
<td>Dried leaves and pine needles burned over coal for a fragrance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>References:</td>
<td>485</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Nasturtium officinale**  
**Watercress**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tribal Nation:</th>
<th>Cheyenne</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Indigenous Name:</td>
<td><em>Ma pe votz</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meaning:</td>
<td>“Water Plant”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Habitat/Ecological Zone:</td>
<td>Found in streams where the water runs clear and cold, nor running too fast.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plants Parts Harvested:</td>
<td>Plants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Season Collected:</td>
<td>Not given</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food Use(s):</td>
<td>Used Like a salad green</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>References:</td>
<td>486</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Nasturtium officinale**  
**Watercress**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Tribal Nation:</th>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Habitat/Ecological Zone:</td>
<td>Found in streams where the water runs clear and cold, nor running too fast.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plants Parts Harvested:</td>
<td>Harvest plant when it is flowering</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Season Collected:</td>
<td>Not given</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

453
Medicinal Use(s): The dried plant is used to make a tea to tone the liver and cleanse the blood

References: 487

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_Nasturtium officinale_
Watercress

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: _Ma pe votz_
Meaning: “Water Plant”

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Found in streams where the water runs clear and cold, nor running too fast.

Plants Parts Harvested: Harvest plant when it is flowering

Season Collected: Not given

Medicinal Use(s): The dried plant is used as a diuretic to aid breaking up kidney stones or bladder stones

References: 488

---

_Nasturtium officinale_
Watercress

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: _Ma pe votz_
Meaning: “Water Plant”

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Found in streams where the water runs clear and cold, nor running too fast.

Plants Parts Harvested: Fresh leaves

Medicinal Use(s): The juice of fresh leaves is used to treat acne, eczema, ringworm, rashes, and other skin irritations
Nicotiana sp.
Tobacco; Solanaceae

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: *Tse?nemohko*
*Tse?hemoomo*
*Pahpoeno?e*
*Onema?tao?o*

Meaning: “Plug tobacco”
“Twist tobacco”

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Native species and cultivar

Plants Parts Harvested: Leaves

Season Collected: Not given

Medicinal Use(s): Poultice of wet leaves applied to sores

Additional Commentary: Long ago, the Cheyenne cultivated their own tobacco, and mixed it with the bark of *Cornus stolonifera* and buffalo grease, adding some powdered buffalo chips for proper burning. Northern Cheyenne elders explained that tobacco was also applied as a poultice to treat sores.490

References: 491

Nuphar lutea ssp. polysepala (Engelm.) E.O. Beal
Rocky Mountain Pond-Lily; Nymphaeaceae
Rocky Mountain Cow-Lily

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: *Heh pan*

Meaning: “White Pond Lily”

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Shallow, quiet water in ponds or streams; plains to sub-alpine; Alaska to Colorado

Plants Parts Harvested: Root
Season Collected: Not given

Food Use(s): Roots eaten raw or boiled

References: 492

Nymphea polysepalapa Engelm.  
*Nymphaea polysepalapa* (Engelm.) Greene  
Spatter Dock; Nymphaeaceae

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: *Hēh pān*  
Meaning: Greene, spongy (interpreted as spongy, soft, with the sense of being water-soaked, from the character of the root’s flesh

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Wet areas

Plants Parts Harvested: Root

Season Collected: Not given

Food Use(s): The roots, from which it takes its name, were eaten raw or cooked. They are of varying size, sometimes not larger than a hen’s egg, and at others, long and thick. When cooked, they were usually boiled.

Additional Commentary: Though not often seen in Montana, it grows freely in favorable situations to the east and also to the south.

References: 493

Onosmodium molle ssp. occidentale (Mackenzie) Cochrane  
*Onosmodium occidentale* Mackenzie [possibly *O. molle* Michx.]  
Western Onosmodium; Boraginaceae  
False Gromwell

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: *Mak esk o wa ni’a*  
Meaning: “Big Rough Medicine”
Habitat/Ecological Zone: Dry, rocky or sandy hillsides and prairies

Plants Parts Harvested: Leaves and stems

Season Collected: Not given

Medicinal Use(s): Pulverized leaves and stems mixed with grease and rubbed on the skin to restore feeling to a numb area.

Additional Commentary: The leaves and stems would be pulverized, mixed with a little bit of grease and rubbed on numb skin to restore life, or to treat lumbago. Moerman indicates the uses of O. molle as an external anti-rheumatic, a dermatological aid, and an orthopedic aid.

References: 496

Onosmodium molle ssp. occidentale (Mackenzie) Cochrane
Onosmodium occidentale MacKenzie [possibly O. molle Michx.]
Western Onosmodium; Boraginaceae

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: Mak esk o wa ni’a
Meaning: “Big Rough Medicine”

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Dry, rocky or sandy hillsides and prairies

Plants Parts Harvested: Leaves and stems

Season Collected: Not given

Medicinal Use(s): Pulverized leaves and stems mixed with grease and rubbed for lumbago

References: 497

Oplopanax horridus Miq.
Devil’s Club; Araliaceae

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne
Indigenous Name: Not given
Meaning: No translation given

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Moist to wet, shady sites; foothills to montane; Alberta, Canada to Montana

Plants Parts Harvested: Root
Season Collected: Not given

Medicinal Use(s): Root mixed with tobacco and smoked for headache

Additional Commentary: The root of this plant can be mixed with tobacco and smoked to work as an analgesic, particularly used for headaches. It is also referred to as *Fatsia horrida*.\(^{498}\)

References: \(^{499}\)

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*Opuntia polyacantha* Haw.
*Opuntia macrohiza*
Plains Pricklypear; Cactaceae
Prickly Pear

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: *Mah-ta’o-munst*
Meaning: “Prickly fruit”

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Prairies, rocky areas, especially in dry soils; open ground; plains to foothills; Alberta, Canada to New Mexico

Plants Parts Harvested: Pulp
Season Collected: Not given

Food Use(s): Pulp dried and used to thicken soups and stews

Additional Commentary: Women prepared the fruits by sweeping piles of them with sagebrush branches to remove the spines. The remaining spines are picked off by hand protected by deerskin tips. The prepared fruit was then split, cleaned of seeds, and sun dried.\(^{500}\)

References: \(^{501}\)
Opuntia polyacantha Haw.
Opuntia macrohiza
Plains Pricklypear; Cactaceae
Prickly Pear

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: Mah-ta’-o-munst
Meaning: “Prickly fruit”

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Prairies, rocky areas, especially in dry soils; open ground; plains to foothills; Alberta, Canada to New Mexico

Plants Parts Harvested: Fruits

Season Collected: Not given

Food Use(s): Fruits dried and used as a winter food. Fruits also eaten raw

Additional Commentary: The gathering of prickly pears was one of the Southern Cheyenne women’s important duties.\textsuperscript{502}

References: \textsuperscript{503}
Food Use(s): Used for water

Additional Commentary: Cheyenne warriors would use prickly pears for water during raiding expeditions.504

References: 505

Osmorhiza berteroi DC.
Mountain Sweet Cicely; Apiaceae

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: Not given
Meaning: Not given

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Moist to wet, shady sites; sub-montane to montane; Alberta, Canada to Colorado

Plants Parts Harvested: Plant

Season Collected: Not given

Medicinal Use(s): Plant used as an ingredient in all medicines

References: 506

Osmorhiza berteroi DC.
Mountain Sweet Cicely; Apiaceae

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: Not given
Meaning: No translation given

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Moist to wet, shady sites; sub-montane to montane; Alberta, Canada to Colorado

Plants Parts Harvested: Root

Season Collected: Not given

Medicinal Use(s): Root chewed or infusion of leaves taken for colds

References: 506
References:\(^{507}\)

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*Osmorhiza berteroi DC.*
Sweetcicely; Apiaceae

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: Not given
Meaning: No translation given

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Moist to wet, shady sites; sub-montane to montane; Alberta, Canada to Colorado

Plants Parts Harvested: Root

Season Collected: Not given

Medicinal Use(s): Root chewed to "bring one around"

References:\(^{508}\)

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*Osmorhiza longistylis (Torr.) DC.*
Longstyle Sweetroot; Apiaceae

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: *Mahtamahaa?ehe(o?)*
Meaning: “Old Lady”

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Moist to wet, shady sites; sub-montane to montane; Alberta, Canada to Colorado

Plants Parts Harvested: Leaves, stems, and roots

Season Collected: Not given

Medicinal Use(s): Infusion of pulverized leaves, stems and roots taken for bloated stomachs or disordered stomachs.

Additional Commentary: *Osmorhiza berteroi* has also been called *Osmorhiza chilensis* H. & A. and *O. longistylus* (Torr.) DC is known as sweet-root. The Cheyenne
used these plants as an ingredient in all medicines. The root could be chewed, or a tea of its leaves drunk for relief from colds. It is also used if someone has ingested too much peyote, as it will “bring one around.” The pulverized leaves, stems, and/or roots of *O. longistylus* and *O. obtuse* can be made into a tea to treat tightness of the stomach, and the roots in particular can be used to treat kidney problems, as the roots create a stronger medicine than do the leaves. *Osmorhiza berteroi* is used in a similar fashion.  

References:  

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**Osmorhiza longistylis (Torr.) DC.**  
Longstyle Sweetroot; Apiaceae  

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<tr>
<td>Meaning:</td>
<td>No translation given</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Habitat/Ecological Zone:</td>
<td>Moist to wet, shady sites; sub-montane to montane; Alberta, Canada to Colorado</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plants Parts Harvested:</td>
<td>Leaves, stems and roots</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Season Collected:</td>
<td>Not given</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medicinal Use(s):</td>
<td>Infusion of leaves, stems, and roots taken by men for dysfunction of the kidneys</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

References:  

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**Oxytropis sp.**  
**Oxytropis sericea**  
**Oxytropis splendens**  
**Oxtropis lamberti**  
Silky Locoweed; Fabaceae  
Showy Locoweed  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tribal Nation:</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Indigenous Name:</td>
<td><em>Ve?ohke-heseeo?otse</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meaning:</td>
<td><em>Wi’ ke isse e yo</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

“Bitter medicine”
Habitat/Ecological Zone: Dry, open slopes, foothills to sub-alpine; Northwest Territory, Canada to New Mexico

Plants Parts Harvested: Root

Season Collected: Not given

Medicinal Use(s): Powdered root used to increase flow of milk.

Additional Commentary: This is another plant used to increase milk flow in nursing mothers. The root is powdered and from it a tea is made. It apparently also makes the mother’s milk more agreeable to the child. In this preparation it is mixed with Actaea rubra or Mertensia ciliata when the other is not available.\textsuperscript{512}

References: \textsuperscript{513}

\begin{center}
\textit{Oxytropis sp.}
\textit{Oxytropis sericea}
\textit{Oxytropis splendens}
\textit{Oxtropis lambertii}
Silky Locoweed; Fabaceae
Showy Locoweed

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: \textit{Ve?ohke-heseeo?otse}
\textit{Wi’ ke isse e yo}
Meaning: “Bitter medicine”

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Dry, open slopes, foothills to sub-alpine; Northwest Territory, Canada to New Mexico

Plants Parts Harvested: Root

Season Collected: Not given

Medicinal Use(s): Powdered roots taken by women when milk does not agree with the child.

Additional Commentary: According to William Tallbull, the identification of this plant has been lost. The Cheyenne are not sure which plant it is anymore.\textsuperscript{514}

References: \textsuperscript{515}
**Parnassia fimbriata Koenig**  
Rocky Mountain Parnassia; Saxifragaceae  
Fringed Grass-of- Parnassia

- **Tribal Nation:** Cheyenne  
- **Indigenous Name:** *Ka?eshkoneatse?ohke-mane-?estse*  
  “Child take motion drink weed”  
- **Habitat/Ecological Zone:** Wet sites; montane to alpine; Northwest Territory to New Mexico  
- **Plants Parts Harvested:** Leaves  
- **Season Collected:** Not given  
- **Medicinal Use(s):** Infusion of powdered leaves given to small babies for dullness or sick to the stomach.  
- **Additional Commentary:** When babies appeared dull or had an upset stomach, a tea of these leaves powdered would be given to them.\(^{516}\)

**References:**\(^{517}\)

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**Pedicularis groenlandica Retz.**  
Elephant’s Head Lousewort; Scrophulariaceae  
Elephant Head

- **Tribal Nation:** Cheyenne  
- **Indigenous Name:** *Ma?e-heseeo?otse*  
  “Red Medicine”  
- **Habitat/Ecological Zone:** Wet sites; montane to alpine; Alberta, Canada to New Mexico  
- **Plants Parts Harvested:** Leaves and stems  
- **Season Collected:** Not given  
- **Medicinal Use(s):** Infusion of powdered leaves and stems taken to stop or loosen a long lasting cough
Additional Commentary: The leaves and stems would be boiled for a long time to make a tea, which someone drinks for treating a cough. \(^{518}\)

References: \(^{519}\)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plant Name</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Family</th>
<th>Indigenous Name</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Habitat/Ecological Zone</th>
<th>Plants Parts Harvested</th>
<th>Season Collected</th>
<th>Medicinal Use(s)</th>
<th>References</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Pediomelum argophyllum</em> (Pursh) J. Grimes</td>
<td>Silverleaf Scurfpea</td>
<td>Fabaceae</td>
<td>Cheyenne</td>
<td>Not given</td>
<td>Found on prairies, rocky hillsides and open woodlands</td>
<td>Plant and salve of plant</td>
<td>Not given</td>
<td>Decoction of plant taken for fever and salve of plant used for high fever</td>
<td>(^{520})</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<tr>
<th>Plant Name</th>
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<th>Family</th>
<th>Indigenous Name</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Habitat/Ecological Zone</th>
<th>Plants Parts Harvested</th>
<th>Season Collected</th>
<th>Medicinal Use(s)</th>
<th>References</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Pediomelum esculentum</em> (Pursh) Rydb.</td>
<td>Breadroot Scurfpea</td>
<td>Fabaceae</td>
<td>Cheyenne</td>
<td>Not given</td>
<td>Found on prairies, rocky hillsides and open woodlands</td>
<td>Plant</td>
<td>Not given</td>
<td>Plant used as a diarrhea medicine</td>
<td>(^{521})</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Pediomelum esculentum (Pursh) Rydb.
Breadroot Scurfpea; Fabaceae

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne
Indigenous Name: Not given
Meaning: No translation given
Habitat/Ecological Zone: Found on prairies, rocky hillsides and open woodlands
Plants Parts Harvested: Plant
Season Collected: Not given
Medicinal Use(s): Plant used as a burn medicine

References: 522

Pediomelum esculentum (Pursh) Rydb.
Breadroot Scurfpea; Fabaceae

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne
Indigenous Name: Not given
Meaning: No translation given
Habitat/Ecological Zone: Found on prairies, rocky hillsides and open woodlands
Plants Parts Harvested: Plant
Season Collected: Not given
Medicinal Use(s): Plant used as an ingredient for medicinal mixtures

References: 523

Pediomelum esculentum (Pursh) Rydb.
Breadroot Scurfpea; Fabaceae
Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: Not given
Meaning: No translation given

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Found on prairies, rocky hillsides and open woodlands

Plants Parts Harvested: Plant
Season Collected: Not given

Food Use(s): Dried plant pieces powdered and used as a thickening for soups, gravy and dry meat

References: 524

______________________________

_Pediomelum esculentum (Pursh) Rydb._
Breadroot Scurfpea; Fabaceae

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: Not given
Meaning: No translation given

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Found on prairies, rocky hillsides and open woodlands

Plants Parts Harvested: Plant
Season Collected: Not given

Food Use(s): Dried plant slices boiled, a sweetener added and eaten as a sweet pudding

References: 525

______________________________

_Pediomelum esculentum (Pursh) Rydb._
Breadroot Scurfpea; Fabaceae

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: Not given
Meaning: No translation given

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Found on prairies, rocky hillsides and open woodlands

Plants Parts Harvested: Root

Season Collected: Not given

Food Use(s): Roots dried and eaten as a winter food

Additional Commentary: Roots formerly cut into thin, lengthwise slices and dried for winter use.

References: 526

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_Pediomelum esculentum (Pursh) Rydb._
Breadroot Scurfpea; Fabaceae

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: Not given

Meaning: No translation given

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Found on prairies, rocky hillsides and open woodlands

Plants Parts Harvested: Root

Season Collected: Not given

Food Use(s): Roots eaten fresh

References: 527

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_Pediomelum esculentum (Pursh) Rydb._
Breadroot Scurfpea; Fabaceae

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: Not given

Meaning: No translation given

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Found on prairies, rocky hillsides and open woodlands
Plants Parts Harvested: Plant
Season Collected: Not given
Food Use(s): Used for food. Species used for food
References: 528

Pediomelum hypogaeum var. hypogaeum
Scurfpea; Fabaceae

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne
Indigenous Name: Not given
Meaning: Not given
Habitat/Ecological Zone: Western North America; plains, east to Nebraska and south to Oklahoma in rocky or sandy prairies, bluffs, and stream valleys
Plants Parts Harvested: Root
Season Collected: Not given
Food Use(s): Roots dried and eaten as a winter food. Roots also eaten fresh
References: 529

Perideridia gairdneri (Hook. & Arn.) Mathias
Yampa; Apiaceae
Indian Carrot; Gairdner’s Yampah

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne
Indigenous Name: Ano-neve-e’tose
Meaning: “Four grow together”
Habitat/Ecological Zone: Dry to moist, open or wooded areas; plains to montane; Alberta, Canada to New Mexico
Plants Parts Harvested: Roots  
Season Collected: Harvested in May or June  
Medicinal Use(s): Roots used as an ingredient in medicines.

Additional Commentary: Mary Fisher and Josephine Limpy explained that the roots were used as an ingredient in various medicines. Grinnell mentioned that they were boiled with the roots, stems, and leaves of *Balsamorhiza sagittata*.

References: 532

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*Perideridia gairdneri (Hook. & Arn.) Mathias*
Yampa; Apiaceae  
Indian Carrot;  
Gairdner’s Yampah  

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne  
Indigenous Name: *Ano-neve-e’tose*  
Meaning: “Four grow together”  
Habitat/Ecological Zone: Dry to moist, open or wooded areas; plains to montane; Alberta, Canada to New Mexico  

Plants Parts Harvested: Root  
Season Collected: May and June  
Food Use(s): Roots scraped, dried and stored for winter use. Roots also cooked, dried, pulverized and eaten as mush  

Additional Commentary: Dried roots cooked and used as a mush by pouring soup over them  

References: 533

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*Perideridia gairdneri ssp. gairdneri*
Gairdner’s Yampah; Apiaceae  

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne
Indigenous Name: *An’o niv ii tis*
Meaning: “having four (*niv*) connected elongated points”
“soon there will be four”

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Dry to moist, open or wooded areas; plains to montane; Alberta, Canada to New Mexico

Plants Parts Harvested: Roots
Season Collected: The roots are gathered in May or June soon after the plant starts

Food Use(s): The two or four roots, about as thick as a little finger may be eaten fresh or dried and saved for winter use. The roots are scraped and dried or dried without processing. Dried roots are pulverized and used as a mush by pouring soup over them

Additional Commentary: Roots dried and stored for winter use. The plant also is used as a medicine.

References: 534

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*Phlox multiflora* A. Nels.
Flowery Phlox; Polemoniaceae
Rocky Mountain Phlox

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: *Heshkovaneo?o*
*Esk o wan i’ o*
Meaning: No translation given

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Dry, open slopes; plains to foothills; Alberta, Canada to Colorado

Plants Parts Harvested: Leaves and flowers
Season Collected: Not given

Medicinal Use(s): Infusion of pulverized leaves and flowers used as a wash and taken as a stimulant for body numbness

Additional Commentary: The pulverized leaves and flowers were used in a warm water infusion to produce a stimulant. The fluid was rubbed over the body, some it was
drunk, and it would restore a light, vibrant feeling to the patient.\textsuperscript{535}

References: \textsuperscript{536}

\begin{center}
\textit{Physalis heterophylla} Nees
Clammy Groundcherry; Solanaceae
\end{center}

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: Not given
Meaning: No translation given

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Sandy soil prairies, pastures, roadsides, and other disturbed areas. Found on the high plains from Kansas south into Texas

Plants Parts Harvested: Fruit
Season Collected: Not given
Food Use(s): Ripe fruits eaten in fall

References: \textsuperscript{537}

\begin{center}
\textit{Picea engelmannii} Parry
Englemann Spruce
\end{center}

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: \textit{Meameo\textsuperscript{?}tona}
Meaning: “Drooping around”

Habitat/Ecological Zone: British Columbia, Canada to New Mexico

Plants Parts Harvested: Sap or tree gum
Season Collected: Not given

Additional Commentary: Spruce gum could be used as love medicine. A man in love with a woman who did not care for him would give her some spruce gum; if she chewed it, her thoughts would be directed toward him constantly.\textsuperscript{538}

References: \textsuperscript{539}
**Pinus contorta Dougl. ex Loud.**
Lodgepole Pine; Pinaceae

<table>
<thead>
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<tr>
<td>Meaning:</td>
<td>No translation given</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Habitat/Ecological Zone:</td>
<td>Moist to dry sites; foothills to montane; Alaska to Colorado</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plants Parts Harvested:</td>
<td>Trunks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Season Collected:</td>
<td>Not given</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Artifacts:</td>
<td>Trunks used for tipi poles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Additional Commentary:</td>
<td>The poles were usually acquired in the high mountains. Women cut and peeled the poles, leaving them to dry in the sun. Each lodge required 25 to 30 poles, each measuring about 25 feet in length.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

References: [541]

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**Pinus ponderosa P. & C. Lawson**
Ponderosa Pine; Pinaceae

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tribal Nation:</th>
<th>Cheyenne</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Indigenous Name:</td>
<td>Shestoto’e menotse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meaning:</td>
<td>“Tree” “Cones”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Habitat/Ecological Zone:</td>
<td>Dry sites; foothills to montane; southern British Columbia, Canada to New Mexico</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plants Parts Harvested:</td>
<td>Pitch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Season Collected:</td>
<td>Not given</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medicinal Use(s):</td>
<td>Pitch used to hold the hair in place.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

473
Additional Commentary:  Northern Cheyenne elders indicated that pine gum was used as a salve or ointment for sores and scabby skin. The gum was also used, more technologically than medically, in instruments that were used medically such as whistles used in the Sun Dance and flutes used as love medicine.\textsuperscript{542}

References. \textsuperscript{543}

\begin{verbatim}
Pinus ponderosa P. & C. Lawson
Ponderosa Pine; Pinaceae

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: Shestoto?e (tree)
Shestoto?e-menotse (cones)

Meaning:
“Tree”
“Cones”

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Dry sites; foothills to montane; southern British Columbia, Canada to New Mexico

Plants Parts Harvested: Gum

Season Collected: Not given

Medicinal Use(s): Gum used as a salve or ointment for sores and scabby skin

References. \textsuperscript{544}
\end{verbatim}
Season Collected: Not given

Food Use(s): Pitch chewed as a gum

References. 545

______________________________________________________
Pinus ponderosa P. & C. Lawson
Ponderosa Pine; Pinaceae

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: Shestoto?e (tree)
Shestoto?e-menotse (cones)
Meaning:
“Tree”
“Cones”

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Dry sites; foothills to montane; southern British Columbia, Canada to New Mexico

Plants Parts Harvested: Seeds

Season Collected: Not given

Food Use(s): Seeds used for food.

References. 546

_____________________________________

Pinus ponderosa P. & C. Lawson
Ponderosa Pine; Pinaceae

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: Shestoto?e
Shestoto?e-menotse
Meaning:
“Tree”
“Cones”

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Dry sites; foothills to montane; southern British Columbia, Canada to New Mexico

Plants Parts Harvested: Young male cones

475
Season Collected: Not given
Food Use(s): Young male cones chewed for the juice
References: 547

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Pinus ponderosa P. &amp; C. Lawson</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ponderosa Pine; Pinaceae</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tribal Nation:</strong> Cheyenne</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Indigenous Name:</strong> Shestoto?e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Meaning:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Tree&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Cones&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Habitat/Ecological Zone:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dry sites; foothills to montane; southern British Columbia, Canada to New Mexico</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Plants Parts Harvested:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Season Collected:</strong> Not given</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Artifacts:</strong> Used in the manufacture of bone and wooden whistles and flutes, in which it was placed in the hollow ends</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>References:</strong> 548</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Polygonum bisortoides Pursh.</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>American Bistort; Polygonaceae</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tribal Nation:</strong> Cheyenne</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Indigenous Name:</strong> A īs tō mī-mīs sīs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Meaning:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ā īs tōm, for nothing, vain, false; mīs, from mēsē, to eat, also called āī īs tōm ē mī sīs tūk, toco, diminutive; hō wāī īs tōm ēk, which means “entirely for nothing” (as to taste – tasteless)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Habitat/Ecological Zone:</strong> Moist to wet, open sites; montane to alpine; Alberta, Canada to New Mexico. Abundant in stream bottoms in the Big Horn Mountains</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Plants Parts Harvested: Roots
Season Collected: Early summer
Food Use(s): The roots are usually boiled fresh with meat; and in old times, when the Cheyenne ranged where it grew, it was a most highly esteemed food plant. Sometimes they are roasted on coals
Additional Commentary: It produces one or at most two roots from the size of a pea to the size of a man’s thumb. *Polygonum bistortoides* have also been classified as members of the genus *Bistorta*. Grinnell lists the plant as *Bistorta bistortoides Pursh.*
References: ^549

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*Polytrichum juniperinum* L.
Juniper Haircap Moss
Tribal Nation: Cheyenne
Indigenous Name: *Me?hooma-no?estse*
Meaning: Not given
Habitat/Ecological Zone: On soil; in a wide range of habitats, often exposed, sandy areas; foothills to alpine; Alaska to Colorado
Plants Parts Harvested: Not specified in the literature
Season Collected: Not given
Additional Commentary: Hart notes that this moss was an ingredient in many medicines, although its action is not explained. ^550
References: ^551

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*Populus balsamifera* ssp. *trichocarpa* (Torr. & Gray ex Hook.) Brayshaw
Black Cottonwood; Salicaceae
Balsam Popular
Tribal Nation: Cheyenne
Indigenous Name: *Xamaa-hoohtsetse*
Metse(o?o)
Hoohtsetse-menotse

Meaning:
“Large tree”
“Young tree”
“Fruits”

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Moist to wet sites, often on river and lakeshores; foothills to sub-alpine; Alaska to Colorado

Plants Parts Harvested: Twigs and bark

Season Collected: Not given

Food Use(s): Twigs and bark fed to horses and other livestock

References: 552

______________________________________________________

Populus balsamifera ssp. trichocarpa (Torr. & Gray ex Hook.) Brayshaw
Black Cottonwood; Salicaceae
Balsam Popular

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: Xamaa-hoohtsetse
Metse(o?o)
Hoohtsetse-menotse

Meaning:
“Large tree”
“Young tree”
“Fruits”

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Moist to wet sites, often on river and lakeshores; foothills to sub-alpine; Alaska to Colorado

Plants Parts Harvested: Trunk

Season Collected: Not given

Spiritual/Religious Use(s): The cottonwood is a sacred plant. It serves as the center pole of the Sun Dance ceremony. It used to be that the tree chosen to be the center pole was prepared following strict guidelines: A scout who had previously reported on an enemy’s whereabouts would locate and select the tree. Someone who had struck an enemy with a hatchet did the cutting in ceremonious fashion. He would approach the tree as if to cut it four times while reciting his achievement. Also in the Sun Dance a four-foot long cottonwood stick was placed near the buffalo skull as a symbolic root digger.
A cottonwood pole was also the center of the Massaum Lodge and received the prayers for all living things.\textsuperscript{553}

References: \textsuperscript{554}

\textit{Populus deltoides} Bartr. \textit{ex} Marsh.
Eastern Cottonwood; Salicaceae

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: \textit{Xamaa-hoohtsetse}  
\textit{Metse(o?o)}  
\textit{Hoohtsetse-menotse}

Meaning: “Large tree”  
“Young tree”  
“Fruits”

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Moist to wet sites, often on river and lakeshores; foothills to sub-alpine; Alaska to Colorado

Plants Parts Harvested: Inner bark and twigs

Season Collected: Not given

Food Use(s): Inner bark scraped and eaten in spring. Bark and twigs formerly used to feed horses in winter

References: \textsuperscript{555}

\textit{Populus deltoides} Bartr. \textit{ex} Marsh.
Eastern Cottonwood; Salicaceae

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: \textit{Xamaa-hoohtsetse} (large tree)  
\textit{Metse(o?o)} (young tree)  
\textit{Hoohtsetse-menotse} (fruits)

Meaning: “Large tree”  
“Young tree”  
“Fruits”

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Moist to wet sites, often on river and lakeshores; foothills
Plants Parts Harvested: Branches
Season Collected: Not given
Artifacts: Used for firewood as it burns clean with little smoke making it valuable for tipi fires

References: 556

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Populus tremuloides Michx.</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Trembling Aspen</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tribal Nation: Cheyenne</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indigenous Name: <em>Veshkee’e</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meaning: Not given</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Habitat/Ecological Zone: Dry to moist sites; foothills to sub-alpine; Alaska to New Mexico</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plants Parts Harvested: Trunks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Season Collected: Not given</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spiritual/Religious Use(s): Aspen trunks were laid against the crotches of ash trunk posts in construction of the Sun Dance lodge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>References: 557</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Potentilla fruticosa L.</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Shrubby cinquefoil; Rosaceae</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tribal Nation: Cheyenne</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indigenous Name: <em>O nuhk’ise’e yo Hoh noh kaheseeo’otse</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meaning: Contrary medicine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Habitat/Ecological Zone: Meadows and rocky slopes. Found is damp to wet saline soils for the Great Plains to about 9,000 feet in elevation.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Plants Parts Harvested: Leaves

Spiritual/Religious Use(s): During the Contrary Dance the plant is used to protect the hands from injury when they are thrust into the kettle of boiling soup. Dried leaves are ground into a fine powder and may rubbed over the hands and body after soaking in cold water. It is then rubbed on the body for protection.

Additional Commentary: Like red globemallow, shrubby cinquefoil was used to protect the hands when thrust into a kettle of boiling water. It was either rubbed directly on the body, as a powder made from the finely ground dried leaves, or rubbed on the body as a coldwater infusion. It was said to protect the body from severe, but temporary heat.558

References: 559

Potentilla fruticosa L.
Shrubby cinquefoil; Rosaceae

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: O nuhk’ise’e yo
Hoh noh kaheseeo’otse

Meaning: Contrary medicine

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Meadows and rocky slopes. Found is damp to wet saline soils for the Great Plains to about 9,000 feet in elevation.

Plants Parts Harvested: Leaves

Season Collected: Not given

Food Use(s): Drank as a beverage tea

References: 560

Potentilla fruticosa L.
Shrubby cinquefoil; Rosaceae

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: O nuhk’ise’e yo
Hoh noh kaheseeo’otse

Meaning: Contrary medicine

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Meadows and rocky slopes. Found is damp to wet saline soils for the Great Plains to about 9,000 feet in elevation.

Plants Parts Harvested: Leaves

Season Collected: Not given

Spiritual/Religious Use(s): It was regarded as a medicine against the enemy

References: 561

Potentilla fruticosa L.
Shrubby cinquefoil; Rosaceae

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: O nuhk’ise’e yo
Meaning: Contrary medicine

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Meadows and rocky slopes. Found is damp to wet saline soils for the Great Plains to about 9,000 feet in elevation.

Plants Parts Harvested: Leaves

Season Collected: Not given

Artifacts: It was manufactured into a arrow poison

Additional Commentary: Only holy people could use and prepare the deadly arrow poison derived from this plant. The poison brewed from the leaves was thought to go directly to the heart. In addition to dipping arrows into the poison, it was also put into porcupine quills and shot into the mouth. Before the encounter with Custer’s troops the Keeper of the Sacred Hat wanted to use poison arrows in the battle, but the plant could not be found along the Little Big Horn River.

References: 562

Prunus americana Marsh.
American Plum; Rosaceae
Wild Plum

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: Ma?xe-menotse
Mae-meno?estse
Mak-u-mins

Meaning:
“Big berry”
“Big berry bush”
“Great berry”

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Dry to moist; open sites; plains to montane; southern Northwest Territory, Canada to New Mexico

Plants Parts Harvested: Fruits

Season Collected: Midsummer to fall

Food Use(s):
Fruits, sugar and flour used to make a pudding. Fruits pulverized, sun dried, boiled and eaten as a delicacy. Also, sun dried plums stored for winter use

References: 563

Prunus americana Marsh.
American Plum; Rosaceae
Wild Plum

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: Ma?xe-menotse
Mae-meno?estse
Mak-u-mins

Meaning:
“Big berry”
“Big berry bush”
“Great berry”

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Dry to moist; open sites; plains to montane; southern Northwest Territory, Canada to New Mexico

Plants Parts Harvested: Fruits

Season Collected: Midsummer to fall
Medicinal Use(s): Fruits were crushed, mixed with salt that was obtained from Oklahoma, and used as part of a medicinal mixture to treat a kind of mouth disease.

Additional Commentary: Mary Fisher and Charles Sitting Man reported that the fruits were crushed, mixed with salt that was obtained from Oklahoma, and used as part of a medicinal mixture to treat a kind of mouth disease. In addition, Moerman indicates a ceremonial use.

References:

Prunus besseyi
Bailey

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: Muh ko ta mins
Meaning: Muhk ho tsi hi, to smell from a distance; interpreted as: muhk ko ta, it “winds,” or actively smells or scents people (the word would be used of game catching the scent of persons), + mins.

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Dry to moist; open sites; plains to montane; southern Northwest Territory, Canada to New Mexico

Plants Parts Harvested: Fruit

Season Collected: Not given

Additional Commentary: In picking these cherries, if the scent of a human being reaches them, their taste is spoiled. Thus, they must always be picked from the leeward side. According to Dr. Gilmore other Great Plains tribes hold this belief.

References:

Prunus virginiana L.
Prunus melanocarpa
Common Chokecherry; Rosaceae

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: Menotse
**Menotse**

**Montose**

Meaning:

“Berries”
“Berries bush”
“Berries”

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Rich soils, thickets, woodland borders, ravine banks. Often found in sandy soils on hillsides; plains to montane; southern Northwest Territory, Canada to New Mexico

Plants Parts Harvested: Fruit or berries

Season Collected: June to October

Food Use(s): Sun dried plums stored for winter use.

Additional Commentary: Northern Cheyenne consultants explain that unripened chokecherries are helpful for children with diarrhea when eaten as is. When ripe berries were pulverized, they were used as an ingredient in medicines, especially to help a child regain his lost appetite. Chokecherry branches held uses in many ceremonies, including at the Sun Dance altar, and as an offering to the center pole of the lodge. One branch is used for each of the 145 songs sung in the Arrow Renewal ceremony. Symbolically, the branches were used in the ceremonies so that they continue to grow.

References: 569

---

*Prunus virginiana* L.

*Prunus melanocarpa*

Common Chokecherry; Rosaceae

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: *Menotse*

Meaning:

“Berries”
“Berries bush”
“Berries”

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Rich soils, thickets, woodland borders, ravine banks. Often found in sandy soils on hillsides; plains to montane; southern Northwest Territory, Canada to New Mexico

Plants Parts Harvested: Fruit or berries
Season Collected: June to October

Medicinal Use(s): Chokecherries are helpful for children with diarrhea when eaten as is. When ripe berries were pulverized, they were used as an ingredient in medicines, especially to help a child regain his lost appetite.

References: 

---

*Prunus virginiana* L.  
*Prunus melanocarpa*  
Common Chokecherry; Rosaceae

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: 
- Menotse  
- Meno?estse  
- Montose

Meaning: 
- “Berries”  
- “Berries bush”  
- “Berries”

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Rich soils, thickets, woodland borders, ravine banks. Often found in sandy soils on hillsides; plains to montane; southern Northwest Territory, Canada to New Mexico

Plants Parts Harvested: Fruit or berries

Season Collected: June to October

Spiritual/Religious Use(s): Chokecherry branches held uses in many ceremonies, including at the Sun Dance altar, and as an offering to the center pole of the lodge. One branch is used for each of the 145 songs sung in the Arrow Renewal ceremony. Symbolically, the branches were used in the ceremonies so that they continue to grow.

References: 

---

*Prunus virginiana* L.  
*Prunus melanocarpa*  
Common Chokecherry; Rosaceae

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne
Indigenous Name: Menotse
Meno?estse
Montose
Meaning: “Berries”
“Berries bush”
“Berries”
Habitat/Ecological Zone: Rich soils, thickets, woodland borders, ravine banks. Often found in sandy soils on hillsides; plains to montane; southern Northwest Territory, Canada to New Mexico
Plants Parts Harvested: Fruit or berries
Season Collected: June to October
Food Use(s): Berries boiled, sugar and flour added and eaten as a pudding
References: 572

Prunus virginiana L.
Prunus melanocarpa
Common Chokecherry; Rosaceae
Tribal Nation: Cheyenne
Indigenous Name: Menotse
Meno?estse
Montose
Meaning: “Berries”
“Berries bush”
“Berries”
Habitat/Ecological Zone: Rich soils, thickets, woodland borders, ravine banks. Often found in sandy soils on hillsides; plains to montane; southern Northwest Territory, Canada to New Mexico
Plants Parts Harvested: Fruit or berries
Season Collected: June to October
Food Use(s): Fresh or pounded, dried berries and pits used to make berry pemmican. Pounded berries and pits made into flat cakes and sun dried for winter use
Psmorrhiz chilensis
Osmorhiza chilensis
Mountain Sweetroot; Apiaceae

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: Ma ta mhaʻ e`
Meaning: Translation not given

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Montane to sub-alpine

Plants Parts Harvested: Leaves, stems, and roots

Season Collected: Not given

Medicinal Use(s): Each is pulverized and an infusion is made from each. It is mixed with water and used for a tight or bloated stomach.

References: 574

Psmorrhiz chilensis
Osmorhiza chilensis
Mountain Sweetroot; Apiaceae

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: Ma ta mhaʻ e`
Meaning: Translation not given

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Montane to sub-alpine

Plants Parts Harvested: Leaves, stems, and roots

Season Collected: Not given

Medicinal Use(s): The plants are pulverized and an infusion is made of each. It is given if a man’s kidneys do not function properly.

References: 574
Additional Commentary: The medicine id not given frequently, but when it is administered it is given freely.\textsuperscript{575}

References: \textsuperscript{576}

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Psoralea argophylla Pursh.
Psoralea tenuiflora
Wild Alfalfa; Silver-leafed Scurfpea

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: \textit{To’wan i yuhk ts}
Meaning: “To make-cold medicine,”
\textit{to}, cool; \textit{wan i o nots}, “ingredients to”

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Prairies, pastures, open woods

Plants Parts Harvested: Leaves and stems

Season Collected: Not given

Medicinal Use(s): This is used to reduce fever. The leaves and stems are ground fine and boiled in water, and the tea is drunk. To cure a high fever, the leaves and stem ground to powder are also mixed with grease and rubbed all over the body

Additional Commentary: Dr. Rusby has said that the medicinal properties of this plant are not known to science, but it is a near relative of species having active and important properties, though not much used in medicine. Its use as a febrifuge is of great interest and very suggestive.\textsuperscript{577}

References: \textsuperscript{578}

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Psoralea argophylla Pursh
Pediomelum argophylla
Silver-leaved scurf pea

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: \textit{Towaniyuhk’ts}
\textit{Hestamoa?ano}
\textit{Hestamoa?kano}
\textit{He?ka?evo?e-mota?eno}
Meaning: Fever medicine ("To make cold medicine")
            Devil’s Turnip

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Across the west

Plants Parts Harvested: Leaves and stems

Season Collected: Not given

Medicinal Use(s): Leaves and stems are ground fine and boiled in water. The tea is drunk to reduce fevers

Additional Commentary: Mary Fisher told Hart a story explaining why this plant is called ‘devil’s turnip.’ As the story goes, long ago, some young girls went out looking for turnips (P. esculenta) and each time they thought they found one, it turned out to be false. This kept happening and they kept going farther and farther away from camp, until, finally, a medicine man realized they were being led away by the devil who had taken form as this plant, and warned some people who went to rescue them. Despite its association with the devil, it does provide a treatment for a fever. When the fever is not too bad, one can drink a tea of the leaves and stems finely ground. When the fever is more severe, the powder is mixed with grease and rubbed on the body.579 Moerman classifies this plant as Pediomelum argophylla.580

References: 581

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Psoralea esculenta Pursh
Indian Breadroot; Fabaceae

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: Mo?ohta?eno
                Mo?kohta?eno

Meaning: Not given
            Not given

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Manitoba to North Dakota and Wisconsin, south to Missouri and Texas; rocky woods and prairies, on calcareous soils

Plants Parts Harvested: Root

Season Collected: Not given

Food Use(s): Used as a food
Psoralea esculenta Pursh
Indian Breadroot

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: Mo?ohta?eno
Mo?kohta?eno

Meaning: No translation given
No translation given

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Manitoba to North Dakota and Wisconsin, south to Missouri and Texas; rocky woods and prairies, on calcareous soils

Plants Parts Harvested: Root

Season Collected: Not given

Medicinal Use(s): The turnip served as an ingredient in medicinal mixtures including one for burns that also contains ‘bear mint’ and Koeleria cristata.

References: 583
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Psoralea esculenta Pursh</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Indian Breadroot</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tribal Nation:</strong> Cheyenne</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Indigenous Name:</strong> Mo?oha?eno Mo?kohta?eno</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Meaning:</strong> No translation given No translation given</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Habitat/Ecological Zone:</strong> Manitoba to North Dakota and Wisconsin, south to Missouri and Texas; rocky woods and prairies, on calcareous soils</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Plants Parts Harvested:</strong> Root</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Season Collected:</strong> Not given</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Spiritual/Religious Use(s):</strong> Ceremonially, this turnip played a part long ago within a certain religious order. In a yearly animal dance, those participating would flagellate themselves with this plant, as part of a petition for tribal prosperity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Additional Commentary:</strong> Moerman refers to this plant as Pediomelum esculentum.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Psoralea hypogeae Nutt.</strong> Pediomelum esculentum</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pomme blanche</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Red Turnip</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tribal Nation:</strong> Cheyenne</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Indigenous Name:</strong> Ma im mohk ta en</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Meaning:</strong> Mai, red; mohk ta, black; en, face</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Habitat/Ecological Zone:</strong> Prairies, pastures, and open woods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Plants Parts Harvested:</strong> Root</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Season Collected:</strong> Not given</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Food Use(s): It is eaten fresh or dried. The flesh of the root is red. The taste is more delicate than *pomme blanche*, and is highly esteemed.

Additional Commentary: It does not grow so large as *mohktaen*, perhaps only to the size of a hen’s egg; while *pomme blanche* may be four times as large. Dried for winter use.

References: 587

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*Psoralea lancolata* Pursch.
Indian turnip;
White potato

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: *Mohk ta en*
Meaning: *Mohk ta*, black; *en*, face

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Prairies, pastures, and open woods.

Plants Parts Harvested: Root

Season Collected: Early summer

Spiritual/Religious Use(s): Appears only in certain ceremonies; long ago, the roots were dug up with root diggers, the memory of which is preserved in the ceremonies where the act is also associated with the earth’s continued fertility.

Additional Commentary: The Indian turnip was a very important root to the Cheyenne, as it has been to many tribes. They are still harvested, and are unearthed by means of an iron bar, for the old-fashioned root-digger has entirely passed out of use. Moerman refers to this plant as *Psoralidium lanceolatum*. 588

References: 589

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*Pterospora andromeda* Nutt.
Pinedrops

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: *Matu minis to is se e yo*
Matu' minis' tohisse' heyo
Matomene-heseeo?otse
Meaning: Mato men, to bleed at the nose; + root or medicine

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Grows in coniferous forests; foothills to montane zones; Alberta, Canada to New Mexico

Plants Parts Harvested: Stem and berries

Medicinal Use(s): Used to prevent bleeding of the nose or from the lungs. The stem and berries are ground together and an infusion is made in boiling water, which is allowed to cool. When cold, some of the infusion is snuffed up the nose and also put on the head for nosebleed; and is drunk for hemorrhage of the lungs. This drug is moderately used as an astringent, but is not of commercial importance.

References: 590

Pterospora andromeda Nutt.
Pinedrops

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: Matu minis to is se e yo
Matu' minis' tohisse' heyo
Matomene-heseeo?otse
Meaning: Mato men, to bleed at the nose; + root or medicine

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Grows in coniferous forests; foothills to montane zones; Alberta, Canada to New Mexico

Plants Parts Harvested: Stem and berries

Medicinal Use(s): It is used as a disinfectant and a dermatological aid

References: 591

Quercus macrocarpa Michx.
Bur Oak; Fagaceae

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: Not given
Meaning: No translation given
Habitat/Ecological Zone: Found from Montana to Texas
Plants Parts Harvested: Acorns
Season Collected: Not given
Food Use(s): Acorns formerly used for food.
References: 592

Ratibida columnaris Sims. T & G
Ratibida columnifera, Woot. & Standl.
Prairie Coneflower;
Mexican Hat

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne
Indigenous Name: Shi shin o wuts tse i yo
She?shenovotse-heseeo?otse
Meaning: shi shin, rattle; shi shin o wuts, rattle of flesh, i.e., rattlesnake
“Rattlesnake medicine”

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Dry, open sites; common on the high prairie and open disturbed areas; plains to foothill zones; Alberta, Canada to Colorado
Plants Parts Harvested: Leaves and stems
Season Collected: Not given
Medicinal Use(s): The leaves and stems are boiled and make a yellow solution, an external application of which relieves the pain and, it is believed, will draw out the poison of a rattlesnake’s bite
Additional Commentary: The same fluid gives quick relief in cases of poisoning by ivy (Rhus toxicodendron). This is a yellow coneflower.
References: 593

Ratibida columnaris Sims. T & G
Ratibida columnifera, Woot. & Standl.
Prairie Coneflower; Mexican Hat

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: Shi shin o wuts tse i yo
Meaning: shi shin, rattle; shi shin o wuts, rattle of flesh, i.e., rattlesnake
          Rattlesnake medicine

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Dry. Open sites; common on the high prairie and open disturbed areas; plains to foothill zones; Alberta, Canada to Colorado

Plants Parts Harvested: Leaves and stems
Season Collected: Not given

Medicinal Use(s): The leaves and stems are boiled and make a yellow solution, an external application of which relieves the pain and, it is believed, will draw out the poison of a rattlesnake’s bite. The same fluid gives quick relief in cases of poisoning by ivy (Rhus toxicodendron).

Additional Commentary: This is a yellow coneflower.

References: 594

Rhus glabra L.
Sumac; Anacardiaceae
Smooth Sumac; Aromatic Sumac

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: No anio ni mai ki mins
Meaning: No anio ni, mixing ingredients; mah, red; kis, small; + mins

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Upland prairies and openings of woods; dry slopes, plains and foothills; southern British Columbia, Canada to New Mexico

Plants Parts Harvested: Leaves
Season Collected: Not given
Spiritual/Religious Use(s):  Sumac leaves are sometimes mixed with tobacco for smoking.

Additional Commentary:  The term “mixing” refers to this use of the leaves in smoking. Another term for smooth sumac is aromatic sumac or Ho a to’ o nuts (“smoke issues”) in reference to prayers in ceremonies. Sumac leaves were occasionally smoked with tobacco; this was the case in the Sun Dance in the 1940’s, but Jim Spear indicated that the taste is quite bitter so this is not often done.  

References:  

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**Rhus radicans**  
Poison Ivy  

Tribal Nation:  Cheyenne  

Indigenous Name:  Ho tom motse  
Meaning:  No translation given  

Habitat/Ecological Zone:  Found along waterways or in moist areas, rocky crevices, plains, valleys, and foothills  

Plants Parts Harvested:  None are gathered  

Season Collected:  Nor applicable  

Additional Commentary:  The Cheyenne recognized the plant but avoided it  

References:  

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**Rhus trilobata Nutt.**  
Squawbush;  
Skunkbush  

Tribal Nation:  Cheyenne  

Indigenous Name:  Ho a to o nuts  
Ho?atoono?estse  

Meaning:  Ho a to va, smoke issues; refers also to prayers in ceremonial; name of leaves after being gathered and prepared; hoh ko me e no an I on; hohk, clean, pumgent;  

References:  

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497
me e, smelling; no an I o nots, mixing ingredients.

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Grows along streams on the plains and foothills; Alberta, Canada to New Mexico

Plants Parts Harvested: Leaves

Season Collected: Not given

Spiritual/Religious Use(s): Used for smoking

Additional Commentary: The dried leaves are mixed with tobacco for use in smoking; the berries are not used. If the Indians were out of tobacco, they often mixed this plant with larbe and red-willow bark and this made a useful smoking mixture. These leaves are used in a variety of ways. They can be dried and mixed with tobacco in a smoking blend, or when tobacco is not available, they can be mixed with Arctostaphylos uva ursi and the inner bark of Cornus stolonifera.

References: 598

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Rhus trilobata Nutt.
Squawbush;
Skunkbush

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: Ho a to o nuts
Ho?atoono?estise

Meaning: Ho a to va, smoke issues; refers also to prayers in ceremonial; name of leaves after being gathered and prepared; hoh ko me e no an I on; hohk, clean, pungent; me e, smelling; no an I o nots, mixing ingredients.

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Grows along streams on the plains and foothills; Alberta, Canada to New Mexico

Plants Parts Harvested: Leaves

Season Collected: Not given

Medicinal Use(s): The leaves can be boiled to make a diuretic tea, and the fruits eaten to relieve the pain of a toothache.

References: 599
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Rhus trilobata Nutt.</strong></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Squawbush;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skunkbush</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tribal Nation:</td>
<td>Cheyenne</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indigenous Name:</td>
<td><em>Ho a to o nuts</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Ho?atoono?estse</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meaning:</td>
<td><em>Ho a to va, smoke issues; refers also to prayers in ceremonial; name of leaves after being gathered and prepared; hoh ko me e no an I on; hohk, clean, pungent; me e, smelling; no an I o nots, mixing ingredients.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Habitat/Ecological Zone:</td>
<td>Grows along streams on the plains and foothills; Alberta, Canada to New Mexico</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plants Parts Harvested:</td>
<td>Leaves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Season Collected:</td>
<td>Not given</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medicinal Use(s):</td>
<td>Leaves used in a medicine to deal with bleeding, the preparation of which is unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>References:</td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Rhus trilobata Nutt.</strong></th>
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<tr>
<td>Squawbush;</td>
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<tr>
<td>Skunkbush</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tribal Nation:</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indigenous Name:</td>
<td><em>Ho a to o nuts</em></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Ho?atoono?estse</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meaning:</td>
<td><em>Ho a to va, smoke issues; refers also to prayers in ceremonial; name of leaves after being gathered and prepared; hoh ko me e no an I on; hohk, clean, pungent; me e, smelling; no an I o nots, mixing ingredients.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Habitat/Ecological Zone:</td>
<td>Grows along streams on the plains and foothills; Alberta, Canada to New Mexico</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Plants Parts Harvested: Berries

Season Collected: Not given

Spiritual/Religious Use(s): This plant also plays a role in several horse medicines. The berries would be rubbed in four directions on a horse having trouble urinating, or to prevent racing horses from getting tired. Also in racing, it was thought to make weary a horse positioned ahead.

References: 601

________________________________________________________________________

*Rhus trilobata* Nutt.

Squawbush; Skunkbush

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: *Ho a to o nuts*

*Ho?atoono?estse*

Meaning: *Ho a to va*, smoke issues; refers also to prayers in ceremonial; name of leaves after being gathered and prepared; *hoh ko me e no an I on*; *hohk*, clean, pungent; *me e*, smelling; *no an I o nots*, mixing ingredients.

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Grows along streams on the plains and foothills; Alberta, Canada to New Mexico

Plants Parts Harvested: Plant

Season Collected: Not given

Spiritual/Religious Use(s): This plant was used to protect the hands in retrieving dog meat from a boiling pot of water in various ceremonies.

References: 602

________________________________________________________________________

*Rhus trilobata* Nutt.

Squawbush; Skunkbush

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne
| Indigenous Name: | Ho a to o nuts  
|                 | Ho?atoono?estse |
| Meaning:        | Ho a to va, smoke issues; refers also to prayers in ceremonial; name of leaves after being gathered and prepared; hoh ko me e no an I on; hohk, clean, pungent; me e, smelling; no an I o nots, mixing ingredients. |
| Habitat/Ecological Zone: | Grows along streams on the plains and foothills; Alberta, Canada to New Mexico |
| Plants Parts Harvested: | Plant |
| Season Collected: | Not given |
| Medicinal Use(s): | Used as a cold remedy |
| References: | 603 |

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**Rhus trilobata Nutt.**  
*Squawbush; Skunkbush*

| Tribal Nation: | Cheyenne |
| Indigenous Name: | Ho a to o nuts  
|                 | Ho?atoono?estse |
| Meaning:        | Ho a to va, smoke issues; refers also to prayers in ceremonial; name of leaves after being gathered and prepared; hoh ko me e no an I on; hohk, clean, pungent; me e, smelling; no an I o nots, mixing ingredients. |
| Habitat/Ecological Zone: | Grows along streams on the plains and foothills; Alberta, Canada to New Mexico |
| Plants Parts Harvested: | Plant |
| Season Collected: | Not given |
| Medicinal Use(s): | Used as a hemostat |
| References: | 604 |
**Rhus trilobata** Nutt.
Squawbush; Skunkbush

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tribal Nation:</th>
<th>Cheyenne</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Indigenous Name:</td>
<td><em>Ho a to o nuts</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Ho?atoono?estse</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meaning:</td>
<td><em>Ho a to va</em>, smoke issues; refers also to prayers in ceremonial; name of leaves after being gathered and prepared; <em>hoh ko me e no an I on</em>; <em>hohk</em>, clean, pungent; <em>me e</em>, smelling; <em>no an I o nots</em>, mixing ingredients.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Habitat/Ecological Zone:</td>
<td>Grows along streams on the plains and foothills; Alberta, Canada to New Mexico</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plants Parts Harvested:</td>
<td>Plant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Season Collected:</td>
<td>Not given</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medicinal Use(s):</td>
<td>Used as a reproductive aid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>References:</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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**Ribes aureum** Pursh
Golden Currant; Grossulariaceae

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tribal Nation:</th>
<th>Cheyenne</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Indigenous Name:</td>
<td><em>E hyō’ wā tā sī’ mīns</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>He wov he sta sti mintse</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meaning:</td>
<td>Translation not given</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Translation not given</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Habitat/Ecological Zone:</td>
<td>Well-drained, often along streams; plains to foothills; Alberta, Canada to New Mexico</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plants Parts Harvested:</td>
<td>Berries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Season Collected:</td>
<td>August and September</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food Use(s):</td>
<td>Pounded, dried berries formed into cakes for winter use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Additional Commentary:</td>
<td>Also used to manufacture pemmican by combining dried</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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buffalo meat, with dried berries, with rendered fat.\textsuperscript{606}

References: \textsuperscript{607}

\textit{Ribes cereum var. pedicellare} Brewer & S. Wats.
Whisky Currant; Grossulariaceae
Squaw Currant;
Wax Currant

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: Not given
Meaning: No translation given

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Dry slopes; plains to montane; British Columbia, Canada to New Mexico

Plants Parts Harvested: Berries

Season Collected: Not given

Food Use(s): Pounded berries formed into cakes, dried and stewed with buffalo hide chips

References: \textsuperscript{608}

\textit{Ribes inebrians}
Women’s Currant; Grossulariaceae

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: Not given
Meaning: No translation given

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Foothills, montane, sub-alpine; woodlands, canyons, rocky areas

Plants Parts Harvested: Not specified in the literature

Season Collected: Not given

References: \textsuperscript{609}
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Ribes lacustre (Pers.) Poir.</strong></th>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Prickly Black Currant; Grossulariaceae</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Black Gooseberry</td>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Indigenous Name:</td>
<td>Not given</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meaning:</td>
<td>No translation given</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Habitat/Ecological Zone:</td>
<td>Moist, wooded or open sites; foothills to alpine; Northwest Territory, Canada to Colorado and Utah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plants Parts Harvested:</td>
<td>Berries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Season Collected:</td>
<td>Not given</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food Use(s):</td>
<td>Berries dried for future use.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>References:</td>
<td>610</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Ribes lacustre (Pers.) Poir.</strong></th>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Prickly Currant; Grossulariaceae</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
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<td>Moist, wooded or open sites; foothills to alpine; Northwest Territory, Canada to Colorado and Utah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plants Parts Harvested:</td>
<td>Berries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Season Collected:</td>
<td>Not given</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food Use(s):</td>
<td>Berries eaten fresh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>References:</td>
<td>611</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Ribes odoratum
Buffalo Currant; Grossulariaceae

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: Soh’kotasi-mins
Meaning: “Slender-heart shaped berry”

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Hillsides, limestone cliffs, borders of woods, often in sandy soils

Plants Parts Harvested: Fruit

Season Collected: Summer

Food Use(s): Fruit eaten raw or cooked

References: 612

Ribes oxyacanthoides ssp. setosum (Lindl.) Sinnott
Inland Gooseberry; Grossulariaceae
Northern Gooseberry

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: Heskivehestahtsemeno’e
Meaning: Translation not given

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Moist woods; plains to montane; Northwest Territory, Canada to Wyoming

Plants Parts Harvested: Fruit

Season Collected: Not given

Food Use(s): Fruit; Fruit eaten raw or cooked

Additional Commentary: This gooseberry is the earliest fruit to ripen that the Cheyenne knew

References: 613
Ribes oxyacanthoides ssp. setosum (Lindl.) Sinnott
Inland Gooseberry; Grossulariaceae
Northern Gooseberry

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne
Indigenous Name: Heskivehestahtsemeno’e
Meaning: Translation not given
Habitat/Ecological Zone: Moist woods; plains to montane; Northwest Territory, Canada to Wyoming
Plants Parts Harvested: Fruit
Season Collected: Not given
Food Use(s): Dried fruit formed into little cakes and used for winter food
Additional Commentary: This gooseberry is the earliest fruit to ripen that the Cheyenne knew
References: 614

Ribes inebrians Lindl.
Red Currants

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne
Indigenous Name: Mah ki mins
Meaning: Mah i, red; kis, little; mins, berry
Habitat/Ecological Zone: Moist woods; plains to montane; Northwest Territory, Canada to Wyoming
Plants Parts Harvested: Fruit
Season Collected: Not given
Food Use(s): The fresh berries are pounded fine between stones, and the pulp is formed into little round cakes and dried. These cakes were often stewed with the chips, or scrapings from buffalo-hides.
Additional Commentary: The fruit of this plant is gathered in quantity, like
Ribes viscosissimum
Sticky Currant

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: Not given
Meaning: No translation given

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Moist woods; plains to montane; Northwest Territory, Canada to Wyoming

Plants Parts Harvested: Not specified in the literature
Season Collected: Not given

References: 615

Rosa sp.
Rosa arkansana
Wild Rose; Rosaceae
Prairie Rose

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: Henene (fruit)
Henenoʔe (bush)
Hih’ nin

Meaning: “Fruit”
“Bush”
“To pour out”

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Prairies, ravine, and stream banks

Plants Parts Harvested: Hips
Season Collected: Fall

Food Use(s): Hips boiled, sugar and flour added and eaten as a pudding.

References: 616

sarvisberries.

References: 615
Additional Commentary: The Cheyenne name for the rose hip of *Rosa woodsii* is *Hih’nin* or “to pour out” referring to pouring out water. The term also is applied to tomato. Northern Cheyenne consultants explained that the inner bark and the roots are boiled into a tea to treat diarrhea and stomach trouble. Moerman also describes the plants of this genus as eye medicine.

References:

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*Rosa sp.*  
*Rosa arkansana*  
Wild Rose; Rosaceae  
Prairie Rose

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne  
Indigenous Name:  
*Henene* (fruit)  
*Heneno?e* (bush)  
*Hih’nin*  
Meaning:  
“Fruit”  
“Bush”  
“To pour out”  
Habitat/Ecological Zone: Prairies, ravine, and stream banks  
Plants Parts Harvested: Rose hips  
Season Collected: Late spring through summer  
Food Use(s): Rose hips picked and eaten during the winter  
References:
**Rosa sp.**  
*Rosa arkansana*  
Wild Rose; Rosaceae  
Prairie Rose

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tribal Nation:</th>
<th>Cheyenne</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Indigenous Name: | *Henene* (fruit)  
*Heneno?e* (bush)  
*Hih’ nin* |
| Meaning: | “Fruit”  
“Bush”  
“To pour out” |
| Habitat/Ecological Zone: | Prairies, ravine, and stream banks |
| Plants Parts Harvested: | Stems and bark |
| Season Collected: | Late spring through summer |
| Medicinal Use(s): | Stems are gathered and the bark scraped off and boiled to make a pink tea |
| References: | 622 |

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**Rosa sp.**  
*Rosa arkansana*  
Wild Rose; Rosaceae  
Prairie Rose

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tribal Nation:</th>
<th>Cheyenne</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Indigenous Name: | *Henene* (fruit)  
*Heneno?e* (bush)  
*Hih’ nin* |
| Meaning: | “Fruit”  
“Bush”  
“To pour out” |
| Habitat/Ecological Zone: | Prairies, ravine, and stream banks |
| Plants Parts Harvested: | Petals |
| Season Collected: | Late spring through summer |
Food Use(s): Petals used for food.

Additional Commentary: They Cheyenne ate the fruit and petals, but in moderation. Eating too many rose hips and petals will cause an “itchy buttocks.”

References: 624

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*Rosa woodsii var. woodsii*
Woods' Rose; Rosaceae
Prairie Rose

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: *Hih’ nin*
Meaning: “Fruit”
“Bush”
“To pour out”

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Prairies, ravine, and stream banks; Grows in a wide range of habitats; plains to sub-alpine zones; Northwest Territory, Canada to Colorado and Utah

Plants Parts Harvested: Berries

Season Collected: Not given

Food Use(s): Berries not to be eaten too freely

Additional Commentary: The Cheyenne name for the rose hip of *Rosa woodsii* is *Hih’ nin* or “to pour out” referring to pouring of water. The term also is applied to tomato.

References: 625

---

*Rosa woodsii var. woodsii*
Woods' Rose; Rosaceae

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: *Hih’ nin*
Meaning: “Fruit”
### Rosa woodsii var. woodsii
Woods' Rose; Rosaceae

<table>
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<tr>
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<th>Cheyenne</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Indigenous Name:</td>
<td><em>Hih' nin</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Meaning:</td>
<td>“Fruit”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>“Bush”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>“To pour out”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Habitat/Ecological Zone:</th>
<th>Prairies, ravine, and stream banks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Plants Parts Harvested:</td>
<td>Petals, inner bark or roots</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Season Collected:</td>
<td>Not given</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Medicinal Use(s):        | The petals, inner bark or roots are boiled into a tea, which is used as an eyewash to treat snowblindness |

| Additional Commentary:   | The Cheyenne name for the rose hip of *Rosa woodsii* is *Hih’ nin* or “to pour out” referring to pouring of water. The term also is applied to tomato. |

| References:              | 630                      |
Rubus idaeus ssp. strigosus (Michx.) Focke
Rubus melanolasius
Grayleaf Red Raspberry; Rosaceae
Wild red Raspberry

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: Wis ke e mins
Meaning: “Raspberry”

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Moist to dry, open to wooded sites; foothills to montane;
Alaska to New Mexico

Plants Parts Harvested: Berries

Season Collected: Not given

Food Use(s): Berries always eaten fresh

References: 631

Rubus leucodermis
Wild Rasberry; Rosaceae

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: Wis ke e mins
Meaning: “Raspberry”

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Moist to dry, open to wooded sites; foothills to montane;
Alaska to New Mexico

Plants Parts Harvested: Berries

Season Collected: Not given

Food Use(s): Berries always eaten fresh

References: 632

Rubus occidentalis L.
Black Raspberry

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: Mohk’ tah wis ke e mins
Meaning: Mohk’ tah, black; wis ke e mins, raspberry

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Unknown

Plants Parts Harvested: Not specified in the literature

Season Collected: Not given

Additional Commentary: No recorded use for the plant

References: 633

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*Rumex crispus* L.
Curled Dock; Polygonaceae

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: Hohaso?e
Meaning: Mai hesse’yo
“Red Medicine”

Habitat/Ecological Zone: It is an introduced European species; grows on moist, often disturbed sites; plains, foothills, and montane zones; Alberta, Canada to New Mexico

Plants Parts Harvested: Stems

Season Collected: Not given

Food Use(s): Stems peeled and inner portions eaten raw

References: 634

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*Rumex crispus* L.
Curled Dock; Polygonaceae

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne
Indigenous Name: Hohaso?e
Meaning: No translation given

Habitat/Ecological Zone: It is an introduced European species; grows on moist, often disturbed sites; plains, foothills, and montane zones; Alberta, Canada to New Mexico

Plants Parts Harvested: Stems
Season Collected: Not given
Medicinal Use(s): For hemorrhaging lungs, a tea would be made from a pinch of the pulverized root

References: 635

________________________________________________________________________

Rumex crispus L.
Curled Dock; Polygonaceae

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: Hohaso?e
Meaning: No translation given

Habitat/Ecological Zone: It is an introduced European species; grows on moist, often disturbed sites; plains, foothills, and montane zones; Alberta, Canada to New Mexico

Plants Parts Harvested: Stems
Season Collected: Not given
Medicinal Use(s): A poultice could be made from the dried root, wetted, and placed on a sore or wound

References: 636

________________________________________________________________________

Rumex crispus L.
Curled Dock; Polygonaceae

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: Hohaso?e
Meaning: No translation given

Habitat/Ecological Zone: It is an introduced European species; grows on moist, often disturbed sites; plains, foothills, and montane zones; Alberta, Canada to New Mexico

Plants Parts Harvested: Stems

Season Collected: No translation given

Artifacts: Used as a dye for quillwork

References: 637

______________________________________________________

*Rumex venosus* Pursch.
Dock; Polygonaceae
Wild Begonia

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: *Ma’ I tuk ohe*
Meaning: *Ma i*, red; *Tahk ko e*, refers to steeping in water

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Montana to Wisconsin; sandy soils

Plants Parts Harvested: Roots and dried leaves

Season Collected: Autumn

Artifacts: Yellow and red dye is made from roots and dried leaves.

Additional Commentary: The roots are cut in small pieces and boiled. After the infusion has cooled, the feathers, quills, or hair to be dyed are put in the water to be dyed yellow. If a deep color is desired, the materials are left all night in a covered vessel; immersion for a shorter time produces a paler color. If a red dye is required, ashes are put in the yellow dye liquid, which is boiled again and allowed to cool, when it becomes red. The strength of the color is varied by longer or shorter immersions. If a black dye is needed, the bark is taken from red-willow shoots, scorched and pounded fine, and put in a red or yellow dye and boiled again.

References: 638

______________________________________________________

*Sagittaria sp.*
Sagittaria cuneata Sheld.
Arrowhead; Alismataceae
Arum-Leaved Arrowhead

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: Heshexova?tovotse
Meaning: Translation not given

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Ponds, lakeshores, streams; plains to foothills; Alberta, Canada to New Mexico

Plants Parts Harvested: Stalk

Season Collected: Not given

Food Use(s): Stalk, below the blossom, peeled and eaten raw

References: 639

Sagittaria sp.
Sagittaria cuneata Sheld.
Arrowhead; Alismataceae
Arum-Leaved Arrowhead

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: Heshexova?tovotse
Meaning: Translation not given

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Ponds, lakeshores, streams; plains to foothills; Alberta, Canada to New Mexico

Plants Parts Harvested: Stalk

Season Collected: Not given

Medicinal Use(s): As a horse medicine, it could be used as a charm for race horses by rubbing the dried leaves on their faces, or given to horses who were having trouble urinating. It was sometimes mixed with other medicines and put into a sick horse’s mouth.

References: 640
**Sagittaria sp.**  
*Sagittaria cuneata Sheld.*  
Arrowhead; Alismataceae  
Arum-Leaved Arrowhead

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tribal Nation:</th>
<th>Cheyenne</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Indigenous Name:</td>
<td><em>Heshexova?tovotse</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meaning:</td>
<td>Translation not given</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Habitat/Ecological Zone:</td>
<td>Ponds, lakeshores, streams; plains to foothills; Alberta, Canada to New Mexico</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plants Parts Harvested:</td>
<td>Stalk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Season Collected:</td>
<td>Not given</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medicinal Use(s):</td>
<td>Arrowhead leaves were also an ingredient in medicinal mixtures for people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Additional Commentary:</td>
<td>Although, Grinnell mentions this plant, he does not indicate any medicinal uses for it.  (^{641})</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>References:</td>
<td>642</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**Sagittaria latifolia**  
Arrow Leaf; Alismataceae

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tribal Nation:</th>
<th>Cheyenne</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Indigenous Name:</td>
<td><em>He tun’ e hesse’ yo</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meaning:</td>
<td>Translation not given</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Habitat/Ecological Zone:</td>
<td>Ponds, lakeshores, streams; plains to foothills; Alberta, Canada to New Mexico</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plants Parts Harvested:</td>
<td>Tubers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Season Collected:</td>
<td>Not given</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food Use(s):</td>
<td>The starchy tubers at the ends of the rootstalks gathered and boiled or roasted</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Additional Commentary: According to Tallbull, young boys were sent into the water to gather the stalks and tubers. When cooked the tubers taste similar to roasted or boiled water chestnuts. 643

References: 644

______________________________

Salix amygdaloides Anderss
Salix exiqua
Salix humilis
Peachleaf Willow; Salicaceae
Prairie Willow

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne
Indigenous Name: Meno’keo’o
Maxe meno’’ke
Meaning: No translation given
“Big Willow”
Habitat/Ecological Zone: Upland sites in prairies and sparse wooded areas, especially in sandy soils
Plants Parts Harvested: Branches
Season Collected: Not given
Artifacts: Branches are used to make meat-drying racks.

Additional Commentary: According to Tallbull, there are six Salix species that are recognized as important to indigenous peoples in Montana. There are Salix alba (White Willow), Salix amygdaloides (Peachleaf Willow), Salix discolor (Pussy Willow) Salix exiqua (Coyote Willow), Salix mackenziena (Mackenzie Willow), and Salix scouleriana (Scouler Willow). 645 Moerman also lists all species in the genus Salix as dermatological aids.

References: 646

______________________________

Salix amygdaloides Anderss
Salix exiqua
Salix humilis
Peachleaf Willow; Salicaceae
Prairie Willow

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: *Menoʔkeoʔo*  
*Maxe meno’ ke*

Meaning: No translation given  
“Big Willow”

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Upland sites in prairies and sparse wooded areas, especially in sandy soils

Plants Parts Harvested: Leaves and bark

Season Collected: Not given

Medicinal Use(s): The leaves are boiled into a tea to treat diarrhea. A medicinal tea made from willow bark was drunk to treat diarrhea among other stomach ailments.

References: 648

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*Salix amygdaloides* Anderss  
*Salix exiqua*  
*Salix humilis*  
Peachleaf Willow; Salicaceae  
Prairie Willow

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: *Menoʔkeoʔo*  
*Maxe meno’ ke*

Meaning: No translation given  
“Big Willow”

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Upland sites in prairies and sparse wooded areas, especially in sandy soils

Plants Parts Harvested: Bark

Season Collected: Not given

Medicinal Use(s): A strip of willow bark would be used as a bandage to stop a cut from bleeding.
Salix amygdaloides Anderss
Salix exiqua
Salix humilis
Peachleaf Willow; Salicaceae
Prairie Willow

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: Meno?keo?o
Maxe meno’ ke

Meaning: No translation given
“Big Willow”

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Upland sites in prairies and sparse wooded areas, especially in sandy soils

Plants Parts Harvested: Branches

Season Collected: Not given

Spiritual/Religious Use(s): Willow branches are used in constructing sweat lodges. Willow branches were also used in the Sun Dance in various ways: growing near water, willow was believed to help thirsty Sun Dancers. To this end, stems would be wrapped around dancers’ waists, heads, wrists, and ankles.

Additional Commentary: A black paint was made for the dancers from willow charcoal. Moerman also lists all species in the genus Salix as dermatological aids.

References:

Salix amygdaloides Anderss
Salix exiqua
Salix humilis
Peachleaf Willow; Salicaceae
Prairie Willow

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: Meno?keo?o
| Meaning: | *Maxe meno’ ke*  
No translation given  
“Big Willow” |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Habitat/Ecological Zone:</td>
<td>Upland sites in prairies and sparse wooded areas, especially in sandy soils</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plants Parts Harvested:</td>
<td>Branches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Season Collected:</td>
<td>Not given</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spiritual/Religious Use(s):</td>
<td>Willow branches were also used in the Sun Dance in various ways: growing near water, willow was believed to help thirsty Sun Dancers. To this end, stems would be wrapped around dancers’ waists, heads, wrists, and ankles.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Salix amygdaloides Anderss**  
**Salix exiqua**  
**Salix humilis**  
Peachleaf Willow; Salicaceae  
Prairie Willow

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Cheyenne</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Indigenous Name: | *Meno’keo?o*  
*Maxe meno’ ke* |
| Meaning: | No translation given  
“Big Willow” |
| Habitat/Ecological Zone: | Upland sites in prairies and sparse wooded areas, especially in sandy soils |
| Plants Parts Harvested: | Branches |
| Season Collected: | Not given |
| Spiritual/Religious Use(s): | A black paint was made for the dancers from willow charcoal |

References:  
[653](#)
### Salix amygdaloides Anderss

*Peachleaf Willow; Salicaceae*  
*Prairie Willow*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tribal Nation</th>
<th>Cheyenne</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Indigenous Name</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Maxe meno’ ke</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Meaning                | No translation given  
|                        | “Big Willow”      |
| Habitat/Ecological Zone| Upland sites in prairies and sparse wooded areas, especially in sandy soils |
| Plants Parts Harvested | Sticks            |
| Season Collected       | Not given         |
| Artifacts              | Sticks bent and used to remove hair from hides |
| References             | 655               |

### Sarcobatus vermiculatus (Hook.) Torr.

*Greasewood; Chenopodiaceae*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tribal Nation</th>
<th>Cheyenne</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Indigenous Name</td>
<td><em>Ve?ohke-vano?e</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meaning</td>
<td>“Bitter sage”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Habitat/Ecological Zone</td>
<td>Found in saline or saline alkaline plains, especially common on flood plains and dry gullies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plants Parts Harvested</td>
<td>Small sticks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Season Collected</td>
<td>Not given</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Artifacts</td>
<td>Small sticks wrapped with buffalo hair and used as a tamper for tobacco pipes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>References</td>
<td>656</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Sarcobatus vermiculatus (Hook.) Torr.**
Greasewood; Chenopodiaceae

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tribal Nation:</th>
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<tr>
<td>Plants Parts Harvested:</td>
<td>Small sticks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Season Collected:</td>
<td>Not given</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Artifacts:</td>
<td>Used to make pipe stems</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>References:</td>
<td>657</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Sarcobatus vermiculatus (Hook.) Torr.**
Greasewood; Chenopodiaceae

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tribal Nation:</th>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plants Parts Harvested:</td>
<td>Small sticks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Season Collected:</td>
<td>Not given</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medicinal Use(s):</td>
<td>Greasewood sticks were used in a sort of acupuncture in which certain parts of the body were pierced. Specialists can only perform the ceremony.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>References:</td>
<td>658</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Sarcobatus vermiculatus (Hook.) Torr.
Greasewood; Chenopodiaceae

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: Ve?ohke-vano?e
Meaning: “Bitter sage”

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Found in saline or saline alkaline plains, especially common on flood plains and dry gullies

Plants Parts Harvested: Small sticks

Season Collected: Not given

Medicinal Use(s): Greasewood sticks would draw out bad blood when a person’s system was afflicted with it.

References: 659

Sarcobatus vermiculatus (Hook.) Torr.
Greasewood; Chenopodiaceae

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: Ve?ohke-vano?e
Meaning: “Bitter sage”

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Found in saline or saline alkaline plains, especially common on flood plains and dry gullies

Plants Parts Harvested: Small sticks

Season Collected: Not given

Medicinal Use(s): Greasewood was also used to treat a horse’s sprained or bruised leg. There was a ceremony held for all horses in any kind of trouble, and after performing this, holes were punched in the horse’s shoulder with a greasewood stick and the healer would blow into them, causing the shoulder to swell. If the horse got up and shook itself, it would be all right.

References: 660
### Sarcobatus vermiculatus (Hook.) Torr.

**Greasewood; Chenopodiaceae**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tribal Nation</th>
<th>Cheyenne</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Indigenous Name</td>
<td>Ve?ohke-vano?e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meaning</td>
<td>“Bitter sage”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Habitat/Ecological Zone</td>
<td>Found in saline or saline alkaline plains, especially common on flood plains and dry gullies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plants Parts Harvested</td>
<td>Small sticks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Season Collected</td>
<td>Not given</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spiritual/Religious Use(s)</td>
<td>As a tool involved in ceremonies, greasewood sticks would hold Sun Dancers’ whistles when not in use, and serve as a tamper for tobacco pipes.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

References: 661

### Saxifraga jamesi Torr.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tribal Nation</th>
<th>Cheyenne</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Indigenous Name</td>
<td>Mah is se e yo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meaning</td>
<td>Mah I, red; is se e yo, medicine “Red Medicine”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Habitat/Ecological Zone</td>
<td>Found in the Pike’s Peak region, Colorado</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plants Parts Harvested</td>
<td>Plant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Season Collected</td>
<td>Not given</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medicinal Use(s)</td>
<td>The dried plant should be rubbed in the hands until finely powdered, and then boiled. A patient who has hemorrhage of the lungs should drink of this tea as much as he may care to at one time, and this will speedily relieve the trouble</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

References: 662

### Schoenoplectus acutus var. acutus
Hardstem Bulrush; Cyperaceae

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tribal Nation</th>
<th>Cheyenne</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Indigenous Name:</td>
<td>Not given</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meaning:</td>
<td>No translation given</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Habitat/Ecological Zone:</td>
<td>Found Washington to Texas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plants Parts Harvested:</td>
<td>Stems</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Season Collected:</td>
<td>Not given</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food Use(s):</td>
<td>Inner part of stems eaten raw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>References:</td>
<td>663</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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*Scirpus nevadensis* S. Wats.  
*Scirpus acutus*  
Nevada Bulrush; Cyperaceae

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tribal Nation</th>
<th>Cheyenne</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Indigenous Name:      | *Ve?ohke-heseeo?otse*  
*Mo mum stats*  
“Bitter medicine” |
| Habitat/Ecological Zone: | Found from Washington to Colorado |
| Plants Parts Harvested: | Roots             |
| Season Collected:     | Not given         |
| Food Use(s):          | Peeled roots eaten raw. The stem bases and young shoots are crisp and sweet |
| Additional Commentary: | This plant is used similarly to two previously mentioned grasses, *Eleocharis sp.* and *Carex nebrascensis*, for the eyes, and nose of the buffalo skull in the Sun Dance altar, as described by members of the Northern Cheyenne community. Here, again, Grinnell makes no mention of ceremonial use. |
| References:           | 664 665           |

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526
Scirpus nevadensis S. Wats.
Scirpus acutus
Nevada Bulrush; Cyperaceae

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: Ve?ohke-heseeo?otse
Mo mum stats
Meaning: “Bitter medicine”

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Found from Washington to Colorado

Plants Parts Harvested: Roots

Season Collected: Not given

Artifacts: Reeds are woven together for bedding and mattresses

References: 667

_____________________________________________________

Scirpus nevadensis S. Wats.
Nevada Bulrush; Cyperaceae

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: Ve?ohke-heseeo?otse
Mo mum stats
Meaning: “Bitter medicine”

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Found from Washington to Colorado

Plants Parts Harvested: Plant

Season Collected: Not given

Spiritual/Religious Use(s): This plant is used similarly to two previously mentioned grasses, Eleocharis sp. and Carex nebrascensis, for the eyes, and nose of the buffalo skull in the Sun Dance altar

Additional Commentary: Grinnell makes no mention of ceremonial use. 668

References: 669
Senecio triangularis Hook
Arrow-Leaved Groundsel

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: E hyo ve se e yo
Meaning: E ov, yellow medicine

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Moist to wet, open or partly shaded sites; foothills to alpine, but mainly higher elevations; Northwest Territory, Canada to New Mexico

Plants Parts Harvested: Roots or leaves
Season Collected: Not given

Medicinal Use(s): Acts as a sedative and given to a patient who has a pain in his chest

Additional Commentary: The roots and leaves are used separately. An infusion is made, in hot water, of the pulverized leaves or of the roots, which the patient drinks.

References: 670

Shepherdia argentea (Pursh) Nutt.
Silver Buffaloberry; Elaeagnaceae

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: Ma?ke-menotse
Meaning: Mat’si ta si’ mins
“Red berries”
“Red hearted”

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Stream banks, hillsides, and ravines in rocky, sandy, or clay soils

Plants Parts Harvested: Berries
Season Collected: Collected after the first freeze

Food Use(s): Berries boiled, flour and sugar added and eaten as a pudding
**Shepherdia argentea (Pursh) Nutt.**  
Silver Buffaloberry; Elaeagnaceae

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tribal Nation:</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Indigenous Name:</td>
<td><em>Ma?ke-menotse</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Mat’si ta si’ mins</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meaning:</td>
<td>“Red berries”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>“Red hearted”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Habitat/Ecological Zone:</td>
<td>Stream banks, hillsides, and ravines in rocky, sandy, or clay soils</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plants Parts Harvested:</td>
<td>Berries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Season Collected:</td>
<td>Collected after the first freeze</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medicinal Use(s):</td>
<td>The fruits were dried, pulverized and used as an ingredient in medicinal mixtures.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

References: 671
Spiritual/Religious Use(s): The branches, more specifically, young shoots without thorns would be used to make the altar in the Sun Dance

References: 673

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*Shepherdia canadensis (L.) Nutt.*  
Russet Buffaloberry; Elaeagnaceae  
Canada Buffaloberry; Soopolallie

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tribal Nation</th>
<th>Cheyenne</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Indigenous Name</td>
<td><em>Maki he ‘sta si mins</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meaning</td>
<td>No translation given</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Habitat/Ecological Zone</td>
<td>Open woods and stream banks; foothills to sub-alpine; Alaska to New Mexico</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plants Parts Harvested</td>
<td>Fruit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Season Collected</td>
<td>Not given</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food Use(s)</td>
<td>Fruit used to make excellent preserves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>References</td>
<td>674</td>
</tr>
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*Shepherdia canadensis (L.) Nutt.*  
Russet Buffaloberry; Elaeagnaceae  
Canada Buffaloberry; Soopolallie

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<tr>
<td>Plants Parts Harvested</td>
<td>Fruit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Season Collected</td>
<td>Fall</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Food Use(s)       | Fruit used to make excellent preserves |
| References        | 674               |
Food Use(s): Berries gathered in quantities and used throughout the winter

Additional Commentary: Women spread hides underneath the trees and the berries were beaten off with digging sticks or clubs. Harvesting always took place after fall’s first hard frost as the berries were not sweet until that time. The berries are a favorite food of porcupines and magpies often nested in the shrub as its thorns protected the nest and nestlings.

References: 675

______________________________
*Sphaeralcea coccinea* (Pursh) Rydb
*Sphaeralcea coccineum*
Red or Scarlet Globemallow

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: *Hestomoa?akan?ano*  
*Wi ke isse’ e yo*  
Meaning: “Sweet medicine”

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Dry prairies, plains, and hills

Plants Parts Harvested: Plant

Season Collected: Not given

Spiritual/Religious Use(s): The plant was rubbed on their hands to protect Contrary Society members when they pulled dog meat out of boiling water in the Clown Dance. The plant used in this ceremony had to have four stems, one for each cardinal direction

Additional Commentary: Northern Cheyenne elders explained that members of the contrary society used this plant in ceremonies. When a Contrary Society member encountered red or scarlet globemallow when he was out looking for wild turnips, it would be frightening. Moerman also indicates its use as an adjuvant. Another name for this plant is *Malvastrum coccineum*.

References: 680

______________________________
*Sphaeralcea coccinea* (Pursh) Rydb
*Sphaeralcea coccineum*
Red or Scarlet Globemallow

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: *Hestomoa?akan?ano*  
*Wi ke isse’ e yo*  
Meaning: “Sweet medicine”

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Dry prairies, plains and hills

Plants Parts Harvested: Plant

Season Collected: Not given

Medicinal Use(s): The plant would be finely ground, leaves, stems and roots, and steeped to make a sweet tasting tea that was mixed with bad medicines to make them more palatable.

Additional Commentary: Today, sugar, peppermint, and wild cherry are used for this purpose and identified as pharmaceutical aids.

References: 681

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*Stellaria media*
Chickweed; Caryophyllaceae
Common Starwort

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: *Oitze tan ovotz*
Meaning: “Bothersome Weed”

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Dry to moist locations; open to wooded sites; foothills to alpine; Alaska to New Mexico

Plants Parts Harvested: Plant

Season Collected: Not given

Medicinal Use(s): Used for cooling the liver

References: 682
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Stellaria media</strong></th>
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<td>Common Starwort</td>
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Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: *Oitze tan ovotz*
Meaning: “Bothersome Weed”

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Dry to moist locations; open to wooded sites; foothills to alpine; Alaska to New Mexico

Plants Parts Harvested: Plant

Season Collected: Not given

Medicinal Use(s): Taken to quell obesity

References: 683

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</table>

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: *Oitze tan ovotz*
Meaning: “Bothersome Weed”

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Dry to moist locations; open to wooded sites; foothills to alpine; Alaska to New Mexico

Plants Parts Harvested: Plant

Season Collected: Not given

Medicinal Use(s): Infusion of the whole plant used for bathing skin inflammations and rashes

References: 684

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533
**Stellaria media**
Chickweed; Caryophyllaceae
Common Starwort

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: *Oitze tan ovotz*
Meaning: “Bothersome Weed”

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Dry to moist locations; open to wooded sites; foothills to alpine; Alaska to New Mexico

Plants Parts Harvested: Plant
Season Collected: Spring

Medicinal Use(s): Cleanses the kidneys and liver by eating the plant like greens in the spring after a winter of heavy eating

References: 685

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**Symphoricarpos albus (L.) Blake**
Snowberry; Caprifoliaceae

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: Not given
Meaning: No translation given

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Found from Washington to New Mexico

Plants Parts Harvested: Plant
Season Collected: Not given

Spiritual/Religious Use(s): This plant held used to make the Sun Dance altar

Additional Commentary: Alex Black Horse, Wilson Brady, and Mary Fisher mentioned that some believed it to cause an itch similar to poison ivy. 686

References: 687
Symphyotrichum cusickii (Gray) Nesom
Cusick's Aster; Asteraceae

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: Not given
Meaning: No translation given

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Found from Washington to Wyoming

Plants Parts Harvested: Stems

Season Collected: Not given

Medicinal Use(s): Infusion of dried stems used as eardrops for earaches

References: 688

Tanacetum vulgare L.
Common Tansy

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: E hyo is se e o
Heove-heseeo?otse

Meaning: E ove, yellow
"Yellow medicine"

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Introduced from Europe; cultivated and disturbed ground;
Alberta, Canada to New Mexico

Plants Parts Harvested: Leaves and blossoms

Season Collected: Not given

Medicinal Use(s): Given to a patient who is weak and feels dizzy

Additional Commentary: The stems are not used, but the leaves and blossoms are
pulverized and an infusion made which the patient drinks. It is yellow medicine (not the
same as others similarly named).

References: 689
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Taraxacum officinale</strong></th>
<th>Dandelion</th>
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<td><em>Heyov sta mo’ e</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Meaning:</strong></td>
<td>Translation not given</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Habitat/Ecological Zone:</strong></td>
<td>Originally a native species of Europe that is now a widespread weed across the United States, especially in disturbed soils</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Plants Parts Harvested:</strong></td>
<td>Fresh stems of flowers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Season Collected:</strong></td>
<td>Spring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Medicinal Use(s):</strong></td>
<td>The flowers should be chewed daily to quickly relieve chronic inflammation of the liver</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>References:</strong></td>
<td>690</td>
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<td>Originally a native species of Europe that is now a widespread weed across the United States, especially in disturbed soils</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Plants Parts Harvested:</strong></td>
<td>Roots</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Season Collected:</strong></td>
<td>Not given</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Medicinal Use(s):</strong></td>
<td>Eaten raw or taken dry as an infusion that purifies the blood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>References:</strong></td>
<td>691</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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*Taraxacum officinale*  
Dandelion
Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: *Heyov sta mo’ e*
Meaning: Translation not given

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Originally a native species of Europe that is now a widespread weed across the United States, especially in disturbed soils

Plants Parts Harvested: Roots
Season Collected: Not given
Medicinal Use(s): Eaten fresh or dry as an infusion to improve digestion

References: 692

________________________________________________________________________________________

*Taraxacum officinale*
Dandelion

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: *Heyov sta mo’ e*
Meaning: Translation not given

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Originally a native species of Europe that is now a widespread weed across the United States, especially in disturbed soils

Plants Parts Harvested: Roots
Season Collected: Not given
Medicinal Use(s): Eaten raw or dry as an infusion for a diuretic, sudorific as well as a stimulating effect

References: 693

________________________________________________________________________________________

*Taraxacum officinale*
Dandelion

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne
Indigenous Name: *Heyov sta mo’ e*
Meaning: Translation not given

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Originally a native species of Europe that is now a widespread weed across the United States, especially in disturbed soils

Plants Parts Harvested: Root
Season Collected: Spring and winter

Medicinal Use(s): In the spring the root contains levulose, a sugar easily assimilated by diabetics. In the autumn levulose converts to insulin, a starch that can be used by diabetics

References: 694

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*Taraxacum officinale*
Dandelion

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: *Heyov sta mo’ e*
Meaning: Translation not given

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Originally a native species of Europe that is now a widespread weed across the United States, especially in disturbed soils

Plants Parts Harvested: Plant
Season Collected: Not given

Medicinal Use(s): The herbs are used for building blood and curing anemic conditions

References: 695

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*Taraxacum officinale*
Dandelion

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: *Heyov sta mo’ e*
**Taraxacum officinale**
Dandelion

**Tribal Nation:** Cheyenne

**Indigenous Name:** *Heyov sta mo’ e*

**Meaning:** Translation not given

**Habitat/Ecological Zone:** Originally a native species of Europe that is now a widespread weed across the United States, especially in disturbed soils

**Plants Parts Harvested:** Leaves

**Season Collected:** Not given

**Medicinal Use(s):** Leaves can be used as a salad green or lightly boiled

**References:** 697

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**Telesonix jamesii (Torr.) Raf.**
*Boykinia jamesii*
James' Telesonix; Saxifragaceae

**Tribal Nation:** Cheyenne

**Indigenous Name:** *Ma?e-heseeo?otse*

**Meaning:** “Red Medicine”

**Habitat/Ecological Zone:** Grows on rocky slopes in montane and alpine zones;
Alberta, Canada to Colorado

Plants Parts Harvested: Plant

Season Collected: Not given

Medicinal Use(s): Infusion of finely powered plant taken for lung hemorrhage. This plant would be rubbed by hand into a fine powder and boiled to make a tea for hemorrhages of the lungs. The patient consumes as much tea as they can to stop the hemorrhaging.

References: 698

Thalictrum sparsiflorum Turcz.
Few-Flowered Meadow Rue

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: Mo I na me it se e yo
Mo?ehe-no?hame-heseeoo?otse

Meaning: Mo I na am, horse (domesticated elk); is se eo, root (medicine)

“Horse Medicine”

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Moist sites; foothills to sub-alpine; Northwest Territory, Canada to Colorado

Plants Parts Harvested: Flowers

Season Collected: Not given

Medicinal Use(s): Dried and ground to fine powder, this meadow rue is used for the purpose of making a horse spirited, long-winded, and enduring. Flowers were used green or dried, and mixed with Agastache to make a perfume applied to a horse’s mane and tail to boost the horse’s endurance.

Additional Commentary: The practice of using it as horse medicine has been lost.699

References: 700

Thermopsis rhombifolia Nutt.
Golden Banner; Fabaceae
Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: Not given
Meaning: No translation given

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Found from Montana to New Mexico, also in Oklahoma

Plants Parts Harvested: Leaves
Season Collected: Not given

Medicinal Use(s): The dried leaves were burnt and inhaled from under a blanket as a treatment for colds and headaches

Additional Commentary: Jim Black Wolf, Jim Spear, and Wesley White Man indicated that a tea was also made of the leaves.\(^{701}\)

References: \(^{702}\)

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*Trillium ovatum*

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: *Vi key eseyo*
Meaning: “Birthroot”

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Found in damp wooded areas or bogs in partial shade. Grows in valleys to an elevation of 7,000 feet.

Plants Parts Harvested: Rootstalks
Season Collected: March through June

Medicinal Use(s): Used during childbirth

References: \(^{703}\)

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*Typha latifolia L.*
Cattail Flag; Typhaceae
Common Cattail
Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: Wĭ tăn öts
Vetano estse

Meaning: wĭtăn, tongues; öts, plant

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Still, slow moving waterways; plains to montane; Northwest Territory, Canada to New Mexico

Plants Parts Harvested: Roots and white base of leaves

Season Collected: Not given

Medicinal Use(s): Pulverized root and leaves are steeped in hot water and given as a drink to relieve cramps in the abdomen – “belly-ache”

References: 704

---

Typha latifolia L.
Cattail Flag; Typhaceae
Common Cattail

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: Wĭ tăn öts
Vetano estse

Meaning: wĭtăn, tongues; öts, plant

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Still, slow moving waterways; plains to montane; Northwest Territory, Canada to New Mexico

Plants Parts Harvested: Young shoots

Season Collected: Spring

Food Use(s): Young shoots are collected and eaten like celery

References: 705

---

Typha latifolia L.
Cattail Flag; Typhaceae
Common Cattail
Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: $Wî\ tân\ ôts$
$Vetano\ estse$
Meaning: $wîtân$, tongues; $ôts$, plant

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Still, slow moving waterways; plains to montane; Northwest Territory, Canada to New Mexico

Plants Parts Harvested: Leaves
Season Collected: Not given
Artifacts: Cattail leaves were woven into mats for the lodge floor

References: 706

Typha latifolia L.
Cattail Flag; Typhaceae
Common Cattail

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: $Wî\ tân\ ôts$
$Vetano\ estse$
Meaning: $wîtân$, tongues; $ôts$, plant

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Still, slow moving waterways; plains to montane; Northwest Territory, Canada to New Mexico

Plants Parts Harvested: Cattail fluff
Season Collected: Not given
Artifacts: Cattail fluff was placed in baby cradles as diaper material

References: 707

Typha latifolia L.
Cattail Flag; Typhaceae
Common Cattail
Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: \textit{Wî tân ôts} \\
\textit{Vetano estse}

Meaning: \textit{wîtân}, tongues; \textit{ôts}, plant

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Still, slow moving waterways; plains to montane; Northwest Territory, Canada to New Mexico

Plants Parts Harvested: Roots and white base of leaves

Season Collected: Not given

Spiritual/Religious Use(s): According to Ben Black Wolf, Jim Spear, and Wesley White Man, cattail leaves played a role in the Sun Dance, but perhaps more technologically, as they were used similarly to wild rye, that is, as a cooling bedding upon which the dancers could stand.

References: \textsuperscript{708}

\hrulefill

\textit{Typha Latifolia L.} \\
Cattail Flag; Typhaceae \\
Common Cattail

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: \textit{Wî tân ôts} \\
\textit{Vetano estse}

Meaning: \textit{wîtân}, tongues; \textit{ôts}, plant

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Still, slow moving waterways; plains to montane; Northwest Territory, Canada to New Mexico

Plants Parts Harvested: Roots and white base of leaves

Season Collected: Not given

Medicinal Use(s): Antithetical to medicine, it was thought that if a person were to get any of the fluffy seeds in her eyes, s/he would develop cataracts

References: \textsuperscript{709}
*Ulmus americana* L.
American Elm; Ulmaceae

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: *Homeno?e* (tree), *oo?omeshe*
Meaning: “Tea made from the bark”

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Found from Montana to Texas

Plants Parts Harvested: Inner bark

Season Collected: Not given

Food Use(s): Red, inner bark used like coffee

References: 710

---

*Ulmus americana* L.
American Elm; Ulmaceae

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: *Homeno?e* (tree), *oo?omeshe*
Meaning: “Tea made from the bark”

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Found from Montana to Texas

Plants Parts Harvested: Inner bark

Season Collected: Not given

Medicinal Use(s): The red, inner bark was used for making a tea to guarantee children’s stability. In the hope that the latter effect would be passed along to their anticipated children, pregnant women would drink this tea

Additional Commentary: It should also be mentioned that this tree is found near Bear Butte, the sacred mountain. Moerman indicates uses as a gynecological aid as well.

References: 711 712
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<tr>
<td>Indigenous Name:</td>
<td><em>Me?eshkaatseh?estse</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meaning:</td>
<td>“Hairy Plant”</td>
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<tr>
<td>Habitat/Ecological Zone:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Indigenous Name:</td>
<td><em>No?aneone-ma?ke-menotse</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meaning:</td>
<td>“Mixing red berries”</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tribal Nation:</td>
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</table>
| Indigenous Name:       | *Vo?heneotse-vo?e(stse)*  
                        | *Vohpo?heneotse-vo?e*  
                        | *Veta-no?estse*       |
| Meaning:               | “Fat Plant”         |
Unknown Scientific Name
Unknown Common Name

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: Vano?ova
Meaning: Not Given

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Unknown
Plants Parts Harvested: Not specified in the literature
Season Collected: Not given

Spiritual/Religious Use(s): The Cheyenne, after experimenting with this plant settled on its use as a horse medicine and by the Contrary warriors. Scattering this medicine in the air would slow down the other horses in a race, and using it conjunction with black medicine (Echinacea pallida and moss would strengthen a contrary warrior’s arms against the boiling water out which dog meat was pulled in the ceremonies.

Additional Commentary: This plant, so rare as to be found, arguably, only twice, and of such a striking appearance, with a foot-long stalk upon which a sunflower-shaped, but smaller, flower grows—the stalk has no limbs, only a cluster of small leaves near the ground, and in the dirt are two roots upwards of six inches long and resembling a man’s legs. “It had a very strong smell and had the color of the rainbow, and a glassy appearance. It glowed in the dark.”

References: 716

Unknown Scientific Name
Unknown Common Name

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

References: 718
Indigenous Name: Vano?ova
Meaning: No translation given

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Unknown

Plants Parts Harvested: Not specified in the literature

Season Collected: Not given

Medicinal Use(s): Its medicine is strong affecting a person visually, mentally and internally; it is possibly hallucinogenic

Additional Commentary: This plant, so rare as to be found, arguably, only twice, and of such a striking appearance, with a foot-long stalk upon which a sunflower-shaped, but smaller, flower grows—the stalk has no limbs, only a cluster of small leaves near the ground, and in the dirt are two roots upwards of six inches long and resembling a man’s legs. “It had a very strong smell and had the color of the rainbow, and a glassy appearance. It glowed in the dark.”

References: 720

Unknown Scientific Name
Unknown Common Name

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: Hetamestototse
Meaning: No translation given

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Unknown

Plants Parts Harvested: Seeds

Season Collected: Not given

Medicinal Use(s): Sniffing the dried seeds of this plant, a member of the composite family, causes sneezing and works in this way as a decongestant. Sneezing in this case was thought to be good for headaches, earaches, pneumonia and the heart

References: 721

Unknown Scientific Name
Unknown Common Name

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: Heove-heseeo?otse
Meaning: “Yellow medicine”

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Unknown

Plants Parts Harvested: Plant

Season Collected: Not given

Medicinal Use(s): Very bitter, a tea made by boiling this plant was drunk for tuberculosis and whooping cough as well for kidney problems, and the steam used as vaporizer under a blanket

Additional Commentary: Yellow medicine could be mixed with other plants to treat cuts.

References: 722

Unknown Scientific Name

Unknown Common Name

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: Vano?estse
Meaning: No translation given

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Unknown

Plants Parts Harvested: Leaves

Season Collected: Not given

Spiritual/Religious Use(s): This was used long ago. It is a kind of sage used by the Chief Society for lighting pipes, and used as a horse medicine; for this purpose the leaves were burned beneath the horse’s nose

References: 723
Unknown Scientific Name
Unknown Common Name

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: *Stam ok an*
Meaning: same as *nahko hes tam okan*, bears’ food

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Unknown

Plants Parts Harvested: Root

Season Collected: Late in June or early July in Montana

Food Use(s): Dried, pounded and saved for winter. It is used like *Psoralea*.

Additional Commentary: The root of this plant is collected, dried, pounded into meal and saved for winter. It is gathered when *Psoralea* is ripe

References: 724

---

Unknown Scientific Name
Unknown Common Name

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: *Motsin’ist*
Meaning: “Sore throat medicine”

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Unknown

Plants Parts Harvested: Root

Season Collected: Not given

Medicinal Use(s): The root is chewed and the saliva swallowed to cure a sore throat

References: 725

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<td>Medicinal Use(s):</td>
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<tr>
<td>Additional Commentary:</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Habitat/Ecological Zone:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Plants Parts Harvested:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Season Collected:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Medicinal Use(s):</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Additional Commentary:</td>
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<td>References:</td>
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</table>
Unknown Scientific Name
Unknown Common Name

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: Mohk’ sino
Meaning: “Mint”

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Unknown

Plants Parts Harvested: Leaves

Season Collected: Not given

Medicinal Use(s): Made a tea for giving to the sick

Additional Commentary: It may be used with “bark medicine” to give it a pleasant flavor.

References: \(^{728}\)

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_Urtica dioica_
Stinging Nettle

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: Ho tom motse
Meaning: Translation not given

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Found in disturbed areas and slightly boogy areas.

Plants Parts Harvested: Nettles

Season Collected: Not given

Medicinal Use(s): Nettles are rubbed or hit on a patient to revive feelings in areas of the body

Additional Commentary: Many Cheyenne believe that spirits live in nettle patches because people will not enter them.\(^{729}\)

References: \(^{730}\)
**Urtica dioica**
Stinging Nettle

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: *Ho tom motse*
Meaning: Translation not given

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Found in disturbed areas and slightly boogy areas.

Plants Parts Harvested: Root

Season Collected: Not given

Medicinal Use(s): A root decoction is made to bathe rheumatic pains and joint stiffness

Additional Commentary: Pounded leaves rubbed on arms and legs or hot poultices of bruised leaves used to dress rheumatic discomfort.\(^{731}\)

References: \(^{732}\)

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**Urtica dioica**
Stinging Nettle

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: *Ho tom motse*
Meaning: Translation not given

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Found in disturbed areas and slightly boogy areas.

Plants Parts Harvested: Root or leaves

Season Collected: Not given

Medicinal Use(s): Used as a styptic to stop blood flow with the application of powdered root or leaves softened and bruised

Additional Commentary: Do not leave fresh leaves on the skin for long periods or it will produce blistering.\(^{733}\)
Urtica dioica
Stinging Nettle

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: *Ho tom motse*
Meaning: Translation not given

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Found in disturbed areas and slightly boggy areas.

Plants Parts Harvested: Nettles

Season Collected: Not given

Medicinal Use(s): A tea is made and consumed to expel phlegm from the lungs and stomach

References: \(^{735}\)

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Urtica dioica
Stinging Nettle

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: *Ho tom motse*
Meaning: Translation not given

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Found in disturbed areas and slightly boggy areas.

Plants Parts Harvested: Nettles

Season Collected: Not given

Medicinal Use(s): A tea is made to cleanse the urinary tract

References: \(^{736}\)
Urtica dioica
Stinging Nettle

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne
Indigenous Name: Ho tom motse
Meaning: Translation not given
Habitat/Ecological Zone: Found in disturbed areas and slightly boggy areas.
Plants Parts Harvested: Nettles
Season Collected: Spring
Medicinal Use(s): A tea is made to cleanse the blood

References: 737

Vaccinium scoparium Lieberg
Common Red Whortleberry; Grouseberry

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne
Indigenous Name: Mah ki mins
Meaning: Mai, red; kis, small; mins, berry
Habitat/Ecological Zone: Widely distributed in the high Rocky Mountains; open to wooded sites; foothills to sub-alpine; British Columbia, Canada to Colorado
Plants Parts Harvested: Berries, leaves and stems
Season Collected: Not given
Food Use(s): Berries gathered fresh and eaten

References: 738
Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: *Mah ki mins*
Meaning: *Mai*, red; *kis*, small; *mins*, berry

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Widely distributed in the high Rocky Mountains; open to wooded sites; foothills to sub-alpine; British Columbia, Canada to Colorado

Plants Parts Harvested: Berries, leaves and stems
Season Collected: Not given

Medicinal Use(s): For poor appetite and nausea. The berries, dried and pulverized are given in a small dose – a pinch merely before the first meal of the day. The leaves and stems, dried and pulverized, are given in about two tablespoonfuls of warm or cold water to one who is nauseated or has little appetite

References: 739

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*Vitis vulpina L.*
Frost Grape; Vitaceae

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: *Hōh pāh tsī nā’ mins*
Meaning: No translation given

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Found in gulches and canyon areas, especially in Colorado

Plants Parts Harvested: Fruit
Season Collected: Not given

Food Use(s): Fruit eaten fresh and never dried

References: 740

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*Yucca glauca Nutt.*
Yucca
Narrow Leaved Yucca

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne
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<tr>
<th>Indigenous Name:</th>
<th><em>Hestahpano</em>e</th>
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<th>Habitat/Ecological Zone:</th>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>Plants Parts Harvested:</th>
<th>Root</th>
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<tr>
<td>Season Collected:</td>
<td>Not given</td>
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</table>

| Medicinal Use(s): | Yucca root, dried, was boiled in preparing shampoo because it was thought to stimulate hair growth, be good for dandruff, and prevent baldness |

| References: | 741 |

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**Yucca glauca Nutt.**

Yucca

Narrow Leaved Yucca

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<th>Tribal Nation:</th>
<th>Cheyenne</th>
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<tr>
<td>Season Collected:</td>
<td>Not given</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Artifacts: | Leaves used to make baskets |

| References: | 742 |

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**Yucca glauca Nutt.**

Yucca

Narrow Leaved Yucca

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<td>Indigenous Name:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Meaning:</td>
<td>No translation given</td>
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Habitat/Ecological Zone: Dry, open sites; plains to foothills; southern Alberta, Canada to New Mexico

Plants Parts Harvested: Root

Season Collected: Not given

Medicinal Use(s): Yuca seems to offer other benefits to the skin as well, being used for various outbreaks, poison ivy, sores, and scabs. In this way, the root was pulverized, mixed with an unknown medicine, and applied as a powder or wash.

References: 743

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**Zeae mays L.**
Corn, Maize

Tribal Nation: Cheyenne

Indigenous Name: *Hookohtsestse*  
*Mahemenotse*  
*Tse-ho?oohee?estse mahaemenotse*  
*Ho?xesto?ha*  
*Heove-enahano*  
*Heta?e-menonotse ooxaneohotse*  
*Xamaa-mahemenotse*  
*Paae-vahanoo?o*  
*He?e-mahaeomenotse*  
*Mahaemene-ma?ohkee?e*

Meaning: Raw corn  
Cooked corn  
Boiled corn  
Corn balls  
Corn meal; Yellow sauce  
Hominy  
Indian corn  
Roast corn; “ashes baked”  
Woman corn  
Corn tassel

Habitat/Ecological Zone: Various eco-zones as a domesticate

Plants Parts Harvested: Ears

558
Season Collected: Not given
Food Use(s): Used as food

Additional Commentary: Generations after leaving what would become Minnesota, and their agricultural life there, the Cheyenne continued to grow corn when it seemed economical. The Cheyenne of the plains depended mostly on buffalo for their nutrition, but making the shift onto the plains was a process not an event. Raising crops was phased out as it became difficult on the tribe for the women to remain in a settled camp, with some men there as defense, and a smaller band of hunters seeking buffalo and bringing the kill back to camp. However, the allure of corn must have been strong as reports indicate farming as late as 1865.

Correlated with the continued use of corn is the continued veneration of it. In the Massaum ceremony, five grains of corn were placed in respect to the four cardinal directions and the earth’s center at the foot of each lodge pole, and the center pole. The people could eat only after the spirits had eaten.

Prior to 1876, the Corn Dance was practiced and the Cheyenne kept sacred ears of corn grown from the original seeds that Esceheman gave them. Esceheman gave those original ears of corn to Erect Horns and Sweet Medicine, whose other names refer to this (Standing on the Ground, Red Tassel, Sweet Root Standing, and Rustling Corn Leaf). Hart contends that combining these men’s role in bringing corn to the Cheyenne with their role in teaching the Cheyenne how to hunt maintains the tribe’s identity with their older ways.

In capturing eagles, a practice that continued into the first half of the nineteenth century, the Cheyenne would prepare a ceremonial meal consisting in part of pulverized corn. This food brought blessings and success.

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1. The indigenous names are spelt phonetically as they appear in the source. It is recommended that the original texts be referenced for spelling accuracy and the taxonomic system that was applied to the plants.


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