Indigenous and Early Settler Use of Edible and Medicinal Plants of Montana

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Motivation

A plethora of literature provides information on edible and medicinal plant use

scientific (peer-reviewed)^{1, 2, 3} and popular sources ^{4, 5, 6, 7}

- Typically, this information is not included in science courses or offered for other degree programs, e.g., Native American Studies
- Food and medicine are topics that enrich every student's understanding of their place in the world

potential to erase biases & stereotypes⁸

Learning Objectives

- I. Develop content literacy of basic plant, habitat, ecoregion and cultural terminology
- II. Acquire interview, communication, and presentation skills
- III. Develop geolocation, literature search, and habitat identification skills using field and online tools
- IV. Assemble an edible and medicinal plant specimen collection and process to produce archive-quality vouchers for herbarium deposit
- V. Form or strengthen familial or community relationships through plant use conversations
- VI. Explore native languages through cultural terminology for edible and medicinal plants

References

- ^{1.} Moerman, D. E. 1998. Native American Ethnobotany. Timber Press, Portland, OR. 927 pp.
- ² Moerman, D. E. 2009. Native American Medicinal Plants. Timber Press, Portland, OR. 800 pp.
 ³ Moerman, D. E. 2010. Native American Food Plants. Timber Press, Portland, OR. 458 pp.
- ^{4.} Hutchens, A. R. 1991. Indian Herbalogy of North America. Shambhala Press, Boulder, CO. 382 pp.
 ^{5.} Densmore, F. 1974. How Indians Used Wild Plants for Food, Medicine, and Craft. Dover Publications, Mineola, NY. 160 pp.
- ^{6.} Kane, C. W. 2011. Medicinal Plants of the American Southwest. Lincoln Town Press, Tucson, AZ. 927 pp.
- ⁷ Cox, H. B. 1991. Spirit of Harvest. Steward, Tabori & Chang Publishing, New York, NY. 256 pp.
- ^{8, 9.} Elser, T. 2010. The Framework: A Practical Guide for Montana Teachers and Administrators Implementing Indian Education for All. Office of Public Instruction, Helena, MT. 81 pp.
- ^{10.} Wagner, T. 2008. The Global Achievement Gap. Basic Books, New York, NY. 344 pp.

Examples of Edible & Medicinal Plants

Plains milkweed > (Asclepias viridiflora) roots spice soups; eaten raw





Saskatoon (Amelanchier alnifolia)
upset stomach



≼ Silky Lupine
 (Lupinus sericeus)
 Indigestion and gas



A Mint

(Mentha arvensis)

teas; spiced pimîhkân

and soups

Yarrow
(Achillea millefolium)
gastroenteritis and
liver problems



✓ Bee Balm (Monarda fistulosa) aching kidneys



≺ Kinnikinnick

(Arctostaphylos uva-ursi)

mouth cankers and sore gums

Cow Parsnip >
(Heracleum maximum)
peeled stem
eaten like celery



✓ Moss Phlox
 (Phlox hoodii)
 children's mild laxative

Course Information

Setting

Topics

Covered

Included

MSU Northern classroom & herbarium Field collection sites throughout Montana Local traditional communities

General information & content terminology plant, habitats, ecoregions & cultures Geolocation

GPS, maps, aerial imagery, & online resources
Plant specimens

Collecting, processing, herbarium deposition
Plant material preparation
drying, distillation, infusions, safe practices

Online consortium database
global retrieval of collection information

Current knowledge

medical & nutritional science literature

Community discussion

linking traditional and current knowledge

Activities College

Flower dissection

Terminology Jeopardy®

Collection of edible & medicinal specimens

Drying plant material

Oil distillation & infusion preparation

Visits to local communities & families

Mock & final PowerPoint presentations

Assessment

Laboratory & field exercises

Plant specimen collection

Edible specimen collection

Medicinal specimen collection

Community participation

PowerPoint presentation

Materials



Indian Education for All

MCA 20-1-501: Every Montanan, whether Indian or non-Indian, (will) be encouraged to learn about the distinct and unique heritage of American Indians in a culturally responsive manner...

This course actively addresses the relevant Essential Understandings Regarding Montana Indians⁹ using transformation approachs¹⁰ that incorporate multiple perspectives.

Essential Understanding 1 & 2: Recognition of the distinct and unique cultural heritages of Montana tribal Nations.

- Explore plants used by a diversity of tribal nations and early settlers, as well as those investigated in current edible and medicinal plant research
- An emphasis on most proximate Nation heritages occur, but distant tribal Nations are emphasized upon student request

Essential Understanding 3: Understanding diversity and daily persistence of traditional beliefs, histories, and governance.

 Investigate historical differences in traditional uses of plant species and how these persist and are incorporated in modern day life

Essential Understanding 4 & 7: Respecting the principles and boundaries of reservation lands and the sovereign powers within.

- Student collection efforts are restricted to public lands or, with permission, private lands
- Reservation lands are not sampled unless permission from tribal authorities is secured

Essential Understanding 6: Placing value on histories from an Indian perspective.

 Indian, settler, and current perspectives on edible and medicinal plant species are interwoven, each discussed with value and the systems to which values are assigned analyzed

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Bearberry: http://www.fruitsvege.com/wp-content/uploads/2013/09/bearberry-4.jpg; http://www.luontoportti.com/suomi/images/1142.jpg

Bee Balm: https://www.prairiemoon.com/images/D/Monarda-fistulosa-Wild-Bergamot-Bee-Balm-flowers.jpg

Breadroot Scurfpea: http://insight.ku.edu:8081/MediaManager/srvr?mediafile=/Size4/kuluna01kui-4-NA/1040/KBS_LARC.4037_1200.Ped_esc2.jpg&userid=1&username=insight&resolution=4&servertype=JVA&cid=4&iid=kuvc4kwf&vcid=NA&usergroup=Kansas_Wildflowers-LUNA&profileid=17

Computer: http://smallbiztechnology.com/wp-content/uploads/2011/07/lenovo-thinkcentre.jpg

Cow Parsnip: http://www.netartsbaytoday.org/assets/images/Heracleum-maximum-1.jpg

Google Earth Software: http://screenshots.en.sftcdn.net/en/scrn/41000/41959/google-earth-12-700x406.jpg

GPS Unit: http://i.ebayimg.com/00/s/NTAwWDM0Mg==/z/FVcAAOxyVaBSuKMM/\$_35.JPG?set_id=2
Havre USGS Map: https://s3-us-west-2.amazonaws.com/mytopo.quad/quad/o48109e6.jpg

Herbarium Cabinet: http://www.bioquip.com/prod_images/3226GRN-003-Herbarium-Cabinet-26-Compartment-Open-2.jpg

Lupine: http://science.halleyhosting.com/nature/gorge/5petal/pea/lupinus/thompsonianus/lupinuslatifoliusthomp.jpg

Milkweed: https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/c/cd/Asclepias_viridiflora_(3726504837).jpg

Mint: http://warehouse1.indicia.org.uk/upload/Mint,%20Corn%20(Mentha%20arvensis)%20Edge%20of%20Fosse %20Marsh%20and%20field%20of%20Maize%20Sapcote%20SP%204915%209196%20(taken%2010.9.2006).JPG

%20Marsh%20and%20field%20of%20Maize%20Sapcote%20SP%204915%209196%20(taken%2010.9.2006)
Moss Phlox: https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/6/6c/Phlox_hoodii_flower_(3525615000).jpg

Nodding Onion: http://store.underwoodgardens.com/images/Nodding%20Onion.jpg

Plant Press: https://www.enasco.com/prod/images/products/9B/AC085487I.jpg

Saskatoon: http://www.swcoloradowildflowers.com/White%20Enlarged%20Photos/4amal2.jpg; http://web.ewu.edu/ewflora/Rosaceae/ame%20aln1%20frt.jpg

Steam Distiller: http://www.heartmagic.com/EOflyerNEW72dpiTN.gif

Yarrow: https://hollirichey.files.wordpress.com/2014/01/yarrow.jpg