

2010

A comparative study of the plants used for medicinal purposes by the Creek and Seminole tribes

Kimberly Hutton
University of South Florida

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A Comparative Study
of the Plants Used for Medicinal Purposes
by the Creek and Seminoles Tribes

by

Kimberly Hutton

A thesis submitted in partial fulfillment
of the requirements for the degree of
Master of Science
Department of Cell Biology,
Microbiology, and Molecular Biology
College of Arts and Science
University of South Florida

Major Professor: Richard P. Wunderlin, Ph.D.
Frederick Essig, Ph.D.
Brent Weisman, Ph.D.

Date of Approval:
March 24, 2010

Keywords: ethnobotany, native, treatments, illness, Florida

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I would like to thank my major professor and advisor, Dr. Richard Wunderlin, for his support, guidance, knowledge and patience throughout this project. I would also like to thank Sarah Sanford for her editorial guidance. Thanks go to my friend and cheerleader, Laurie Walker, who kept me going with her encouragement and unwavering support. A special thanks to my beloved husband Charlie for his love, support and sense of humor, ever reminding me that the joy is in the journey.

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ABSTRACT

Previous studies in Native American ethnobotany on the shared use of medicinal and cultural plants between communities fail to clearly reveal if these shared uses are part of changing culture or remain a stabilizing connection between old and new tribes. During the late 1700's to early 1800's, various factions of the Creek tribes of Georgia migrated into Florida, forming a new tribe called the Seminoles. This event provides the unique opportunity to study the changing cultural and medicinal uses of plants by a new tribe in a new geographic location, revealing if cultural purposes were passed from one group to another. A list of plants used for medicinal purposes by the Creek and Seminole tribes was produced from previous studies. Utilizing these lists, comparisons were drawn to determine if cultural practices were carried on between tribes as they changed locations and lifestyles. This study examines the use of 465 plants in 125 plant families. Of these, 39 plants were found to be used by both tribes for different treatment purposes. In contrast, only 15 plants were used by both tribes for similar treatments. The small number of shared use of plants indicates the newly formed Seminole tribe developed new cultural and medicinal practices. These findings indicate that the plants used for

medicinal purposes by the Native American tribes of the south east were a part of a changing culture, not a stabilizing connection between old and new tribes as previously thought.

INTRODUCTION

Comparing medicinal plant uses of the Creek tribes of the southeastern U.S. and the Seminoles of Florida provides a unique view of changing cultures, tribal politics and power. The following research focuses on a narrow and specific time line in which tribes split and recombine resulting in two unique but related cultures. By examining the medicinal plant uses of the Creeks during the late 1700's into the early 1900's and comparing them to that of the Seminole's, as told by William Sturtevant in 1955, a unique window into these people and their cultures appear. The Creek tribes of Georgia and Alabama had occupied that territory for centuries and the Seminole tribe of Florida that had not existed until a series of migrations from Georgia and Alabama onto Florida lands left vacant by tribes nearly extinct. This study focuses on these culture's medicinal uses that were carried from the Creek cultures into Florida and were then subsequently used or changed by the Seminoles.

This study focuses on the plants and what they were used to treat. There is minimum discussion about the methods of collection, the preparation, the chants or songs that accompanied the treatments. Such information is not included here because the plant species are the areas of interest, except as related to adult versus child application, tribal ceremonies and background interest. This study does not include effectiveness of treatments or their mechanism of action.

Challenges

While thorough, there are a number of restraints on the scope and strength of the work that follows. These restrictions range from human fallibility to cultural bias, language barriers, and limited access to primary sources. The largest restriction upon this research has been the limited existence and availability of reliable written records of plants used by the tribes for medicinal purposes. As the Creeks and the Seminoles did not keep written records, their traditions were passed down orally from one generation to the next. The development of narratives about diseases and subsequent remedies made the copious amounts of knowledge easier to remember and to pass on, but also provided opportunity for embellishment or alteration, consequently altering the fidelity of any account. As the cultures change, so do traditions, which challenge the accuracy of the information. Change is often gradual and moderate, but when the change is forced upon a group such as through colonialism, military conquest and displacement, the result can be a major change in the culture. When such major changes are occurring, recording traditions of one generation may not be relevant to the following generation.

The next important limitation is that the records of the past are often tainted with the observers own agenda. One such individual was James Adair (1709-1775), trader, author and diplomat, who lived among the Indians for more than 30 years and made no secret to his desire to prove the Native American tribes were the lost tribes of Israel. Adair provided valuable written accounts of many Native American tribes' traditions. It was his bias with the religious activities that affected his interpretation and recording of these. Since many of the religious activities involve plants, this affects this study. It is however, impossible to dismiss Adair since he brings insight and historical observation of

the Creek tribes that no one else has provided. Early writers were suspected of combining information or descriptions of rituals and traditions. The reason for this may have been that many Europeans or non native tribal members did not see any distinction between the tribes. Consequently, they combined the customs and cultures together. A good example of this is the collective use of the name *Creeks* which initially was a single tribe, the Ochese Creeks who resided along the Ochese River in what is currently Georgia.. The Ochese Creeks were referred to as Creeks and eventually this name came to signify an entire group of tribes in the Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi area (Wright 1968).

Other primary sources are thought to be more reliable due to a lack of bias or personal agenda. William Bartram (2003), naturalist and botanical illustrator, observed the southeastern tribes and his writings have given great insight into the tribes he encountered during his four year exploration (1773-1777) of eight southern colonies. Benjamin Hawkins (1848) also gave important accounts of the Creeks during his time as US Indian agent (1796-1816).

Primary Sources

Paramount to any study in Native American tribe culture is information provided by the Bureau of American Ethnology. The Bureau of American Ethnology, under the Smithsonian Institution, was started in 1879 (Lewis 2002) with the goal of recording the traditions and culture of the Native American tribes before they were gone. In 1907, the Harvard educated anthropologist, John Swanton, who did extensive studies of the Creek, Chickasaw and Choctaw tribes, began recording information about the different southeastern tribes and their uses of plants for medicinal purposes for the Bureau of American Ethnology (Lewis 2002). Much of Swanton's (1922, 1928) research is included

in this study. His work is unparalleled since modern day sources cannot offer details of many of the past practices that have long since changed.

The research by Lyda Taylor (1940) for her doctorate at Harvard University included the Choctaw, Koasati, Alabama, Natchez, Cherokee and Creek tribal use of plants for medicinal purposes. Her material is included in this paper, excluding the Cherokee practices, except when a plant species was used prominently in the Cherokee, Creek and Seminole cultures collectively.

History of the Creek and Seminole Tribes

Creek

The Creek Confederation of Georgia and Alabama, existed in the late 1700's and into the early 1800's, consisting of as many as 100 separate tribes, some of which include the Hitachi, Koasati, Alabama, Natchez, Creek, Shawnee, and Yuchi (Wright 1986). Each tribe brought with it different traditions and cultures. Despite individual autonomy in their respective villages, they were collectively classified by European settlers during early colonization as the "Creek" (Etheridge 2003, Wright 1986). Figure 1 and 2 indicate the general area of tribal occupation in Georgia and Alabama during the 18th century. It should be noted, these maps do not show the smaller tribes that inhabited regions throughout the area. By the late 1700's many diverse groups of tribes would describe themselves as Creeks to white settlers since they had become members of the confederation for protection (Hudson 1976).

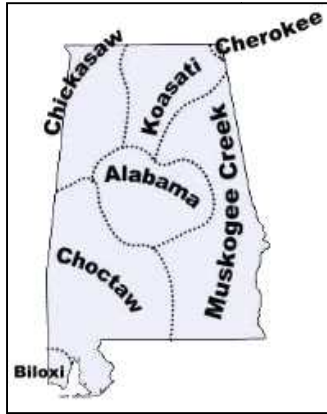


Figure 1. Original native tribes of Alabama in 1700's.

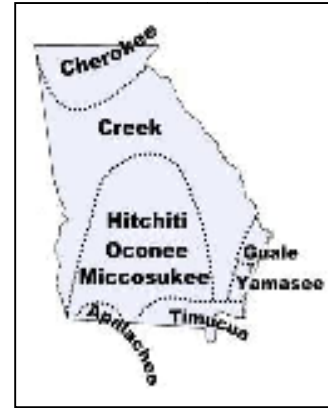


Figure 2 Original native tribes of Georgia in 1700's.



Figure 3. Original inhabitants of the area now called Florida (Lewis 2009)

The Creeks of the early 1700's were both agriculturists and hunters/gatherers. The southern Native American tribes, in general, had already been practicing agricultural methods for about a thousand years at this point and had continued to expand their agricultural interests (Etheridge 2003). Though cultural practices were different among individual tribes, the environment was supportive of hunting and farming, giving the groups a common ground. Before the introduction of the European trade, the Creeks had attempted solely to provide enough food to supply their family annually (Etheridge 2003, Swanton 1922). Gradually, the crops were increased to provide a commodity for trade

(Etheridge 2003). The Creeks entered into the global market by the mid 1700's as pelters, supplying deerskins to the European settlers (Hahn 2002, Ethridge 2003). This relationship kept the Creeks useful to the Spanish, French and the English (Ethridge 2003, Wright 1986, Hawkins 2003). Though the market concept was not new to the Creeks, the presence of the Europeans expanded demand, creating what was once a nominal trade into a massive commodities market that became essential to the Creeks. As the markets expanded, the traditional practice of gathering of local plants for food, tools and medicinal purposes became less important, as new alternative goods were offered through trade. Despite this, gathering plants for specific medicinal purposes remained a significant part of the Creek culture.

The Creek Confederacy was organized into five clans that were matrilineal and this was continued later in Florida where the Seminoles followed this common system (Weisman 1999, Covington 1993). The clan provided a place for each member into the society as a whole. The names for each clan were: Panther, Bear, Wind, Bird or Snake, though different tribes had other clan names (Wright 1986). The clan organization is still used by the Seminoles (Weisman 1999). There are seven Seminole clans: Panther, Bear, Bird, Wind, Bigtown, Snake and Otter. These empower the Seminole culture and keep families united. This is a cultural practice that has continued from the Creeks to the Seminoles of today.

Before the American Revolution, the Creeks were important buffers between the European countries (Ethridge 2003). While the Spanish maintained interest in Florida, the French kept their strong hold in Louisiana and the English inhabited North Carolina and territories northward (Ethridge 2003, Wright 1986). The Creek Confederacy

buffered these factions from each other as they were located in the heart of these holdings. The American Revolution brought an end to the beneficial relations between the Creeks and their European neighbors. With the newly established America in 1776, there came increased pressure for land. The land held by the Creek tribes became a particular point of interest for the new, young nation. The deer populations of the south were over hunted and facing extinction by this same period (Ethridge 2003). These two elements, the elimination of the need for the Creeks to provide a buffer between the British, the French and the Spanish and the decline of the deer population, were the beginning of the push to take the Creek land.

By the 1820's, Americans were determined to remove the Indians from Georgia and take their lands. The strategy was for the United States government to "assimilate Indians into white society" (Ethridge 2003, Hawkins 1848). A plan had been initiated in the late 1700's to civilize the Native American tribes and became the official policy of the American government. It was formulated by George Washington, Henry Knox, Thomas Jefferson, and other statesman. To implement this policy, agencies encouraged more agricultural endeavors by the Creeks. The government hoped to eventually move the Creeks from their lands onto individual farms. The ultimate goal was the appropriation of the Creek land for the American government (Ethridge 2003, Perdue 2001, Hudson 1976). There was a separate effort going on to save the Creeks and convert them to Christianity (Ethridge 2003, Perdue 2001). Young Creeks were educated and given Christian names, but eventually realized that although considered acculturated, often bicultural from marriages between white settlers and Native American tribe members, they could never become citizens (Ethridge 1990, Perdue 2000, Wright 1986).

The contradiction was understood by many Creeks who often opted to head south to Florida and join the newly formed Seminoles.

Further explanation of migration by the Creek members into Florida was due to the loss of land. In the 1800's, the Creeks saw the white settlers increasing quickly around them. The population of Georgia almost doubled within the first decade of the 1800's (Wright 1986). When the Mississippi Territory was opened in 1803, the population there tripled within the first decade (Wright 1986). Such increases in population brought more incidences of conflict between the different cultures. As conflicts increased, migration from Georgia into Florida by the Creeks increased. Creeks left the lands that many of them had inhabited for centuries. Those that migrated into Florida became part of the Seminole tribe.

The Formation of the Seminoles

Despite the cultural carry-through during formation of the Seminole tribe, the new group faced many obstacles difficult to fully understand today. Those obstacles appear in many elements that play important roles in the development of a society. To filter through the politics and landscape that surrounds people is a complicated task by those involved and their observers. The Creek cultural influences upon the evolution of the Seminoles is the most important contributor to the Seminole culture though the Europeans and the new environment in which the Seminoles were left to survive also were important factors in what would become the culture of the Seminole Tribe. One method of adaptation by the Seminoles was the discovery and utilization of new plants that were available for old and new afflictions, changing traditions to heal.

The first major movement of the Creeks into Florida in substantial numbers came in the early 1700's with the encouragement of the Spanish colonial government. The Creeks had been entering and using the lands of northern Florida for many decades, but beginning in 1716, the Georgian tribes of Apalachicola, Oconee, Yuchi and Sawakli moved into the Apalachee province of Florida (Weisman 1999). This movement marked the beginning of the tribe that would be called *Seminoles* (Covington 1993, Wright 2003). Migration of the Creek into Florida continued throughout the 1700's. The British occupied northern Florida from 1763 to 1783 and this period stands as one of the most peaceful for the Seminoles (Wright 1986). Few whites occupied the territory and the Seminoles settled the north Florida landscape with their small townships. In 1783, the British lost Florida to the Spanish but maintained a trading company to continue supplying the Native American tribes with their goods. This served all concerned, even the Seminoles, for they had become accustomed to trading their deer skins, cattle, and crops.

In 1811, the Shawnee prophet, Tecumseh, visited the Creeks and prophesized a victory in war against American forces (Lewis 2002, Perdue 2001). Fueling the growing fury of native tribes against the Americans, Tecumseh's followers became known as Red Sticks and ignited what became known as the Red Sticks War (1813-1814). The Creeks lost a quarter of their population to the Red Sticks War and twenty million acres of Creek land in Alabama and Georgia (Lewis 2002, Perdue 2001). The First Seminole War was in 1818 (Wright 1986). This was a year of fighting between the Americans and the Seminoles. In the early 1830's, the Creeks removal to Oklahoma, initiated by Andrew Jackson, followed the devastating Red Sticks War. The Creeks who refused to go west as

ordered fled south into Florida marking the second substantial migration of the Creeks into Florida. These Creeks that came to Florida were not of one united tribe. They represented numerous tribes and cultures. When they crossed the Florida-Georgia border, they became known as Seminoles, but they still spoke many different languages and held different beliefs allied with specific clans histories (Wright 1986). Part of these differing traditions and beliefs became varied medicinal practices. By the time of the second major migration in 1830, the Creeks had already initiated white methods of farming and cattle and pig ranching in north Florida. These transitions toward agriculture and maintaining livestock were new and had varying degrees of utilization in each village and clan. All had incorporated at least some economic changes facilitated by the European influence (Ethridge 2003, Perdue 2001, Wright 1986).

The voice of the surviving Red Sticks Indians became a defining part of the Seminole culture. To understand the Seminoles, it is essential to consider the Red Sticks contributions. These anti-American warriors refused General Andrew Jackson's orders to lay down their arms and relocate, and were soon welcomed into the Seminoles of Florida (Wright 1986, Perdue 2001). They brought a resistance to and understanding of America's desire to divide and destroy the native society. Soon the Red Sticks gave rise to a new generation of Seminoles, eager to fight the constant efforts of emigration of the Seminoles to federally designated territory. This new generation and the influence of their fathers, the Red Sticks, gave rise to the Second Seminole War in 1838. The Second Seminole War was a continuation of the Red Sticks War to establish boundaries by the American government and from there to extend them.

The Second Seminole War (1835-1842) was long and treacherous (Covington 1993, Wright 1986, Perdue 2001). The war lasted such a long time because the territory was largely unmapped and was unknown by the American armies. The swamps, hammocks, forests, and lowlands of Florida allowed the Seminoles to retreat quickly utilizing guerrilla tactics that in the beginning of the war, the American military were unfamiliar with and thus susceptible to deadly attacks. Numbering just 800 (unofficially), the Seminole warriors stood against an American force of 5,000 strong. Under these circumstances, the Seminoles had the advantage of knowing the environment, proving a valuable asset in allowing the Seminoles' resistance to last as long as they did (Covington 1993). They had determination and strength of commitment to avoid removal from these final lands. Over the course of the Second Seminole War over 4,000 Seminoles were sent west to the federally governed territory in Oklahoma (Covington 1993). The Third Seminole War began in 1855 and carried on until 1858 (Covington 1993, Perdue 2001, Weisman 1999). At the end of this conflict, on February 15, 1858, 75 Seminoles were removed to the federally governed territory in Oklahoma, marking the last official removal of Seminoles from Florida (Covington 1993). Hostilities then ceased and the remaining few hundred Seminoles, were left to live scattered throughout the south Florida Everglades. The Seminoles fought multiple wars with the American military and the few survivors had been allowed to remain on their own land (Covington 1993). By this time, the Seminoles had become very familiar with the lands of south Florida and the plants available to them for food, shelter, and medicinal purposes.

Environmental Adaptations in Traditions and Culture

When the Creeks entered Florida becoming the Seminoles they were familiar with the environment and plant communities of North Florida as it was essentially the same as the area from which they came. There would be no reason to exchange plants used for medicinal purposes by the Creeks. Weisman (1999) recorded the southward progression of the Seminole habitation through Florida. It is this trail that shows the Seminoles being pushed constantly farther south into less favorable and less familiar environments. In this new environment, the Seminoles found themselves facing seasonal droughts and brutal summer heat, that they were neither accustomed to nor prepared for (Covington 1993). Many of the plants that had in the past been used for medicinal purposes were often no longer available. Either the plants did not grow in the area or the medicine men did not know where to find them in the unfamiliar territory. For the most part, the types of illnesses experienced by the tribes did not change, though it is reasonable to expect an increase in dehydration and related symptoms. This study seeks to examine when and if changes in treatments are found among the Creeks as they became the Seminoles and move southward.

The Seminoles were in constant threat of being removed by the federal government until the end of the Third Seminole War. They needed to hide and the Everglades, the Thousand Islands and the inland areas of southern Florida were excellent for the Seminoles. When the Creeks came into Florida and set up their communities, the old ways were once again followed. The men hunted while the women stayed at the camps. Hunting allowed the men to hone their warrior skills. Men found their identities in battle, gained power and respect within the community and the Seminole young men

looked to prove themselves in this manner. The Corn Ceremony was an integral part of coming of age within the Seminole tribe, as it had been for the Creeks. It is at this time when the young men received their adult names at the ceremony (Weisman 1999).

Modern Seminole History

During the early 1900's, the Seminoles were affected by the 1934 Indian Reorganization Act, as were other Native American tribes. When congress adopted this Act during the administration of Franklin D. Roosevelt, it provided more opportunities by extending to tribes the right to form corporations, established a credit system for Native Americans, granted limited tribal sovereignty, and provided Native American tribes with educational opportunities and funds for trade, vocational, elementary, and secondary schools. The Seminoles began living on the reservations in the 1930's; until then, they had remained scattered and in hiding. These were not easy times for the Seminoles. Jobs were provided by the federal government on the reservations for the Seminoles. It was, however, a time of peace for the Seminoles. Young Seminole men would find a good opportunity for defining their identities while serving in the United States military. One such Seminole man of current times, named James W. Billie served 24 years as the chairman of the Seminole Tribe. His service, including three terms in Viet Nam brought him much traditional respect and reverence within the Seminole community. Billie brought much financial and political success to the Seminole Tribe with a street fighter approach and a level of prestige obtained from his time at war (Covington 1993).

This rich historical background of the two tribes illustrates the unique opportunity provided by these two groups as they changed throughout time to examine changing cultural norms and traditions.

Creek and Seminole Cultural Traditions

Green Corn Ceremony

The Green Corn Dance Ceremony or Busk is a traditional ceremony practiced by the Creeks and the Seminoles. It is a purification ritual that dates back to the people of the Mississippian archaeological culture. While the function of the Green Corn Ceremony is a religious one, it also fulfills political functions as well as marking social interactions. As with many cultural ceremonies, this one serves many purposes for the group, though there are differences between the Creek and Seminole ceremonies. In particular, the Seminole Green Corn Ceremony included medicine bundles that had great importance to the Seminole ceremony. These ceremonial bundles had up to 40 sacred items including powders, medicine stones, and snake teeth and were only brought out during the ceremonies (Sturtevant 1954). Plants were not part of the permanent medicine bundles but could be added temporarily during the Green Corn Ceremony to be made more powerful when used later for medicinal purposes (Sturtevant 1954). The Seminoles also stripped many of the features to a bare minimum compared to the elaborate Creek ceremonies. This would be attributed to the less geographically stable lifestyle of the Seminoles and differences in the importance of agriculture in the south Florida landscape. Much has been written about the Corn Ceremony in spite of the fact that it is considered sacred and few white men have been allowed to witness the ceremony. It holds major importance for the Seminole culture, demonstrated by the fact that this religious ceremony is practiced to this day. This ceremony marks the start of a new year and reflects the beliefs of the Seminoles which are purification and balance. These ideals of faith are part of, if not the main, unifying source of the Seminole culture. The Muskogean

term for Busk, poskita, means “to fast” or “sacred purifying” fasting to the Creeks and the Seminoles, a way to annually reinstate purity that was necessary due to the immoral actions of some members (Ethridge 2003, Sturtevant 1954, Swanton 1928 and Weisman 1999). The Seminoles, differing from the Creeks, add two main purposes to the Green Corn Dance Ceremony which are to insure the life of the Medicine (within the bundles) and by doing this, to insure the health of the Seminoles (Capron 1953). The use of corn in the society has diminished, but the ceremony of purification symbolism continues.

An overview of the Green Corn Ceremony is useful in identifying the connections that the Seminoles have toward balance and purification, in the light of the choices they have been forced to make and the way of life they have chosen. Balance and purification are key spiritual themes (Capron 1953). Also worth noting is the current conversion of most of the tribe to Christianity. The converts have been hesitant in the past to attend the Green Corn Ceremony but it would be very difficult to find any Seminoles willing to talk about the bundles or the give details on the Green Corn Ceremony.

The bundles are an essential part of the ceremony for the Seminoles, though, their connection back to the Creeks is uncertain. There was a tribe in the town of Tukabahchee, in what is current day Georgia, where copper and brass plates (Swanton 1928, Adair 1775, Hawkins 1848) were preserved and served as much the same purpose as the Seminole medicine bundles. No other Creek used anything that resembled the medicine bundles in connection with the Busk. The Tukabahchee plates were used to hold the health and prosperity of the town, as the bundle does for for the Seminoles. The plates also carried great power, again similar to the Seminole medicine bundles (Sturtevant 1954).

Another major component of the Creek and Seminole Green Corn Ceremony is the Black Drink. The Black Drink was made as a tea of *Ilex vomitoria* and is used in the Green Corn Ceremony as an emetic to purge, to cleanse the adult men. It is the major link between the Creek and the Seminole cultures. The Black Drink was an essential part of the Creek tribe culture as social, ceremonial, and spiritual tradition. In Creek daily life, the tea was similar to today's coffee. The Seminoles were drinking the Black Drink in 1774. However, at some point the Black Drink was replaced by the Seminoles in their Busk with two separate drinks made of *Eryngium yuccifolium* and *Salix caroliniana*, respectively. These each served as emetics to cleanse the men at the Busk, in the same way the Black Drink had been used by the Creeks and initially by the Seminoles. The daily social use of the tea was no longer used by the Seminoles though the exact time that occurred is unknown (Fairbanks 1979). The primary loss of the drink was probably because *Ilex vomitoria* did not occur in southern Florida.

The site for the Green Corn Dance Ceremony is decided by the Medicine Man. The main objective for selecting the area is to insure privacy (Capron 1953). The ceremony is held at the start of "Everything growin' Moon" which is generally July (Capron 1953). The Seminole busk can last a minimum of four days and for as long as seven days. In earlier times, a group of men went on a hunt before the start of the Busk. Later, it was the responsibility of the medicine man to secure the necessary items and no separate hunt was conducted (Sturtevant 1954). In the afternoon of each day of the ceremony a ball game is played and in the evening followed by dancing.

The first day is used for preparation. Many of the Seminoles arrive early for the ceremony, the women in particular as this is a festive gathering for all of the Seminoles,

serving to reunite clans and acquaintances and catch up on gossip. The second day is the feast day, in preparation for the next day which is the Fasting Day. The third day or fasting day is considered the most important day since the medicine bundles are now brought into the dance area to bring good health to the tribe in the new year (Sturtevant 1954). At this time, court is held and crimes of the past year are decided. The punishment can range according to the offences from scratching to ear cropping to ostracism to capital punishment. The granting of amnesty to criminals is based on the accused circumstances. The Black Drink is served at midnight that night and will be consumed whenever the males get hungry. This is also when the naming ceremony mentioned earlier is held where young men receive their adult names. The dancing continues all night and at dawn the women go to prepare food to end the fasting.

Medicine Men

The Creeks and the Seminoles had persons responsible for administering to the sick that were similar in training and position. These have been called by many different names such as priests, fasters, doctors, conjurers and medicine men. They should not be confused with shaman, who are considered powerful for the ability or powers they possess within themselves. The Creeks and the Seminoles had what this study will refer to as Medicine Men, who are trained by an elder Medicine Man for a specified time (though different according to the instructors) (Hudson 1976, Sturtevant 1955, Swanton 1922). Women were not part of the training, though many women knew some treatments and were responsible for delivering babies and treating menstrual ailments (Sturtevant 1955). Training for student Medicine Men consisted of fasting, learning chants, medicinal plants and mythical history. Medicine Men have held positions of obvious importance

throughout Creek and Seminole history. The importance of the chants spoken over the plants by the Medicine Men is considered by the tribe members to have the primary power to heal. Both tribes attribute the health of the tribe to the Medicine Men and his abilities (Swanton 1922, Sturtevant 1955).

Illnesses

Causes of many illnesses of the Creek and Seminole tribes are attributed by the tribe histories to animals, whether from a dream about an animal or contact with a specific animal that causes the illness. Names of illnesses indicate the cause and symptoms of the animal involved (see Appendix 1 for more details). One example, the cause of the Seminole Dog Sickness is contact with a dog, though this can be a living or dead dog spirit. The symptoms are appetite loss and vomiting (Sturtevant 1955). The Creeks have a similar illness, called Dog Disease, caused by a dog. The symptoms are similar to the Seminole illness; vomiting and stomachache (Swanton 1928).

Both tribes believed that impurity or improper behavior of members can cause illnesses. The Seminoles believed that a person had two souls and one soul stayed with the body until death. The other soul could leave the body each night through the anus while the person dreamt. The traveling soul went north and met many other souls, both dead and alive. The soul then returned and the person woke up. When the soul did not return, generally, the soul was partaking in impure activities. This caused the person to fall ill. It was up to the Medicine Man to call the soul to return. If the Medicine Man could not manage to get the soul to return, the person grew sicker and would eventually die (Hudson 1976, Sturtevant 1955).

Seminoles Today

The Seminoles have yet again adapted to the changes in the environment around them by marketing themselves to the tourist trade. To market one's identity is considered part of the American way. This can often be a humiliating situation for the participants or it can be an empowering presentation. The Seminoles are survivors who empower themselves. In 1957, the Seminole Tribe was federally recognized. The Miccosukee Tribe of Indians of Florida, an offshoot of the Seminole Tribe, was recognized in 1962. Eventually, the Seminoles started selling cigarettes and then established gambling facilities which led to the creation of the multimillion dollar enterprise of today.

Over the past two centuries, the Seminoles have fought to stay in Florida. They have maintained many aspects of their culture that have centered their society. I am struck by what Willie Johns, the Seminole historian said to me on November 15, 2007, "You people [white people] taught us well. We learned that with a suit case full of money and a good lawyer, we can get anything." The Seminoles no longer reside in the chickees, the Seminole traditional palm thatched huts; they have modern homes with laptops and dishwashers. Today, the Seminoles of Florida population is over 3,000 (Krantz 2006). The Green Corn Ceremony is still held but the Black Drink is no longer served. The Corn no longer holds importance for the Seminoles but the ceremony is used to bring purification and balance to the individuals participating and for the tribe. But such touchstones symbolize a larger picture, a culture that offers a portrait of determination. The Seminoles today live on the Brighton Reservation and the Big Cypress Reservations and continue to evolve. They remain a unique, strong community facing modern problems such as crime and drugs, because they are a vibrant part of the American fabric.

Most Seminoles are Christians now (Hudson 1976). The Seminoles have been known to walk gently on the Florida landscape of the past. Today, their presence is felt globally with their investments. Their gambling casinos illuminate the Seminole owned land twenty four hours a day. Today they continue to adapt to their environment in a very profound and profitable way. This study shows that adaptation in the use of different plants as medicinal treatments as the needs presented themselves throughout the history of the Seminole Tribe.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

A database of plants used for medicinal purposes by the Creek tribes of southeastern U.S. and the Seminole tribe of Florida was compiled using Moerman (1998), Sturtevant (1955), Taylor (1940), and Austin (2004).

Discussion of plants used by Alabama, Creek, Houma, Choctaw, Natchez, Koasati and Seminole tribes for medicinal purposes from Austin (2004), Moerman (2002), Snow (2001), Sturtevant (1955), Swanton (2000), and Taylor (1940). Using the database developed, the primary plants used are described and discussed. Distributions of the plants most commonly utilized by the Seminole tribe are mapped with the National Plants Database Project (<http://plants.usda.gov>) and the Atlas of Florida Vascular Plants (<http://florida.plantatlas.usf.edu>).

In Results and Discussion, the database is used to (1) identify plants used by both tribes for similar and different medical purposes, (2) identify patterns, and lack of patterns, of use of plants, and (3) compared physical sites and cultural medicinal uses of plants by the Creek and Seminole tribes.

This study involves 125 Plant families and 469 plant species. Most are native to the southeast. The material is listed alphabetically under genus and species, with the family, common name and tribal name when available noted within the description.

Plant names used here are from Wunderlin and Hansen (2003, 2009) and the USDA National Plant Database (2009). The tribe names are included whenever possible in the database and descriptive overviews of the plants in the discussion. Daniel Austin told me, "If people name something, they are using it for something." In the database,

there are many plants with no uses listed, just the native name. This is to signify that the plant was used but at this time the use is unknown.

The language of each tribe is important in the grouping of the cultural and medicinal practices and is specified with each tribe description. The languages spoken by the Creeks were as diverse as the groups involved. To minimize the differences of the languages is to minimize the distances the cultures evolved to become a united culture of Creeks and then the Seminoles in Florida. Some examples of language differences are the Yuchis, who were a distinct population that had a very difficult language and the Alabamas spoke a hybrid of Hitchiti and Choctaw (Ethridge 2003). The Shawnee and Natchez each had their own language, even as the Natchez migrated into the Creek cultures (Ethridge 2003). The Muskogee language had seven distinct dialects, two of which both served the Creek and the Seminoles. These two were Creek, often referred to as Muskogee, and Mikasuki (Martin 2000). When there were public meetings, interpreters were used. Eventually, most of the bands moving into Florida were either Muskogee (Creek) or Mikasuki speakers, or became one or the other (Wright 1986). Muskogee became the official language in transacting business among the Seminoles, until English became accepted in the mid 1900's. The Appendix gives individual tribal names and the tribal group, which would be either the Creeks or the Seminoles for this study. This adds clarification to the use of the plant by individual Creek tribes that resided in specific regions of the Georgia and Alabama regions.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Major Plants used by the Creek Tribe for Medicinal Purposes

The following list of plants was compiled by Swanton (1928) and a description of the medicinal uses by both the Creek and Seminole tribes is discussed (See Appendix 4) for the comparative medicinal uses). This list was used because these plants were considered by Swanton to be the most important medicinal plants used by the Creeks. Descriptions of distribution are from the National Plants Database Project (NCRS USDA 2009) and the Atlas of Florida Vascular Plants (Wunderlin and Hansen 2009). The Creek tribe was part of the Creek Confederation which included many tribes, but for this study the groups medicinal practices studied were the Creek, Alabama, Hitachi, Houma, Koasati, Choctaw, and Chickasaw. Other tribes would have been used but records are limited at this time. The Seminoles are not differentiated between the Muskogee and the Mikasuki tribes in the discussion, but are referenced as Seminole.

Aesculus pavia (Sapindaceae), red buckeye. This plant was described by Swanton as being “strong medicine,” but there are few records of its use by the Creeks and none by the Seminoles. The Creeks used it for a tuberculosis treatment and the Koasati used it for sore throat treatment. The Cherokee had 11 uses for this plant (Taylor 1940). It does not grow as far south in Florida as the Seminole tribe settled, distribution is as far south as Lake and Orange counties, which would explain their lack of use of the buckeye.

Angelica sp (Apiaceae), angelica. There is no record of the Seminoles using this plant. Bartram (1995) called it *A. lucida* which grows outside of the Creek or Seminole regions, as he acknowledged and wrote the Lower Creeks (Seminole) “will gladly give two or three buckskins for a single root of it.” The Creeks used this plant for seven

remedies: analgesic, anthelmintic, carminative, gastrointestinal aid, orthopedic aid for back pain in adults, vermifuge for children, and as a sedative. The two native species of Florida, *A. dentate* and *A. venenosa*, grow in the northern counties of Florida which can explain the lack of use of either of these by the Seminoles. *Angelica lucida*, mentioned by Bartram (1995) is a northern plant and is used by many northern tribes, even as far north as Alaska for medicinal purposes.

Baptisia alba (Fabaceae), false indigo. There is no record of the Seminoles using this plant. It grows in Florida, in the northern and central areas. The Creeks used this as a pediatric treatment, as a stimulant and as a rheumatism treatment while the Koasati used it for one of the same purposes, as a rheumatism treatment.

Callicarpa Americana (Lamiaceae), American beautyberry. This was used by the Koasati for digestive problems. The Choctaws used it as an antidiarrheal and gastrointestinal aid (Taylor 1940), which could be similar to the Koasati uses. It was used by the Alabama tribe as antirheumatic, diaphoretic, emetic, febrifuge, and herbal steam to treat malaria fever (Swanton 1928). The Seminoles used it as a dermatological aid (i.e. Snake Sickness) and as a urinary aid. The berries are very distinctive and the distribution is throughout Florida. It is interesting that there are no more uses recorded for this plant by the Seminoles.

Cornus florida (Cornaceae), flowering dogwood and *Cornus foemina*, stiff flowering dogwood. Both were used by the Houma tribe as febrifuge and a decoction taken for malaria. The Cherokee used the *Cornus florida* extensively for 16 medicinal treatments (Moerman 2004). The *Cornus* bark contains a weak astringent (Taylor 1940). It may be that other plants were more effective since there is no record of use by the

Seminoles even though *Cornus foemina* is distributed through most of Florida. *Cornus florida* occurs in the northern half of the state which explains its lack of use by the Seminole.

Eryngium aquaticum (Apiaceae), rattlesnake master. This plant was used by the Alabama tribe as an emetic. The Choctaw used it for diuretic, antidote, expectorant, snakebite remedy, venereal aid for gonorrhea, and as a stimulant. The Koasati also used this species as an emetic, but not as the ceremonial emetic that *E. yuccifolium* was used by the Creeks and Seminole.

Eryngium yuccifolium (Apiaceae), button eryngo. An important plant to the Creeks and the Seminole, who both used it extensively for a wide array of treatments. The Creek tribe used it as an analgesic, antirheumatic internal treatment, blood medicine, cathartic, gastrointestinal aid, kidney aid, panacea, sedative, snakebite remedy, and venereal aid. The Natchez used this plant as an antidiarrheal and hemostat. The Alabama and Koasati used this as a panacea, as did the Creeks. The Seminole have 17 uses for this plant. It was used as an analgesic, gastrointestinal aid, snakebite remedy and antirheumatic internal treatment by the Seminole, as it was by the Creeks. The Seminole also used it as an antidiarrheal, as did the Natchez.

Some of the uses made of *E. aquaticum* (see above) were probably due to the similar appearance of the two plants, even though they grow in slightly different habitats; *E. aquaticum* in ponds and swamps while *E. yuccifolium* occurs in bogs, flatwoods, and flood plain forests. *Eryngium aquaticum* has blue flowers and leaves with callous marginal teeth, whereas *E. yuccifolium* has white or greenish flowers and leaves with

marginal bristles. Color and perhaps habit may have been used to distinguish them. Color, perhaps, having more symbolism.

Eupatorium perfoliatum (Asteraceae), boneset. Both the Koasatis and the Seminoles used this as an emetic. The Koasatis also used it as a urinary aid. In addition, the Seminoles and the Houmas used *E. perfoliatum* as a febrifuge. It was used by the Creeks for epilepsy treatment and hip pain treatment for women. There is no record of the Choctaws using this, but, it was called *cilup tileli* by the Choctaws and Chicksaws which translates “something to scare away the spirits.”

Gleditsia triacanthos (Fabaceae), honey locust. There is no record of use by the Seminoles. This may be due to the primarily northern distribution in Florida, since the honey locust was used extensively, not only by the Creeks to prevent small pox, as a panacea, and as a pediatric aid, but also by the Cherokee, Delaware and Meskwaki tribes (Moerman 1998). They all made a tonic of the plant for a variety of other medicinal purposes.

Hypericum hypericoides (Clusiaceae), St. Andrew’s- cross. The Alabama tribe used this as an antidiarrheal, an eye medicine, an orthopedic aid, and a pediatric aid. The Choctaws also used it as an eye wash, for colic, and as a gastrointestinal aid. The Houmas used it for analgesic, febrifuge, gynecological aid, toothache remedy (bark). The Koasatis used it solely for rheumatism, taken internally. The Natchez tribe used *H. hypericoides* as a pediatric aid, to help children unable to urinate. While the Alabamas also used the plant as a pediatric aid, it was for children too weak to walk. The Seminoles did not use *H. hypericoides* at all, even though it grows throughout Florida but used *H. brachyphyllum* and *H. fasciculatum* as cathartics. Though the use of *Hypericum* species

by the Seminole is opposite use by the Alabama, this is probably an example of the differing uses due to the different strengths of the medicine used.

Juniperperus sp (Cupressaceae) cedar. The Creeks used this as a blood thinner, to treat rheumatism, to treat cramps in the neck muscles, and for treatment of colds and fever. The Alabama used it externally to treat rheumatic pains, as did the Creeks and Seminoles. *Juniperus virginiana*, red cedar, was used by many different tribes of North America for many different things, though they all used it for medicinal treatments. The Apache used it for food, fiber and fuel and the Cherokee used it as a building material (Moerman 1998). The Navajo and the Chippewa used a species of *Juniperus* as a dye (Moerman 1998). The Comanche and the Lakota used it for food (Moerman 1998). Since species of *Juniperus* are found throughout North America, there are few, if any, tribes that did not find uses for it.

Lindera benzoin (Lauraceae), northern spicebush. There is no record of the Seminoles using this plant, perhaps because of its limited distribution in Florida. The Creeks used it as an analgesic, an infusion made of the branches and taken orally or as a steam for aches and pains, as a blood medicine, diaphoretic, and emetic.

Malus angustifolia (Rosaceae), southern crabapple. Used primarily a food, there is no record of any other uses by the Seminoles. However, the Creeks used it in an attempt to cure rabies. Occurrence is limited to northern Florida which would explain the lack of used by the Seminoles.

Monarda punctata (Lamiaceae), spotted beebalm. This was used by the Alabama, Choctaw and Creek to prevent rheumatism. The only record of its use by the Seminoles is by that of Snow (2001) as Death Medicine to be taken by survivors, as a psychological

treatment for grieving, when they come back from a burial. The botanical name is not given by Snow, but the Creek name *kofucka lako*, is similar to the Seminole name given, *kyfockv* provided by Austin (2004).

In addition, the Creeks had nine uses of *Monarda* sp, which may have been *M. punctata* since it was growing in the Creek regions, but there is no specific mention of which species they were using. However, if the Creeks were using the *M. punctata*, it would be more likely that they would continue to use it as they moved into Florida. There were nine other species in the Creek regions but only *M. punctata* in Florida. They used the *Monarda* sp for antirheumatic (external and internal methods), dermatological treatment, diaphoretic, ear medicine, kidney aid, psychological treatment, sedative, and as witchcraft medicine to protect from ghosts. This mint was still in use by the Creeks in Oklahoma in 1980's (Howard 1984). With such extensive use of *Monarda* by the Creek while no records are available that document any use by the Seminoles, it is unlikely that the Seminoles did not use it to some extent. It has a distinctive, appealing fragrance lending itself to use.

Morus rubra (Moraceae), red mulberry. The roots of this plant were used by the Creeks and the Alabama to treat urinary tract infections. The Creeks also used it as a diuretic. There is no record of the Seminoles using it for medicinal purpose, however, they did use the plant for food, eating the berries, and using the wood for making bows.

Nyssa sylvatica (Cornaceae), black gum. The Creeks used it as a tuberculosis treatment, using the bark and wood chips as a decoction taken internally or externally as a bath, but there is no record of the Seminoles using this plant at all. The Houma used it as an anthelmintic.

Panax quinquefolius (Araliaceae), American ginseng. The Creek, Houma, and Seminole tribes all used this plant. Since it does not grow in Florida, this indicates the importance of this plant to the Seminoles, since it had to be brought in. There is no other plant that has such a value in medicinal uses. The Creeks used the plant as dermatological aid, diaphoretic and febrifuge, hemostat, and pulmonary aid. The Houma used the plant for entirely different uses, antiemetic, and antirheumatic (internal). The Seminoles also used the plant for antirheumatic, as did the Houma, though the Seminoles used it externally and the Houma used it internally. Other uses by the Seminoles were as love medicine, pediatric aid, respiratory aid, sedative, and witchcraft medicine. In the spiritual realm, the Seminoles used *Panax quinquefolius* to protect children from bad dreams and the Creeks used it to keep away ghosts. Used as a love medicine, the Seminoles rubbed the plant on their body and clothes to get back a divorced wife (Sturtevant 1955).

Parthenocissus quinquefolia (Vitaceae), Virginia creeper. Swanton maintains that the root of the Virginia creeper was used by the Creek to treat gonorrhea which was learned from the Comanche. It is impossible to know if that is how the Creeks came to use this plant. The Houma used a hot decoction to treat wounds (Austin 2004) but though it is found throughout Florida there is no specific information on a medicinal use other than it was used as a medicine (Austin 2004, Snow 2001).

Phoradendron leucarpum, (*P. flavescens*), (Viscaceae), oak mistletoe. The Creeks used it for lung problems and tuberculosis treatment. The Houma and the Seminoles used this as an orthopedic aid. The Seminoles used it externally for this treatment, as well as, for a chronically ill baby treatment, emetic, and death medicine. The Houma, in addition, used it as a panacea for debility.

Platanus occidentalis (Platanaceae), American sycamore. This was used by the Creeks to treat tuberculosis, colds, and sore throats. There is no record of the Seminoles using this plant which could be due to its more northern distribution in Florida, though there are some west central areas where this tree can be found and would have been available to the Seminoles as they migrated south.

Populus deltoides (Salicaceae), eastern cottonwood. Used by the Creeks to treat broken or fractured bones, they also used it to treat dropsy. Both treatments were external, as was the Choctaw treatment to cure snakebite. There was an unspecified species of *Populus* used by the Creeks to treat both kidney problems and as an orthopedic treatment. Neither *P. deltoides* nor *P. heterophylla*, the other *Populus* Florida native, have any record of use by Seminoles.

Prunus sp (Rosaceae), wild plum. The Creek used this plant for dysentery and the Koasati used it as gastrointestinal aid. The Seminoles used it as a food source, so they encountered it. But, there is no record of them using it as a medicinal treatment.

Quercus stellata (Fagaceae), post oak. The only *Quercus* listed by Swanton and the only one used for dysentery by the Creeks. The Cherokees used this tree for medicinal, fuel and building material, but there are no records of use of this *Quercus* species being used by any other of the southeastern tribes (Moerman 1998). This species is found in northern Florida. There are no records of Seminoles using this species. However, the use of *Quercus* sp. by the native tribes of North America is extensive.

Rosa palustris (Rosaceae), wild rose. A species not used by many of the southeastern tribes for medicinal treatments with just a few exceptions. The Creeks were said to use the roots to treat women with irregular menstruation. The Cherokees used the

Rosa palustris as an anthelmintic and antidiarrheal. Hamel (1995) reports it was also used by the Cherokees for dysentery. The Natchez used an unidentified species of *Rosa* for dysentery. They probably used the same, *R. palustris*, as the Creeks were recorded as using, but the description by the informant is not clear. There seems to be no record of the use of *R. Carolina*, the only other Florida native rose.

Rhus copallinum (Anacardiaceae), winged sumac. The Koasati used this both an orthopedic and pediatric treatment. While the Creek did not use this extensively as a medicinal plant, they did use it as an antidiarrheal treatment, as did the Seminoles. They also mixed it with tobacco and for dyes. This shows that the plant was available, but, valued by the Creeks more for other uses than medicinal. However, Swanton states that his sources found that, “Indians constantly smoke” and consider it a remedy for all head and chest ailments. The Seminoles, on the other hand, used *R. copallinum* for a wide variety of medicinal treatments. They used this plant as a treatment for Cow Creek Sickness (diarrhea, digestive problems and chest pains), urinary tract infection, alcoholism, cleansing the body of pollutions such as spirits and food poisoning, as an emetic for widows to remove the breath of the deceased spouse, as a dermatological treatment, a diuretic, and a venereal aid.

Salix humilis (Salicaceae), prairie willow. The Creeks used this for fever with nausea and vomiting, malaria, biliousness, dropsy, headache and the curing of Deer Sickness, which can be eye troubles, rheumatism or headaches and “Blood of the Bear” Sickness; vomiting blood. The Seminoles used this species for some of the same remedies that they used the *S. caroliniana*. They used it as an analgesic, antidiarrheal and eye medicine for sun sickness, febrifuge, and hunting medicine.

Tephrosia virginiana (Fabaceae), goat's rue. This was used by the Creeks for treatment of bladder problems, cough, menstruation problems, as an abortifacient, reproductive aid, for "loss of manhood" treatment, and a treatment for tuberculosis. The Seminoles used *Tephrosia angustissima* as a hemostat. The Koasati used *T. virginiana* for intestinal worm treatment and used *T. florida* for a snakebite treatment. The only record of Seminole use is as a hemostat (Austin 2004).

Ulmus americana (Ulmaceae), American elm, was used by the Choctaw to relieve menstrual cramps. Swanton reports that his informant, Jackson Lewis, knew of *Ulmus* being used in toothache treatment, but, also reported there was "a secret about its use" that was not revealed. Current use by Oklahoma Creeks is for toothaches, broken bones, and bowel movement (Lewis 2002). Taylor (1940) indicates the medicinal properties of *U. americana* are probably similar to *U. fulva* which make it a good demulcent. This would make it useful in the treatment of gastrointestinal problems. The Houma used the American elm to treat dysentery and the Koasati used it to treat gunshot wounds, as well as, a gastrointestinal aid. Oklahoma Seminole women use *U. rubra* as a vaginal lubricant and to help in childbirth delivery (Howard 1984). There is no record of the Florida Seminole tribe using *U. americana*, nor any of the *Ulmus*, for any medicinal purposes. *Ulmus americana* does not grow within the current Seminole tribe area, it does grow close enough to have been easily obtainable for use by the tribe to make the lack of use appear to be a preference for other plants over *U. americana*.

Vitis (Vitaceae), grape. There are three main species of *Vitis* that were used by the southeastern tribes. Most were used as food source, but, they were also important medicinal plants. Austin (2004) discusses the *Vitis* usage thoroughly. It is his contention

that the tribal words for *Vitis* species are the connecting link between the tribes and the grapes. Of interest for this research is the use of *V. shuttleworthii*, calloose grapes, by tribes north of the native range for the plant. While it is natural that the plant would be used by all tribes who encountered them as a food source, it is not clear how the Koasati would be in contact with this species. The Creeks used *V. shuttleworthii* as a tonsillitis treatment. The Seminoles used *Vitis* species for Snake Sickness, a dermatological treatment, for snakebites and in birth, death, and busk ceremonies (Austin 2004, Sturtevant 1955).

Five Major Plants used by the Seminole Tribe for Medicinal Purposes

Persea borbonia, is one of the five most important medicinal plants used by the Seminoles, the others are *Erygium yuccifolium*, *Salix* sp, *Juniperus virginiana*, and *Sassafrass albidium*. These plants have been selected because they have the most medicinal uses by the Seminoles according to the database (Appendix 4).



Figure 4 *Persea borbonia*

Persea borbonia, (Lauraceae), red bay. This was, and in some cases, still is used by the Seminoles for over 26 treatments. The number is not exact since there is an overlap between the treatments of specific sicknesses described by Sturtevant (1955) and the general treatments listed by Moerman (1998). Some treatments were as a febrifuge, antidiarrheal, laxative, antiemetic, emetic, and as a gastrointestinal aid (Moerman 1998). The contrasting treatments are examples of dosage properties. Austin (2004) states the bays have many essential oils: camphor, cineoil, eucalyptol, and others. This plant carries great power for the Seminoles. It is interesting that the red bay is not one of the Creek plants listed by Swanton (1928). Bartram (1995) mentions the bays as being a remedy of the Indians, but gives no further detail. Sturtevant (1955) gives numerous accounts of the *Persea borbonia* being used as a medicinal plant by the Seminoles. He also states that when a medicine man is losing his strength to cure, he goes away and fasts and then takes a mixture of *Persea borbonia*, *Eryngium yuccifolia* (*E. synchaetum* synonym) and *Salix caroliniana* (*Salix amphibia* synonym) (Sturtevant 1955). This shows the importance of the *Persea borbonia*, as well as the *Salix* and *Eryngium*, to the Seminole medicine men. *Persea borbonia* is also considered a panacea that could be added to any treatment mixture (Sturtevant 1955). *P. borbonia* occurs throughout Florida, Georgia, and Alabama. One would expect that a plant that was so important to the Seminoles would have some recorded use by the Creeks who also encountered it.



Figure 5 *Eryngium yuccifolium* (Wunderlin and Hansen 2009)

Eryngium yuccifolium, is an important ceremonial and medicinal plant for the Seminole tribe, as previously introduced under major Creek plants. It is used in the Green Corn Ceremony by the Creeks in an initiation ceremony. The initiation ceremony is described by Hawkins (2003) for young men entering into manhood, but, Swanton describes the initiation ceremony for medicine men (Lewis 2002). Sturtevant's informant said that the *E. yuccifolium* was used as a purification of the Seminole medicine men (Sturtevant 1955). At the busk, the Seminole version of the Creek Green Corn Ceremony, the black drink was no longer used but instead, at least by the 1950's, *Eryngium yuccifolium* and *Salix caroliniana* served separately in water were drunk as an emetic (Sturtevant 1955). *E. yuccifolium* was used as an analgesic, gastrointestinal aid, snakebite remedy, and antirheumatic internal treatment by the Seminoles, as it was by the Creeks. The Seminoles also used it as an antidiarrheal, as did the Natchez. In addition, the Seminoles used this plant to treat men for Menstruation Sickness caused when a woman

during her menstrual period does not eat by herself and symptoms are body aches, headaches and stomachache, Dead People's Sickness which included symptoms of numbness and pain in the legs, headaches and fever,, antihemorrhagic, antirheumatic external, as a dermatological aid (i.e. Snake Sickness), dietary aid, emetic, febrifuge, heart medicine, orthopedic aid, panacea, respiratory aid, and stimulant. This was an important plant for the Creeks and its importance and medicinal uses increased with the Seminoles.



Figure 6 *Juniperus virginiana* berries (Wunderlin and Hansen 2009)



Figure 7 *Juniperus virginiana* trunk (Wunderlin and Hansen 2009)

Juniperus virginiana, red cedar, is one of the most used plants of the Seminoles. Moerman (1998) gives 15 uses. The Seminoles used *Juniperus virginiana* exclusively for medicinal or religious purposes, rather than building or fuel (Austin 2004). Like the Creeks, it was used by the Seminole as an external treatment of rheumatic pains and an infusion of leaves to treat colds and fever. The Seminoles, additionally, used it as an emetic to treat Rainbow Sickness; fever, stiff neck and backache, and Thunder Sickness: fever, dizziness, headache, and diarrhea (Sturtevant 1955, Austin 2004). They also used it as an analgesic, an antidiarrheal, cough medicine, eye medicine febrifuge, an orthopedic aid, and a pediatric aid. There was not much this plant was not used for. *Juniperus*

virginiana was used in the treatment for insanity, as a sedative, and a vertigo medicine (Moerman 1998). As previously stated, red cedar was used as a decoction during religious ceremonies as an emetic and it was used to make witchcraft medicine (Sturtevant 1955, Austin 2004).



Figure 8 *Salix caroliniana* (Wunderlin and Hansen 2009)

Salix caroliniana (Salicaceae), coastal plain willow. This was another important plant used for medicinal purposes by the Seminoles. The Creeks tribes used a different species of *Salix* and, as previously stated the Seminoles used *S. humilis* as well. The Seminoles used *S. caroliniana* more often. This was probably due to the distribution. While the *S. humilis* does occur throughout the southeastern S.U., it does not occur in the southern half of Florida. The *S. caroliniana* however, is found throughout Florida. The Seminoles also used it as an analgesic, emetic, treatment for menstruation sickness of men, antidiarrheal, antirheumatic (external and internal), a dermatological aid, eye medicine, an orthopedic aid, and respiratory aid. Other uses included use as a hunting medicine to increase hunting luck, love medicine to prevent adultery, stimulant,

strengtheners, and vertigo medicine. This plant was used for purification after funerals and at doctor's school.



Figure 9 *Sassafras albidum* (Wunderlin and Hansen 2009)

Sassafras albidum (Lauraceae), sassafras, is an important medicinal plant used by the Seminoles for a variety of remedies. Swanton lists it as a medicinal Creek plant but he did not know any uses by the Creeks. It occurs throughout the eastern U.S. and in the northern half of Florida. The Seminoles used it for over 18 medicinal treatments. The Choctaw used it for blood medicine and for measles (Taylor 1940). The Houma used it for measles and scarlet fever. The Koasati tribe used sassafras for bee stings and heart medicine. While the Seminoles used *S. albidum* as a dermatological aid for children with Monkey Sickness, which could have been measles (described as fever, itchy and enlarged eyes), they did not use it for heart medicine or blood medicine, as the tribes to the north did. They instead, used it for treatment of diarrhea, as an antiemetic, analgesic, cathartic, cold remedy, cough medicine, dietary aid, emetic, eye medicine, febrifuge,

gastrointestinal aid, laxative, oral medicine, pediatric aid, throat aid, and urinary aid. It also served as a ceremonial medicine for the Seminoles. *Sassafras albidum* would be listed under the Creek plants, since Swanton lists it as an important medicinal plant for the Creeks. It is listed here because there are no records of what the Creek tribe medicinal treatments were.

Plants Used by Both Creek and Seminole Tribes for the Same Treatments

The plants used as common treatments by both the Seminole and Creek tribes (Table 1) give insight to what plants and their uses were considered important enough by the Creek tribes to carry into the new culture. There are only the 15 genera, listed in Table 1, that have a common usage.

Table 1 Plants used by both Creek tribes and the Seminole tribe for similar treatments.

Genus	species	Tribe	Treatments
<i>Acer</i>	<i>rubrum</i>	Seminole	Dermatological treatment
<i>Acer</i>	<i>rubrum</i>	Koasati	Dermatological treatment
<i>Berchemia</i>	<i>scandens</i>	Seminole	Childbirth medicine
<i>Berchemia</i>	<i>scandens</i>	Houma	Reproductive Aid
<i>Desmodium</i>	<i>paniculatum</i>	Houma	Analgesic
<i>Desmodium</i>	<i>incanum</i>	Seminole	Analgesic
<i>Eryngium</i>	<i>yuccifolium</i>	Creek	Analgesic
<i>Eryngium</i>	<i>yuccifolium</i>	Seminole	Analgesic
<i>Eryngium</i>	<i>yuccifolium</i>	Seminole	Antirheumatic (internal)
<i>Eryngium</i>	<i>yuccifolium</i>	Creek	Antirheumatic (internal)
<i>Eupatorium</i>	<i>perfoliatum</i>	Seminole	Emetic
<i>Eupatorium</i>	<i>perfoliatum</i>	Koasati	Emetic
<i>Eupatorium</i>	<i>perfoliatum</i>	Seminole	Fever treatment
<i>Eupatorium</i>	<i>serotinum</i>	Houma	Febrifuge
<i>Juglans</i>	<i>nigra</i>	Seminole	Dermatological treatment
<i>Juglans</i>	<i>nigra</i>	Seminole	High blood pressure treatment
<i>Juglans</i>	<i>nigra</i>	Houma	Dermatological treatment
<i>Juglans</i>	<i>nigra</i>	Houma	Low blood pressure treatment
<i>Juniperus</i>	<i>sp</i>	Creek	Analgesic
<i>Juniperus</i>	<i>virginiana</i>	Seminole	Analgesic
<i>Lagenaria</i>	<i>siceraria</i>	Seminole	Analgesic

<i>Lagenaria</i>	<i>siceraria</i>	Houma	Analgesic
<i>Lagenaria</i>	<i>siceraria</i>	Seminole	Analgesic
<i>Liatris</i>	<i>acidota</i>	Koasati	Antirheumatic(internal)
<i>Liatris</i>	sp	Creek	Antirheumatic (external)
<i>Liatris</i>	sp	Creek	Antirheumatic (internal)
<i>Liatris</i>	<i>gracilis</i>	Seminole	Antirheumatic (external)
<i>Manfreda</i>	<i>virginica</i>	Creek	Snakebite treatment
<i>Manfreda</i>	<i>virginica</i>	Seminole	Snakebite treatment
<i>Myrica</i>	<i>cerifera</i>	Koasati	Gastrointestinal aid
<i>Myrica</i>	<i>cerifera</i>	Seminole	Gastrointestinal aid
<i>Panax</i>	<i>quinquefolius</i>	Creek	Dermatological treatment
<i>Panax</i>	<i>quinquefolius</i>	Seminole	Dermatological treatment
<i>Panax</i>	<i>quinquefolius</i>	Creek	Pediatric Aid
<i>Panax</i>	<i>quinquefolius</i>	Seminole	Pediatric Aid
<i>Persea</i>	<i>borbonia</i>	Seminole	Multiple Sicknesses treatment
<i>Persea</i>	sp	Creek	Multiple Sicknesses treatment
<i>Pityopsis</i>	<i>graminifolia</i>	Creek	Febrifuge
<i>Pityopsis</i>	<i>graminifolia</i>	Seminole	Febrifuge
<i>Salix</i>	<i>caroliniana</i>	Houma	Febrifuge
<i>Salix</i>	<i>caroliniana</i>	Seminole	Febrifuge
<i>Salix</i>	<i>nigra</i>	Koasati	Febrifuge
<i>Salix</i>	sp	Creek	Febrifuge
<i>Salix</i>	<i>humilis</i>	Seminole	Febrifuge

Acer rubrum (Sapindaceae), red maple. Native throughout the eastern United States and Canada, it occurs nearly throughout Florida in swamps and floodplain forests. The Creek name is *heno* and the Seminole name is *asaykhō:mî:cî* (see Appendix 4 for more tribal names). In the fall, it is one of the few trees in Florida that has leaves which change color, to red, which is where it gets its common name. The distinctive appearance of this species, particularly in the autumn, contributes to its use since it is easy to locate and describe. Collectively, the three maples in Florida, *Acer rubrum*, *Acer negundo*, and *Acer saccharum*, all have been used for sugar (Austin 2004, Moerman 1998). Interestingly, while maples occurred throughout the Old World, never was it recorded

that they were used to produce sugar. It was not until arrival in the New World that Europeans were introduced to maple sap sweeteners. (Austin 2004).

The Koasatis and the Seminoles both used *Acer rubrum* for what is considered a dermatological treatment; however, both tribes used the red maple to treat different types of wounds. The Koasatis used *Acer rubrum* for gunshot wounds while the Seminoles used it for another ailment. The use of red maple in the treatment of gunshot wounds was among the first instruction that the Creek novices' studying to be Medicine Men were given (Swanton 1922). The Seminoles used it for treatment of Baseball Sickness, named so for the occasion of being hit by the ball while playing their most popular game (Sturtevant 1955). While for different purposes, both tribes used an infusion of the bark. The common preparation methodology of the bark by both tribes signifies the maintenance of knowledge, though the application procedures differed. The Koasati combined *Acer rubrum* with *Ulmus americana* and *Nyssa sylvatica* which they drank and poured on the wound (Taylor 1940). Conversely, the Seminoles combined the bark of *Acer rubrum* with *Quercus phellos* and *Quercus virginiana*, with seedling tip of *Pinus elliotti* because the sap of these trees heal over a fire scars or breaks in the bark (Sturtevant 1955). These treatments are similar in that they are administered to commonly suffered wounds that require immediate attention. They are also suffered by both the Seminoles and the Koasatis. An overlap of treatment for both these wounds by the Seminoles should be recorded if the information was transferred from Creek Medicine Men to use by the Seminole tribe. There is no record that happened.

Acer rubrum was also used as an eye wash by many Native American tribes, such as the Cherokees (Hamel 1975), Iroquois (Herrick 1977), Ojibwa (Smith 1932), and

Potawatomi (Smith 1933). It was not used for that purpose by any of the Creek tribes or the Seminoles. This tree did have other medicinal uses by the Seminoles, such as for hemorrhoids and as an orthopedic aid. The wood was used by tribes throughout the range of the species to make tools and furniture (Moerman 1998).

Berchemia scandens (Rhamnaceae), rattan vine or Alabama supple jack. A vine found throughout Florida and in southeastern United States, west to eastern Texas, it occurs in wet hammocks, floodplain forests and wet flat woods. The Seminole name is *cokaslakni*, who used it as a reproductive treatment (Sturtevant 1955). Though no specific symptom is known to be treated in pregnant women taking the medicine, it may have been used as a treatment for nausea gravidarum, commonly called “morning sickness.” It is feasible that this condition may have been considered a chronic sickness. The Houma tribe also used *B. scandens* as a reproductive aid though in a different manner. For the Houma, the *B. scandens* was used as a treatment against infertility, consumed in a decoction for both males and females (Speck 1941). Though these treatments differ in use, it is interesting to note that the end result of each treatment is successful pregnancy. At what point the uses are thought to be attributed to different ailments may be arbitrary, that the treatment for chronic illness may be the solution to infertility.

Two species of the herbaceous *Desmodium* (Fabaceae) were commonly used by both the Houma and the Seminoles as an analgesic. *Desmodium paniculatum*, commonly known as the panicled leaf ticktrefoil, is native throughout the eastern U.S. and Canada. An infusion of *D. paniculatum* in whiskey was used by the Houma tribe to treat weakness or cramps (Moerman 1998, Austin 2004). Considered to be both an analgesic and a

stimulant, it may be the whiskey that actually offered both the analgesic and the stimulant effect.

Desmodium incanum, zarzabacoa comun. Used similarly by the Seminoles, as an analgesic, it is not native to Florida. It is found growing nearly throughout the state, in addition to the southern limits of Georgia and occasionally in Texas. Native to the West Indies, Mexico, South America and Africa, *D. incanum* was introduced elsewhere, it can be found today with 23 other species of *Desmodium* in Florida (Wunderlin and Hansen 2009). It would be surprising with the wide number of species and distribution of this genus, if it was not used by the Seminoles Both *D. paniculatum* and *D. incanum* have purple blooms which make a fairly easy identification and help isolate these two species from the rest of the genus as not all *Desmodium* have purple blooms. The use of the introduced *Desmodium incanum*, as an analgesic by the Seminoles may be an example of a traditional passing on of practices between the medicine men of Creek and Seminole tribes. The two *Desmodium* species, as mentioned, are similar in appearance to the layperson and both are found in open hammocks, though *D. paniculatum* is found in sand hills as well. *Desmodium incanum* is in bloom from spring to fall, *D. paniculatum* is in bloom from summer to fall. This longer blooming time for *D. incanum* allowed more use, as the flowers may have been the identifiable trait for gathering. The Seminoles may have unintentionally used the *D. incanum* or intentionally substituted the introduced species as the traditional analgesic.

One specific use of *D. incanum* by the Seminoles is for the treatment of Adult's Sickness thought to be caused by adultery (Sturtevant 1955). The symptoms of this illness include hands and fingers that twitch and cross, headaches and pains in other parts

of the body. This sickness is caused by the adulterous behavior of deceased parents whose living adult child suffers the symptoms (Sturtevant 1955).

Eryngium yuccifolium (Apiaceae), eryngo. The Seminole name is *pasa* and the Creek name is *pas'sv* or *pa:ssa*. The similarity in name indicates a common knowledge of this plant between tribes. As previously stated, this species is one of the most commonly used Seminole medicinal plants. There are six uses of *Eryngium yuccifolium* common to both the Seminoles and the Creek tribes further exemplifying a transmission of medicinal knowledge between tribes over time for specific plants. The importance of this particular species in tribal culture is supported by its continued use within the Seminole tribe to this day (Snow 2001, Austin 2004). The common uses include as an emetic, analgesic, a gastrointestinal aid, panacea, snakebite treatment and as an internal antirheumatic.

Eupatorium perfoliatum (Asteraceae), common boneset. A perennial herb occurring in the northern counties of Florida, south to Hernando county it was an important early Creek medicinal plant. *Eupatorium serotinum*, lateflowering thoroughwort, is found throughout Florida. The Seminoles are reported to have used *E. perfoliatum* for fevers while the Houma used *E. serotinum* for the same purpose. Settlers also used *E. perfoliatum* to treat fevers such as yellow fever and malaria (Austin 2004). Though not recorded as such, it is likely the settlers attained the knowledge of the *Eupatorium's* effectiveness to treat fevers from contact with the tribal members. Both species are found in wet hammocks and marshes and may be an example of misinformation from the informant. The informant may not have been clear on the distinction between the two species. It would be more likely that the Seminoles would

encounter *E. serotinum*, but it should be noted that in totality there are 25 species of *Eupatorium* in Florida alone and 20 others found across the United States. Many are similar in appearance and can be confused with one another. As such, the historical records of plants used by tribes can be communicated or translated incorrectly. *E. perfoliatum* is known to be used by many other Native American tribes such as the Abnaki, Cherokee, Creek, Delaware, Iroquois, Koasati Menomini, Meskwaki, Micmac, Mohegan, Nanticoke, Ojibwa, and Shinnecock for a wide variety of medicinal uses (Austin 2004, Moerman 1998). With such extensive use by the Native American tribes, this plant was important enough for the Seminoles for fever treatments to trade and continue traditional uses passed on from the Creek tribes.

Juglans nigra (Juglandaceae), black walnut. This is found throughout the eastern United States but occurs only in the central and western panhandle of Florida in floodplain forests and calcareous hammocks. The Muskogee name is *vhah 'wvenlokce*. Since the *Juglans nigra* is the only *Juglans* species found in Florida and is very distinctive in appearance because it produces walnuts, there is little chance that the species is misidentified. It was used by the Seminoles and the Houma as a dermatological treatment and for high blood pressure.

In the Midwestern United State, extensive use of this tree is reported for medicinal purposes, as well as for food and dye. The wide availability of this species accounts for its broad use in certain areas and limited use in such states as Florida and Georgia where it is less common. Due to its wide array of uses, the Seminoles found this plant important enough to trade for it, as they migrated south outside of the range where

the black walnut occurs. The fact that the Seminoles put forth the effort to seek it out in trade, demonstrates even limited use was important.

Juniperus virginiana, is an evergreen tree occurring on hammocks, coastal beaches and shell mounds and continues to be an important medicinal plant. Chemical compounds of the *Juniperus* have been thoroughly studied and though there is a great deal of variation in the compounds of the different *Juniperus* species, all contain chemically active compounds, such as the antibiotic podophyllotoxin, sabinol, and perpinene (Austin 2004). While the Seminole found many uses for the *J. virginiana*, there were many other tribes that used this plant primarily as an antirheumatic, as the Creeks did. However, only the Ojibwa tribe of the north central United States, besides the Creek and the Seminole, who used *Juniperus* sp as an analgesic (Moerman 1998). This common usage, in addition to the geographic locations of the tribes, may indicate that this particular treatment was carried from the Creek to the Seminole tribe.

Lagenaria siceraria (Cucurbitaceae), bottle gourd. is an introduced vigorous annual herb, widespread in the New World by the time of the European arrival (Austin 2004). *Lagenaria siceraria* occurs in limited areas of Florida but is easily transported. Used by both the Houma and the Seminoles as an analgesic (Austin 2004). There is extensive use of *Lagenaria siceraria* for ceremonial items, containers, musical instruments and cooking tools (Moerman 1998). Only the Seminoles, Houma and the Cherokees are recorded using this species as a medicinal treatment. The use of this species as an analgesic would have been passed from the Houma tribe to the Seminoles, since other uses were far more prevalent among the tribes. The contact between these two

tribes indicates that the Seminoles were instructed in the analgesic use by the Houma tribe.

Liatris gracilis (Asteraceae), slender gayfeather. This is a common perennial herb found in sandhill and flatwood habitats. *L. gracilis* was used by the Seminoles as an external decoction for treatment of rheumatism (Moerman 1998, Austin 2004). Similarly, the Creeks used an indistinct *Liatris* species as both an external and internal treatment for rheumatism. The Koasati used another *Liatris* species, *Liatris acidota*, sharp blazing star, as an internal decoction treatment for rheumatism. Because there are multiple similar looking *Liatris* species in overlapping ranges, it is likely that more than one species was used by different tribes (Austin 2004).

Manfreda virginica (Agavaceae), false aloe. This was used by the Creeks, as well as *Manfreda* and *Eryngium* to treat snakebites, calling them both by the same name; *pa:ssa* (Austin 2004). The Seminoles used this species for snakebites, probably a practiced passed on from the Creek medicine men. To a lay person, the growth habit of the *Eryngium* and the *Manfreda* are similar, though the blooms are quite different and the leaves of the *Eryngium* are serrated. It is still possible that the two were misnamed or interchanged unintentionally by untrained helpers of the medicine men. The same name for different plants is unusual and would indicate they could have been used interchangeably by the two tribes.

Myrica cerifera (Myricaceae), wax myrtle (also called *Morella cerifera*). A common evergreen shrub throughout the southeastern U.S. and all of Florida occurring in hammocks, swamps, cypress domes, flat woods, upland mixed forests and fresh to slightly brackish marshes. It is used by both the Koasati and the Seminoles as a

gastrointestinal aid, who also used *M. cerifera* as a febrifuge and an analgesic. The Choctaw used this species as a febrifuge and throat aid (Taylor 1940) while the Houma used it as an anthelmintic (Speck 1941). The Seminole, Creek and the Choctaw all used the leaves to make their tobacco last longer or as a tobacco substitute (Austin 2004). There is little doubt this cultural exchange between tribes occurred due to the social nature by all tribes of smoking.

Panax quinquefolus (Araliaceae) American ginseng. This is found throughout the eastern United States into Canada, but not in Florida. The Seminole name is *ayikchatki*. The Seminoles did use the plant as a dermatological aid and a pediatric medicine, as did the Creeks, even though it was not found in Florida. They traded with Oklahoma Seminoles because it was considered so valuable (Sturtevant 1955). This is an example of an exchange of information between the Creeks and the Seminoles, as well as, an example of a continuing practice of medicinal use of a plant. Though there were other Florida native plants used by the Seminoles for dermatological aids and pediatric medicine this plant was not completely replaced, but instead traded for with other tribes.

Persea borbonia, red bay. Called *tó:lí* by the Seminoles, *tó: la* by the Creeks. The red bay is found nearly throughout Florida in wet to dry hammocks or scrub. *Persea borbonia* is also found from Texas east to North Carolina, including a small southern area of Arkansas. Moerman gives no listing of uses of this plant by the Creeks, however, Austin (2004) lists 19 sicknesses (Appendix 45) that the genus *Persea* was used by the Creeks. This plant would be a good indicator of medical practices carried from the Creeks in Georgia to the practices of the Seminoles in Florida if the *P. borbonia* is the plant used by the Creek. There are records of *P. palustris* used by the Creeks as a

"hydragogue" and alternant, a decoction of root used as a diaphoretic in "fevers of all descriptions," and a treatment for dropsy. (Campbell 1951, Moerman 1998). Swanton (1928) does not list this plant among the Creek medicinal plants. Due to the limited information available pertaining to which species were used by the Creeks, no conclusion can be offered in regards to a connection between the Creeks and the Seminoles use of this plant.

Pityopsis graminifolia (Asteraceae), narrowleaf silkgrass. The Creek name is *pvhe hvtkuce*. This plant is found in the southeastern United States, west to Texas and north into Ohio. It is found nearly throughout Florida in scrub and sand hills. This common perennial herb is used by both the Creeks and the Seminoles to treat a fever. There are no specific records of other uses by the Creek tribes for this plant. The Seminoles however, found many uses for the *Pityopsis graminifolia* as a cough and cold treatment, childbirth medicine and cold treatment.

Salix caroliniana coastal plain willow. *Ahwa:na* is the Creek name. *Okibaksi* is the Mikasuki name. *Salix caroliniana* is found on the margins of rivers, ditches, lakes, ponds, marshes and wet forests throughout Florida. The Houma, Creek and the Seminole tribes all used this plant as a febrifuge. As previously stated, this is an important plant to both the Creek and the Seminoles, though Moerman does not list the *Salix* species in his Creek uses and Sturtevant uses the synonym *Salix amphibia*. There is some confusion about the identification of the *Salix* species and its medicinal uses. Austin (2004) sites *S. humilis* as one of the most important plants in the Green Corn Ceremony of the Seminoles, Creeks and Yuchi, but his source on this is Howard (1984) who was researching Oklahoma Seminoles. The medicinal and ceremonial practices of the

Oklahoma Seminoles would be different due to the difference of plants available in their location.

Salix humilis, (Salicaceae) prairie willow, a plant found in dry open hammocks, prairies, wet flat woods and pond margins, but it is rare in Florida and not found in the Seminole occupied territory at all (Wunderlin 2003). There are records of use of *Salix humilis* by the Seminoles as a febrifuge (Sturtevant 1955). This plant does not resemble *Salix carolinana* assuring that while all *Salix* may have been important medicinal plants, they were not used interchangeably.

The research by Lyda Taylor (1940) on the Choctaw, Koasati, Alabama, Natchez, Cherokee and Creek tribal use of plants for medicinal purposes shows few (17) plants were commonly used by two or more tribes. Taylor (1940) concluded that there was limited exchange of medicinal practices between tribes, even though they shared language, geographically similar areas, and closely allied cultures. In the case of the Creeks and the Seminoles, they are the same tribe with a different name and location. The location may be the key factor in the difference of the medicinal practices. However, the shift in lifestyle due to the change in location, as well as, a nomadic, guarded, day to day existence would have an effect upon the culture, including their medicinal practices.

Exploring other plants used for similar treatments

There are a few plants that might be considered for the list of plants used by both tribes for the same purpose but for individual reasons they have been left off that list.

Quercus, the oaks, were used by all the tribes for medicinal treatments. The many Creek tribes and the Seminoles encountered oaks and used them for dyes, food, building, and variety medicinal treatments. The different tribes encountered many of the same oaks, but

the one similar use, as an orthopedic treatment, was used by the Houma, Creek and the Seminoles. Each tribe used a different species of *Quercus*. The Houma used *Q. pagoda*, cherrybark oak, which is found throughout the U.S. but only occurs in the northern part of Florida. The Creeks used an unspecified *Quercus* species as an orthopedic aid (Moerman 1998). The Seminoles used *Quercus virginiana*, live oak, which is a plant that occurs throughout the southeastern U.S. While the Creeks may have been using *Q. virginiana*, there is no definitive record to confirm this and the size and overall appearance of this oak would have been noted. More likely the Creeks used a variety of oaks that they encountered but they did pass on the practice of using oaks for an orthopedic aid.

Ipomoea sagittata was used by the Houma as a dermatological aid and by the Seminoles for Snake Sickness, skin problem according to one record (Austin 2004). However, Sturtevant does not give *Ipomoea sagittata* as one of the plants used to treat Snake Sickness. This may have been information not passed on to Sturtevant from his informant, whether his source forgot or was not aware of the use of *I. sagittata*. In this instance, it is more likely that the *Ipomoea* was not used by the Seminoles as a dermatological treatment and was not used at all by the Seminoles for medicinal treatments. There are *Ipomoea* used for other medicinal treatments by the Houma and other tribes, but no other record of the Seminoles using this plant.

Trade

There are certain plants that were used by tribes outside of the plant's range and not used by the tribes within their range. One example, *Spigelia anthelmia* (Strychnaceae), west Indian pinkroot, *cuntv-heleswv* in Creek, is a unique plant to be used

by the Creeks but no recorded uses by the Seminoles. This plant occurs in rocky pinelands of south Florida. It does not occur in the more northerly regions that the Creek tribes occupied. It was a “well known” remedy for treatment of worms in children (Austin 2004, Swanton 1928). However, it is a poison at certain dosages (Lewis 2003). *Spigelia marilandica* was also used as an anthelmintic, but by a broader group of tribes, the Cherokee, Choctaw, Creek and Osage, though not the Seminoles (Austin 2004). This is because it occurs throughout the eastern U.S. but only in the northern regions of Florida. The use of this plant probably speaks to the migration of tribes and the conflict of the toxic nature of the plant.

There are two plants, *Panax quequinfolia* and *Juglans nigra* that were important enough to the Seminoles to trade for. These two were not found in central or southern Florida but must have been familiar to most members of the Creek tribe to continue using them when they changed their practices with so many other plants.

Plants Used by both Tribes for Different Medicinal Purposes

There are 39 plants that were used by both the Seminoles and other Southeastern tribes for medicinal purposes (Appendix 2). The uses were different, but, the fact that the Seminoles and southeastern Creek tribes were both using the plants show that the Seminoles had access to these plants, however, they were not using the plants in the traditional medicinal practices. The 15 plants used by both the Creek and Seminoles tribes for the same treatments is a low percentage, and even the combined groups of plants used by both tribes for the same and different purposes of 54 plants, is still a small percentage. The latter number might be an indication that the plants used by the Creeks

were not available to the Seminoles, in particular, as they moved farther and farther south.

In looking at the plants used by the Creek and Seminoles tribes there are 3 main factors that had the most influence upon the selections of species used for medicinal purposes. First, there is the migratory nature of the Seminole culture combined with the secretive lifestyle. The Seminoles were forced to move southward through Florida and their lifestyle was one as fugitives to avoid capture and removal. This meant that they became opportunistic in the choices of medicinal plants. Second, there is the timeline in analyzing the data. The Creek Confederation tribes in this study were in the mid to late 1700's to the time of removal in the first half of the 1800's. The Seminoles Tribe came into formation in the late 1700's and documentation of their medicinal practices was not done until the 1900's, specifically the major research was done by Sturtevant (1955) in the 1950's. Third, the physical location of the each tribe affected the plants used by each tribe. As previously stated, the Creek Confederation consisted of tribes in Mississippi, Georgia and Alabama while the Seminoles were in Florida. The cohesive factor is that the Seminoles were the Creeks. The habitat that they settled in was different and became the most influential aspect of the medicinal plants chosen by each tribe.

The first factor that affected the medicinal plants used by the Creek and Seminoles, the migratory lifestyle was forced upon the Seminoles, whereas, the Creeks were stable, sedentary, venturing out primarily to hunt. The Creeks had plants around them that had been present for many generations. Traditions and rituals grew up around the gathering of the specific plants. The medicine men would pass this information on to their students, generally using the traditional plants and not changing the treatments that

were used for many generations. Conversely, the Seminoles may have brought knowledge of plants to use for specific treatments, but, as they were forced into new areas, the Seminoles had to find a more opportunistic approach in selecting medicinal plants.

The second important consideration in analyzing the records is the timeline involved. The Creek medicinal practices occur at an earlier time than the Seminoles, but that does not mean that comparisons cannot be made. The Creeks used traditions that had been practiced by the tribe for many generations. They would have continued many, if not most, of the same traditions had they stayed where they were. Instead, the research follows the Creeks into Florida and the formation of the Seminole tribe and its own traditional practices.

The third and most important factor that affects the use of medicinal plants by each tribe are the physical distributions ranges. The Creeks used the temperate plants around them. Whether the Creeks, called Seminoles when they settled in Florida, searched for similar plants that they had used in their northern locations or they did not bring that knowledge with them and found plants to treat illnesses as they occurred, cannot be definitely stated. There are records to support both possibilities. The fact that there were only 15 plants used for the same purpose by both tribes suggests that the practices were not brought from one area into the next. However, there is the example of *Panax quinquefolius* that was used by the Seminoles in the traditional practices through trade. This shows that had the plants medicinal practices been vital to the tribe as the *Panax quinquefolius* obviously was, they could have obtained plants. By choosing other

plants, there may have been more than an opportunistic development, but a conscious decision to develop new practices that corresponded with their tribe.

In looking at the plants used by two different tribes for different medicinal purposes there are some that are of special interest. *Andropogon floridanus* was used by the Seminoles for eight medicinal treatments. It was not used by tribes outside of Florida because of its limited distribution occurring only in Georgia and Alabama, and there only in a very small area. *Andropogon gerardii*, however, was found throughout the mid and eastern United States. The Houmas used *Andropogon* as a gynecological aid, but the species information is unknown. The Seminoles did not use *Andropogon floridanus* for that, they did use it as an analgesic and gastrointestinal aid. *Callicarpa americana* is distinctive when the purple berries are present and has been used by many tribes. There seems to be little if any correlation between the tribes uses. The Alabama used this species to treat rheumatism and malaria, while the Koasati used it for gastrointestinal problems. The Seminole used it for Snake Sickness which would be itchy skin and for urine retention. This is an important Creek medicinal plant that occurred throughout the Seminole region that was used for entirely different purposes.

Quercus virginiana and *Q. phellos* were both used by the Seminole tribe as an orthopedic aid, among other treatments. The Houma used *Q. pagoda* for this purpose, however, they did use *Q. virginiana* for other treatments (antidiarrheal). It may have been that *Q. pagoda* was the preferred treatment for this particular problem, however, substitutions were made as the *Q. pagoda* occurred in a limited area of south Florida, whereas *Q. virginiana* is found nearly throughout Florida. Interestingly, *Q. phellos* occurs in the northern regions of Florida and is recorded as being used extensively by the

Seminole, but for the same treatments that the Seminole used *Q. virginiana*. It does not make sense that the Seminole traded or went to the northern regions to retrieve parts of the plant when they were using a different species for the same things. Either there was a preference for the other species or there is an error in the species information.

Pediatric Aids

Table 2 Plants used by the Southeastern tribes as pediatric aids

Plant	Creek Tribes	Seminole
<i>Angelica</i> sp	Creek	
<i>Baptisia</i> sp	Creek	
<i>Chamaesyce nutans</i>	Houma	
<i>Chenopodium ambrosioides</i>	Houma, Natchez	
<i>Galactia volubilis</i>	Seminole	X
<i>Gleditsia triancanthos</i>	Creek	
<i>Hypericum hypericoides</i>	Natchez	
<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>		X
<i>Lechea minor</i>		X
<i>Liatris gracilis</i>		X
<i>Myrica cerifera</i>	Koasati	
<i>Osmunda regalis</i>		X
<i>Panax quinquefolius</i>	Creek	
<i>Persea borbonia</i>		X
<i>Phlebodium aureum</i>		X
<i>Phoradendron leucarpum</i>		X
<i>Phyla nodiflora</i>	Houma	
<i>Piloblephis rigida</i>		X
<i>Pseudognaphalium obtusifolium</i>	Koasati	
<i>Quercus rubra</i>	Alabama, Creek	
<i>Rhus copallinum</i>	Koasati	
<i>Sassafras albidum</i>		X
<i>Scirpus</i> sp	Houma	
<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	Houma	
<i>Spigelia anthelmia</i>	Creek	
<i>Stenandrium dulce</i>		X
<i>Stillingia sylvatica</i>		Xx
<i>Vaccinium myrsinites</i>		X
<i>Vitis aestivalis</i>		X

<i>Vitis rotundifolia</i>	X
<i>Vittaria lineata</i>	X

There were 31 plants used by the different tribes for pediatric illness treatments. These reflect the Seminole tribe selecting plants that were different than any used by the Creek tribes. There are 17 plants used by the Seminoles, 5 by the Houma, 2 by the Natchez, 3 by the Koasati, 1 by the Alabama, and 6 by the Creek. There is only one plant used by two separate tribes as a pediatric aid, this is *Chenopodium ambrosioides* used by the Houma, and Natchez as a decoction of leaves as a treatment for worms in children (Speck 1941). The Koasati used *C. ambrosioides* for worms, but not specifically in children. Records show tribes using a plant for illnesses that may have affected adults and children, so the pediatric aid label was not used.

The Seminoles had more plants used to treat pediatric illnesses than any of the Creek tribes. Again, this may be that the plants used for treatments by other tribes were not solely used for children or there may be a lack of data available. *Sassafras albidum*, *Persea borbonia* and *Panax quinquefolius* were treatments for pediatric illness by the Seminoles. *Salix carolinana*, *Juniperus virginiana* and *Eryngium yuccifolium*, three frequently used plants by the Seminoles may have been used for children's illnesses, but not solely for children and again, not listed as pediatric aids. This discrepancy between the Creek and the Seminole pediatric plant treatment numbers could be due to the informants labeling of treatments.

Emetics

Emetics are an important medicinal treatment for all cultures. Table 3 indicates 23 plants used as emetics by the southeastern tribes. The records show no pattern of plants for these treatments that would give evidence that the medicinal practices were passed on

from the Creek tribes to the Seminoles. There is only one plant used by both the Seminoles and the Creek tribes, *Eupatorium perfoliatum*.

Table 3 Plants used by the Southeastern tribes as emetic

Genus	Creek Tribe	Seminole
<i>Eleocharis geniulata</i>		X
<i>Eryngium aquaticum</i>	Koasati	
<i>Eryngium yuccifolium</i>		X
<i>Eupatorium perfoliatum</i>	Koasati	X
<i>Ilex vomitoria</i>	Creek, Natchez	
<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>		X
<i>Lindera benzoin</i>	Creek	
<i>Morus rubra</i>	Creek	
<i>Myrica cerifera</i>	Creek	
<i>Persea borbonia</i>		X
<i>Phoradendron leucarpum</i>		X
<i>Piloblephis rigida</i>		X
<i>Polygala</i> sp	Creek	
<i>Rhus copallinum</i>		X
<i>Salix caroliniana</i>		X
<i>Salix</i> sp	Creek	
<i>Sambucus nigra</i>		X
<i>Sassafras albidum</i>		X
<i>Saururus cernuus</i>		X
<i>Vaccinium myrsinites</i>		X
<i>Verbesina virginica</i>		X
<i>Vitis aestivalis</i>		X
<i>Vitis rotundifolia</i>		X

There are many more plants used as emetics by the Seminoles with 16 plant species and only 2 by the Koasati and 6 by the Creek. The Creek plants *Ilex vomitoria* and *Lindera benzoin* occur in limited range in Florida, explaining their lack of use by the Seminoles. *Morus rubra* and *Myrica cerifera* were Creek emetic treatments and both are distributed throughout Florida but may have been valued for other uses by the Seminoles. The Seminoles used *Morus rubra* berries for food and *Myrica cerifera* berries for febrifuge, gastrointestinal treatment, which might have included as an emetic, and as a

love medicine. The *Polygala* and *Salix* species used by the Creek were not known which limits comparison to Seminole uses. The Seminole uses include species that all occur in Creek territory. The number of Seminole emetic treatments shows this was considered an important method of treatment. The Seminoles found new uses for plants that would have been familiar to the Medicine Men but had been used for different treatments by the Creeks.

Febrifuges

The use of plants as a febrifuge (Table 4) is one of the most important treatments of the Creek and Seminole tribes. There are 50 plants used by the two tribal groups. Only *Pityopsis graminifolia* and *Sassafras albidum* were used by both a Creek tribe and the Seminoles. The Seminole used 29 plants as a febrifuge treatment. The Natchez used 3, the Creek used 6, and the Houma used 14. The high number of Seminole plants for this and the emetic treatment may be due to the Seminole informant providing more information, however, the results show that there was no pattern of continued use of plants used by the Creek tribes used by the Seminoles.

Table 4 Plants used as febrifuges by the Southeastern tribes

Plants	Creek Tribes	Seminole
<i>Acrostichum danaefolium</i>		X
<i>Aristolochia serpentaria</i>	Natchez	
<i>Bidens trichosperma</i>		X
<i>Cephalanthus occidentalis</i>		X
<i>Chenopodium ambrosioides</i>	Creek, Natchez	
<i>Cicuta maculata</i>		X
<i>Cornus florida</i>	Houma	
<i>Cornus foemina</i>	Houma	
<i>Desmodium incanum</i>		X
<i>Dichanthelium strigosum</i>	Creek, Natchez	
<i>Eleocharis geniculata</i>		X
<i>Eryngium yuccifolium</i>		X

<i>Eupatorium perfoliatum</i>		X
<i>Eupatorium serotinum</i>	Houma	
<i>Galactia volubilis</i>		X
<i>Hypericum hypericoides</i>	Houma	
<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>		X
<i>Laportea canadensis</i>	Houma, Muskogee	
<i>Lechea minor</i>		X
<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	Houma	
<i>Magnolia virginiana</i>	Houma	
<i>Mitchella repens</i>	Creek	
<i>Monarda</i> sp	Koasati	
<i>Myrica cerifera</i>		X
<i>Nicotiana tabacum</i>		X
<i>Panax quinquefolium</i>	Creek	
<i>Panicum</i> sp	Natchez	
<i>Paspalidium gaminatum</i>		X
<i>Persea borbonia</i>		X
<i>Persea palustris</i>	Creek	
<i>Piloblephis rigida</i>		X
<i>Pityopsis graminifolia</i>	Creek	X
<i>Pluchea</i> sp	Houma	
<i>Pseudognaphalium obtusifolium</i>	Koasati	
<i>Pterocaulon virgatum</i>		X
<i>Rudbeckia hirta</i>		X
<i>Rumex salicifolius</i>	Houma	
<i>Sabal palmetto</i>		X
<i>Sabatia campanulata</i>		X
<i>Salix caroliniana</i>	Houma	X
<i>Salix humilis</i>		X
<i>Salix nigra</i>	Houma, Koasti	
<i>Sassafras albidum</i>	Houma	X
<i>Saururus cernuus</i>		X
<i>Tillandsia usneoides</i>	Houma	
<i>Vaccinium myrsinites</i>		X
<i>Verbesina virginica</i>		X
<i>Vitis aestivalis</i>		X
<i>Xanthium strumarium</i>	Houma	
<i>Zephyranthes</i> sp		X

There are gaps in the data available of plants used for medicinal purposes. Certain plants not listed as being utilized by the Seminoles, such as *Monarda sp*, but having an extensive historical use by the Creeks and their neighbors, would be a candidate for questioning the data. This could have been a translation error or incomplete data from the informant.

The data results show that there was a change in treatments involving the plants used. This study looked at the plants that were used for the same treatment by both the Creeks, which included the tribes within the Creek Confederation, and the Seminoles. The limited number of plants used by both the Creek and the Seminoles for similar treatments show that there was extensive change in tradition by the Seminoles.

CONCLUSION

The unique opportunity to study two cultures, the Creek tribes and the Seminole tribe, as they changed their cultural and medicinal uses of plants provided information that indicates that Seminole tribe found new uses for familiar plants and new plants for familiar illnesses. The Seminole tribe was a tribe that grew out of the migrating Creeks which suggested that the medicinal treatments would be similar, if not the same. However, this study shows that there are only 15 plants that were used by both tribes for the same purpose. This is a small percentage of total plants used by Creeks and Seminoles. New practices were established by the Seminoles, as opposed to the continuation of traditional Creek medicinal uses. The Seminoles changed their medicinal practices to create new treatments and, in doing so, a new culture.

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Seminole and Creek Illnesses

<u>Seminole Illness</u>	<u>Symptoms</u>	<u>Creek illness</u>	<u>Symptoms</u>
Adult's Sickness	headache body pains crossed fingers		
Animal Blood Sickness	pain	Ant disease	boil
Baby Sickness	appetite loss fever headache diarrhea baby cries baby does not suckle baby becomes thin baby is feverish		
Ballgame Sickness	persistent sores hemorrhoids		
Bear Sickness	fever headache thirst constipation blocked urination	Bear disease	violent fever diarrhea vomit blood
Bird Sickness	diarrhea vomiting appetie loss	Blood of the bear disease Bison disease Beaver, otter & muskrat disease	liver and bowel trouble
Buzzard Sickness	vomiting	Buzzard disease	Pediatric gastrointestinal problem
Cat Sickness	nausea		

Seminole Illness

Cow Sickness

Symptoms

Pain in lower chest
digestive problems
diarrhea

Dead People's Sickness

numbness and pain in legs,
neck, shoulders and backbone
headaches

Deer Sickness

fever
limb becomes useless, painful

Dog Sickness

appetite loss
drooling

Fire Sickness

fever
body aches

Fish Sickness

fever

Fox Sickness

diarrhea; severe

Ghost Sickness

grief
lung cough
appetite loss
vomiting

Gopher-tortoise
Sickness

choking cough
dry throat

Creek illness

Dead body disease

Deer disease

Dog disease

Eagle disease

Fire disease

Gatherers in the waters disease

Good snake disease

Symptoms

pain in joints of legs and other
places

eye problems
throat problems
rheumatism
sometimes a severe headache
gastrointestinal problems;
vomiting
cramps in neck muscles
fever

gastrointestinal problems;
vomiting
pain in sides and back

no symptoms given

Seminole Illness

Grass Sickness

Symptoms

fever; low
headaches
weight loss
periodic spells of
unconsciousness
epileptic like symptoms
nausea
constipation
blocked urination
Abdomen swelling
panting
panting
tongue hangs out
stares with widened eyes
pain in head or a joint

Hog Sickness

Horse Sickness

Lion Sickness

Little People Sickness
Medicine Bundle
Sickness

Menstruation Sickness

Mist Sickness

Monkey Sickness

Monkey Sickness
Old Paint Woman
Sickness

rheumatism
laziness
weakness

eye disease
fever
chills

fever
enlarged eyes
skin irritation

insanity

Creek illness

Millipede disease

Mole disease

Symptoms

cough, lose voice

Cramps in bowels

Seminole Illness

Opossum Sickness

Otter Sickness

Rabbit Sickness

Raccoon Sickness

Rainbow Sickness

Sapiyi Sickness

Scalping Sickness

Snake Sickness

Symptoms

weakness of limbs and neck

appetite loss

drooling

diarrhea

vomiting

Cramps

diarrhea

fever

stiff neck

backache

palpitations

yellow skin

body swells

short breath

headache

backache

fever; low

skin rash

Creek illness

Opossum disease

Perch disease

Periwinkle disease

Rabbit disease

Raccoon disease

Rainbow disease

Rat or mouse disease

Slug disease

Snake disease

Snake disease

Symptoms

Croup (in children)

cough

Swollen jaws

Abdominal pain

Unable to urinate

Paralysis in lower part of the body

Children with distended stomachaches

no symptoms given

headache

cough with considerable phlegm

Boils, swellings, carbuncles and inflammatory

rheumatism

snake bite

Seminole Illness

Sun Sickness

Symptoms

headache
eye disease
fever; high

Thunder Sickness

diarrhea
headache
dizziness
fever

Turkey Sickness

diarrhea
dizziness
craziness
toes and fingers bent

Turtle Sickness

cough
trembling
short breath

Wildcat Sickness

side pain

Wolf Ghost Sickness

diarrhea
painful stool

Wolf Sickness

vomiting
stomach pain
diarrhea
frequent urination

Creek illness

Squirrel disease

Sun disease

Terrapin disease

Thunder disease

Turtle disease

Wildcat or panther disease

Wolf disease

Symptoms

Inflamed gums

headache

stomach cramp or lump on
shoulder

headache

Pain in arms

Chronic cough

cramps in the stomach

**same as dog disease,
gastrointestinal problems**

Seminole Illness

Worm Sickness

Symptoms

pale
lazy

Creek illness

Wolf in the water disease

Symptoms

same as turtles in the water
gastrointestinal or liver
problem

Bold names signify
similarities of tribes

Sources-Sturtevant (1955), Swanton (1928).

Appendix 2: Plants used by the both Creek tribes and the Seminole tribe for different treatments.

<u>Genus</u>	<u>Species</u>	<u>Tribe</u>	<u>Medicinal Uses</u>		
<i>Andropogon</i>	<i>floridanus</i>	Seminole	Analgesic		
		Seminole	Antidiarrheal		
		Seminole	Antiemetic		
		Seminole	Cough medicine		
		Seminole	Gastrointestinal aid		
		Seminole	Pulmonary aid		
		Seminole	Throat aid		
		Seminole	Urinary tract infection treatment		
		Mikasuki	Wolf Sickness treatment		
		Mikasuki	Gopher-tortoise Sickness treatment		
		Mikasuki	Moving Sickness treatment		
		<i>Andropogon</i>	sp	Houma	Gynecological Aid
				Houma	Pediatric Aid
<i>Arundinaria</i>	<i>gigantea</i>	Mikasuki	Constipation		
		Houma	Kidney Aid		
		Houma	Stimulant		
		Seminole	Cathartic		
<i>Arundinaria</i>	<i>tecta</i>	Choctaw	Analgesic		
<i>Callicarpa</i>	<i>americana</i>	Seminole	Dermatological treatment		
		Seminole	Urinary tract infection treatment		
		Seminole	Snake Sickness treatment		
<i>Cephalanthus</i>	<i>occidentalis</i>	Koasati	Gastrointestinal aid		
		Mikasuki	Horse Sickness treatment		
		Mikasuki	Wolf Ghost Sickness treatment		
		Mikasuki	Menstruation sicknesses treatment		
		Mikasuki	Gonorrhea treatment		
		Mikasuki	Fever treatment		
		Seminole	Diuretic		
		Seminole	Dysentery treatment		
		Koasati	Antirheumatic(internal)		
		Koasati	Orthopedic aid		
		Seminole	Analgesic		
		Seminole	Antidiarrheal		
		Seminole	Antiemetic		
		Seminole	Blood medicine		
		Seminole	Febrifuge		
		Seminole	Gastrointestinal aid		
Seminole	Laxative				
Seminole	Strengtheners				
Seminole	Urinary tract infection treatment				
<i>Chenopodium</i>	<i>ambrosioides</i>	Houma	Analgesic		
		Houma	Anthelmintic		
		Houma	Pediatric Aid		
		Koasati	Antiemetic		
		Creek	Febrifuge		
		Creek	Panacea		

		Seminole	Blood medicine
		Seminole	Gastrointestinal aid
		Seminole	Pulmonary aid
		Seminole	Sedative
		Natchez	Anthelmintic
		Natchez	Febrifuge
		Natchez	Pediatric aid
		Mikasuki	Lion Sickness treatment
		Mikasuki	Worm Sickness treatment
		Mikasuki	Stomachache treatment
		Seminole	Stimulant
<i>Conyza</i>	<i>canadensis</i>	Mikasuki	Coughs and colds treatment
		Seminole	Coughs and colds treatment
		Houma	Leukorrhea treatment
		Houma	Gynecological Aid
		Seminole	Cold treatment
		Seminole	Cough medicine
		Seminole	Love medicine
		Seminole	Respiratory aid
<i>Dichantheium</i>	<i>laxiflorum</i>	Mikasuki	Rabbit Sickness treatment
		Mikasuki	Gopher-tortoise Sickness treatment
		Seminole	Antirheumatic (external)
		Seminole	Cough medicine
		Seminole	Pulmonary aid
		Seminole	Throat aid
		Seminole	Analgesic
<i>Dichantheium</i>	<i>strigosum</i>	Seminole	Cough medicine
		Seminole	Antirheumatic (external)
		Seminole	Pulmonary aid
		Seminole	Throat aid
		Creek	Malaria fever treatment
		Seminole	Rabbit Sickness treatment
		Seminole	Gopher Tortoise Sickness treatment
		Natchez	Malaria fever treatment
		Seminole	Analgesic
<i>Erythrina</i>	<i>herbacea</i>	Seminole	Laxative
		Creek	Analgesic
		Seminole	Antiemetic
		Seminole	Antirheumatic (external)
		Seminole	Urinary tract infection treatment
<i>Ilex</i>	<i>vomitaria</i>	Mikasuki	Old People's Dance Sickness treatment
		Creek	Cathartic
		Creek	Emetic
		Seminole	Psychological aid
		Natchez	emetic
<i>Iris</i>	<i>sp</i>	Seminole	Alligator bite treatment
<i>Iris</i>	<i>verna</i>	Creek	Cathartic
		Creek	Cathartic
<i>Iris</i>	<i>versicolor</i>	Creek	Cathartic

<i>Iris</i>	<i>sp</i>	Seminole	Analgesic
<i>Mitchella</i>	<i>repens</i>	Creek	Fever treatment
		Seminole	Analgesic
<i>Panicum</i>	<i>sp</i>	Seminole	Antirheumatic (external)
		Seminole	Cough medicine
		Seminole	Pulmonary aid
		Seminole	Throat aid
		Natchez	febrifuge
		Natchez	Malaria fever treatment
<i>Parthenocissus</i>	<i>quinquefolia</i>	Creek	Medicine
		Creek	Venereal disease treatment
		Seminole	Medicine
		Houma	Dermatological Aid
<i>Phoradendron</i>	<i>leucarpum</i>	Mikasuki	Childbirth medicine
		Seminole	Deer Sickness treatment
		Seminole	Chronically ill baby treatment
		Seminole	Emetic
		Seminole	Death Medicine treatment
		Houma	Orthopedic Aid
		Houma	Panacea
		Creek	Pulmonary aid
		Creek	Tuberculosis treatment
		Seminole	Antirheumatic (external)
		Seminole	Emetic
		Seminole	Pediatric aid
<i>Piloblephis</i>	<i>rigida</i>	Miccosukee	Fever treatment
		Creek	Cow Creek Sickness treatment
		Mikasuki	Hog Sickness treatment
		Mikasuki	Fever treatment
		Seminole	Congestion treatment
		Seminole	Ceremonial medicine
		Seminole	Cold treatment
		Seminole	Dermatological treatment
		Seminole	Emetic
		Seminole	Febrifuge
		Seminole	Pediatric aid
		Seminole	Stimulant
<i>Pinus</i>	<i>echinata</i>	Choctaw	Worms
		Mikasuki	Rheumatism treatment
		Mikasuki	Ballgame Sickness treatment
		Seminole	Analgesic
		Seminole	Antirheumatic (external)
		Seminole	Dermatological treatment
		Seminole	Hemorrhoid remedy
		Seminole	Orthopedic aid
<i>Pinus</i>	<i>sp</i>	Alabama	Dysentary treatment
<i>Pleopeltis</i>	<i>polypodioides</i>	Mikasuki	Chronic illness treatment
		Seminole	Insanity treatment
		Seminole	Childbirth medicine

		Houma	Analgesic
		Houma	Oral Aid
		Houma	Pediatric Aid
		Houma	Vertigo treatment
<i>Polygala</i>	<i>lutea</i>	Mikasuki	Childbirth medicine
		Choctaw	Poultice treatment for swelling
		Seminole	Antirheumatic (external)
		Seminole	Blood medicine
		Seminole	Heart medicine
		Seminole	Respiratory aid
<i>Polygala</i>	<i>rugelii</i>	Mikasuki	Childbirth medicine
		Seminole	Respiratory aid
		Seminole	Laxative
		Seminole	Snakebite treatment
		Seminole	Blood medicine
		Seminole	Antirheumatic (external)
		Seminole	Heart medicine
<i>Polygala</i>	<i>sp</i>	Creek	Emetic
		Creek	Chronic Sickness
		Creek	Alcoholism treatment
		Creek	Sapiyi Sickness treatment
<i>Pteridium</i>	<i>aquilinum</i>	Creek	Burn treatment
		Seminole	Turkey Sickness treatment
<i>Quercus</i>	<i>virginiana</i>	Koasati	Analgesic
		Seminole	Antirheumatic (external)
		Seminole	Dermatological treatment
		Seminole	Analgesic
		Houma	Antidiarrheal
		Seminole	Hemorrhoid remedy
		Seminole	Love medicine
		Seminole	Orthopedic aid
<i>Quercus</i>	<i>pagoda</i>	Houma	Orthopedic Aid
		Houma	Throat Aid
		Houma	Tonic
		Houma	Antidiarrheal
<i>Quercus</i>	<i>stellata</i>	Creek	Antidiarrheal
		Choctaw	Gastrointestinal aid
<i>Quercus</i>	<i>sp</i>	Creek	Orthopedic aid
<i>Quercus</i>	<i>sp</i>	Creek	Pediatric aid
<i>Quercus</i>	<i>phellos</i>	Seminole	Antirheumatic (external)
		Seminole	Analgesic
		Seminole	Dermatological treatment
		Seminole	Hemorrhoid remedy
		Seminole	Love medicine
		Seminole	Orthopedic aid
<i>Rhus</i>	<i>copallinum</i>	Seminole	Alcoholism treatment
		Seminole	Ceremonial
		Seminole	Dermatological treatment
		Seminole	Emetic

		Seminole	Urinary tract infection treatment
		Seminole	Venereal aid
		Creek	Antidiarrheal
		Koasati	Orthopedic aid
		Koasati	Pediatric aid
<i>Sambucus</i>	<i>nigra</i>	Creek	Breast treatment
		Creek	Gynecological aid
		Houma	Analgesic
		Houma	Dermatological treatment
		Houma	Tonic
		Seminole	Ceremonial medicine
		Seminole	Emetic
		Seminole	Gastrointestinal aid
<i>Sanguinaria</i>	<i>canadensis</i>	Seminole	Stomachache treatment
		Houma	Heart Medicine
<i>Smilax</i>	<i>laurifolia</i>	Mikasuki	Medicine
		Seminole	Chronic sickness treatment
		Houma	Urinary Aid
<i>Tephrosia</i>	<i>angustissima</i>	Seminole	Hemostat
		Natchez	Cough medicine
		Creek	Abortifacient
		Creek	Repro aid
		Creek	Tuberculosis treatment
<i>Trema</i>	<i>lamarckianum</i>	Creek	Childbirth medicine
		Seminole	Bark decoction for recurring indigestion
<i>Vitis</i>	<i>shuttleworthii</i>	Seminole	Snake Disease treatment
<i>Vitis</i>		Creek	Tonsillitis treatment

Appendix 3: Botanical/Families/Common Names of Plants used for Medicinal Purposes

Genus	Species	Family	Common Name	Tribal Name
<i>Acer</i>	<i>rubrum</i> L.	Sapindaceae	Red Maple	<i>heno</i>
<i>Acer</i>	<i>rubrum</i> L.	Sapindaceae	Red Maple	<i>ashak homeche</i>
<i>Acer</i>	<i>rubrum</i> L.	Sapindaceae	Red Maple	<i>hino</i>
<i>Acer</i>	<i>rubrum</i> L.	Sapindaceae	Red Maple	<i>asaykhõ:mî:cî</i>
<i>Achillea</i>	<i>millifolium</i> L.	Asteraceae	Common Yarrow	
<i>Acrostichum</i>	<i>danaeifolium</i> Langsd. & Fisch.	Pteridaceae	Giant Leather Fern	<i>tapintcõ:bî:</i>
<i>Acrostichum</i>	<i>danaeifolium</i> Langsd. & Fisch.	Pteridaceae	Giant Leather Fern	<i>toca:lakko</i>
<i>Aesculus</i>	sp.	Hippocastanaceae	Aesculus	
<i>Agave</i>	<i>decipiens</i> Baker	Agavaceae	False Sisal	<i>pasalatkico:bi</i>
<i>Allium</i>	<i>canadense</i> L.	Amaryllidaceae	Meadow Garlic	<i>tafympe vhake</i>
<i>Allium*</i>	<i>cepa</i> L.	Liliaceae	Wild Onion	<i>ta:fâmpî:</i>
<i>Amaranthus</i>	<i>australis</i> (A.Gray)J.D.Sauer	Amaranthaceae	Common Amaranthus	<i>cikilafali</i>
<i>Amaranthus</i>	sp	Amaranthaceae	Pigweed	<i>cikiláfâlî:</i>
<i>Ambrosia</i>	<i>artemisiifolia</i> L.	Asteraceae	Annual Ragweed	
<i>Amorpha</i>	<i>fruticosa</i> L.	Fabaceae	Bastard Indigo	<i>ayikcho:mi</i>
<i>Amorpha</i>	<i>fruticosa</i> L.	Fabaceae	Bastard Indigo	<i>toho:mi</i>
<i>Amorpha</i>	<i>fruticosa</i> L.	Fabaceae	Bastard Indigo	<i>kado ho-mi</i>
<i>Ampelopsis</i>	<i>arborea</i> (L.)Koehne	Vitaceae	Pepper Vine	<i>ha'fali</i>
<i>Ananas*</i>	<i>comosus</i> (L.) Merr.	Bromeliaceae	Pineapple	<i>păynâ:pî:</i>
<i>Andropogon</i>	<i>floridanus</i> Scribn.	Poaceae	FL Bluestem	<i>pahikitisci</i>
<i>Andropogon</i>	<i>floridanus</i> Scribn.	Poaceae	FL Bluestem	<i>pahci</i>
<i>Andropogon</i>	<i>floridanus</i> Scribn.	Poaceae	FL Bluestem	<i>pahatâ:fî</i>
<i>Andropogon</i>	sp	Poaceae	FL Bluestem	

<i>Angadenia</i>	<i>berteroi</i> (A.DC.)Miers	Apocynaceae	Pineland Golden Trumpet	<i>ismo:kha:ka:ki:hiliswa</i>
<i>Angadenia</i>	<i>berteroi</i> (A.DC.)Miers	Apocynaceae	Pineland Golden Trumpet	<i>sanahahcayikci</i>
<i>Angelica</i>	<i>venenosa</i> (Greenway)Fernald	Apiaceae	Hairy Angelica	<i>notossv</i>
<i>Angelica</i>	sp	Apiaceae	Angelica	
<i>Annona</i>	<i>glabra</i> L.	Annonaceae	Pond Apple	<i>etotakwe</i>
<i>Annona</i>	<i>glabra</i> L.	Annonaceae	Pond Apple	<i>totakwi</i>
<i>Annona*</i>	<i>reticulata</i> L.	Annonaceae	Custard Apple	<i>olkî:</i>
<i>Apios</i>	<i>americana</i> Medik.	Fabaceae	Groundnut	<i>akkalv</i>
<i>Apios</i>	<i>americana</i> Medik.	Fabaceae	Groundnut	<i>ocka:hi</i>
<i>Apium</i>	<i>graveolens</i> L.	Apiaceae	Wild Celery	
<i>Arachis*</i>	<i>hypogaea</i> L.	Fabaceae	Peanut	<i>hayóksâlâ:lî:</i>
<i>Aralia</i>	<i>spinosa</i> L.	Araliaceae	Devil's Walkingstick	
<i>Aralia</i>	sp	Araliaceae	Devil's Walkingstick	
<i>Ardisia</i>	<i>escallonioides</i> Schltl. & Cham.	Myrsinaceae	Marlberry	<i>akcomakahka:plo:ci</i>
<i>Ardisia</i>	<i>escallonioides</i> Schltl. & Cham.	Myrsinaceae	Marlberry	<i>hici:apa:kalasti</i>
<i>Arisaima</i>	<i>dracontium</i> (L.)Schott	Araceae	Green Dragon	<i>takko</i>
<i>Arisaima</i>	<i>triphyllum</i> (L.) Schott	Araceae	Jack-in-the-pulpit	<i>hichi</i>
	<i>stricta</i> Michx. var.			
	<i>beyrichiana</i> (Trin. & Rupr.)D.B.Ward	Poaceae	Wiregrass	
<i>Aristida</i>				
<i>Aristolochia</i>	<i>serpentaria</i> L.	Aristolochiaceae	Virginia Snakeroot	<i>cintó ahissi</i>
<i>Arundinaria</i>	<i>gigantea</i> (Walter)Walter ex Muhl.	Poaceae	Switchcane	<i>rawv</i>
<i>Arundinaria</i>	<i>gigantea</i> (Walter)Walter ex Muhl.	Poaceae	Switchcane	<i>ora:ni</i>
<i>Arundinaria</i>	<i>gigantea</i> (Walter)Walter ex Muhl.	Poaceae	Switchcane	<i>koha-v'lkv</i>
<i>Arundinaria</i>	<i>gigantea</i> (Walter)Walter ex Muhl.	Poaceae	Switchcane	<i>olã:nî:</i>

<i>Arundinaria</i>	<i>tecta</i> (Walt.) Muhl	Poaceae	Switchcane	<i>pahilõ:cî:</i>
<i>Arundinaria</i>	<i>gigantea</i> (Walter)Walter ex Muhl.	Poaceae	Switchcane	
<i>Arundinaria</i>	<i>gigantea</i> (Walter)Walter ex Muhl.	Poaceae	Switchcane	
<i>Asclepias</i>	<i>tuberosa</i> L.	Apocynaceae	Milkweed	<i>ohlkitv</i>
<i>Asclepias</i>	<i>tuberosa</i> L.	Apocynaceae	Milkweed	<i>env'ce-enok'ke</i>
<i>Asclepias</i>	<i>viridis</i> Walter	Apocynaceae	Green Antelope Horn	<i>hvtke kafkv</i>
<i>Asclepias</i>	<i>viridis</i> Walter	Apocynaceae	Green Antelope Horn	<i>hvtke kafkv</i>
<i>Asclepias</i>	<i>viridiflora</i> Raf.	Apocynaceae	Green Milkweed	<i>hutki kafka mabijadi</i>
<i>Asimina</i>	<i>reticulata</i> Shuttlew. ex Chapm.	Annonaceae	Netted Pawpaw	<i>ombó</i>
<i>Asimina</i>	<i>incana</i> (W.Bartram)Exell	Annonaceae	Wooly Pawpaw	
<i>Aster</i>	<i>carolinianus</i>	Asteraceae	Climbing Aster	<i>waaho(th)e entahe</i>
<i>Avicennia</i>	<i>germinans</i> (L.)L.	Avicenniaceae	Black mangrove	<i>ahilo:clõ:cî:</i>
<i>Avicennia</i>	<i>germinans</i> (L.)L.	Avicenniaceae	Black Mangrove	<i>itolastilasti</i>
<i>Baccharis</i>	<i>halimifolia</i> L.	Asteraceae	Groundsel Tree	<i>i:flâyhõ:mî:</i>
<i>Bacopa</i>	<i>caroliniana</i> (Walter)B.L.Rob.	Vernonicaceae	Lemon Bacopa	<i>wi:katchiliswa</i>
<i>Bacopa</i>	<i>caroliniana</i> (Walter)B.L.Rob.	Veronicaceae	Lemon Bacopa	<i>okikõ:wayikcî:</i>
<i>Baptisia</i>	<i>alba</i> (L.)Vent.	Fabaceae	White Wild Indigo	<i>yvhv em vlikv</i>
<i>Baptisia</i>	<i>sp</i>	Fabaceae	Baptisia	
<i>Berchemia</i>	<i>scandens</i> (Hill)K.Koch	Rhamnaceae	Rattan Vine	<i>istinokwana:ya</i>
<i>Berchemia</i>	<i>scandens</i> (Hill)K.Koch	Rhamnaceae	Rattan Vine	<i>cokaslakni</i>
<i>Betula</i>	<i>nigra</i> L.	Betulaceae	River Birch	<i>akceelas'kv</i>
<i>Betula</i>	<i>nigra</i> L.	Betulaceae	River Birch	<i>lokapi</i>
<i>Betula</i>	<i>sp</i>	Betulaceae	Birch	
<i>Bidens</i>	<i>alba</i> (L.)DC.	Asteraceae	Beggar Ticks	<i>i:flâyhî:</i>
<i>Bidens</i>	<i>frondosa</i> L.	Asteraceae	Devil's Beggarticks	<i>takfun lvste</i>
<i>Bidens</i>	<i>mitis</i> (Michx.)Sherff	Asteraceae	Small Fruit Beggarticks	<i>ha:sa:bi</i>

<i>Bidens</i>	<i>mitis</i> (Michx.)Sherff	Asteraceae	Small Fruit Beggarticks	<i>hasi aha:ka</i>
<i>Bidens</i>	<i>trichosperma</i> (Michx.)Britton	Asteraceae	Crowned Beggar Ticks	<i>há:sâ:bî:</i>
<i>Bignonia</i>	<i>capreolata</i> L.	Bignoniaceae	Cross Vine	
<i>Blechnum</i>	<i>serrulatum</i> Rich.	Blechnaceae	Swamp Fern	<i>tapenykafa"bi</i>
<i>Blechnum</i>	<i>serrulatum</i> Rich.	Blechnaceae	Swamp Fern	<i>tapintkafa:bi</i>
<i>Brassica*</i>	<i>oleracea</i> L.	Brassicaceae	Cabbage	<i>hiskitakhî</i>
<i>Bryum</i>	<i>species</i>	Bryaceae	Bryum Moss	<i>asomhâtkô:cî</i>
<i>Bursera</i>	<i>simaruba</i> (L.)Sarg.	Burseraceae	Gumbo Limbo	<i>ahiciáhki</i>
<i>Caesalpinia</i>	<i>bonduc</i> (L.)Roxb.	Fabaceae	Gray Nicker	<i>tiko:li</i>
<i>Caesalpinia</i>	<i>bonduc</i> (L.)Roxb.	Fabaceae	Gray Nicker	<i>i:kofkapo:;yi</i>
<i>Callicarpa</i>	<i>americana</i> L.	Lamiaceae	Beauty Berry	<i>kala:ci:ra:pi</i>
<i>Callicarpa</i>	<i>americana</i> L.	Lamiaceae	Beauty Berry	<i>ca:tapholo:ta</i>
<i>Canna</i>	<i>flaccida</i> Salisb.	Cannaceae	Bandana of the Everglades	<i>sawakmali:ti</i>
<i>Canna</i>	<i>flaccida</i> Salisb. <i>annuum</i> L. var. <i>glabriusculum</i> (Dunal)Heiser & Pickersgill	Cannaceae	Bandana of the Everglades	<i>sawkomatihita</i>
<i>Capsicum</i>		Solanaceae	Bird Peppers	
<i>Carica*</i>	<i>papaya</i> L.	Caricaceae	Papaya	<i>hosô:tá:pî:</i>
<i>Carya</i>	<i>alba</i> (L.)Nutt.	Juglandaceae	Mockernut Hickory	<i>o'ce</i>
<i>Carya</i>	<i>alba</i> (L.)Nutt.	Juglandaceae	Mockernut Hickory	<i>otche</i>
<i>Carya</i>	<i>aquatica</i> (Michx.f.)Nutt.	Juglandaceae	Water Hickory	<i>penossv</i>
<i>Carya*</i>	<i>illinoensis</i> (Wangenh.)K.Koch*	Juglandaceae	Pecan	<i>o:caki</i>
<i>Carya*</i>	<i>illinoensis</i> (Wangenh.)K.Koch*	Juglandaceae	Pecan	<i>oce</i>
<i>Carya*</i>	<i>illinoensis</i> (Wangenh.)K.Koch	Juglandaceae	Pecan	<i>o:cákimakní:</i>
<i>Carya</i>	<i>ovata</i> (Mill.) K. Koch	Juglandaceae	Shagbark Hickory	

<i>Carya</i>	<i>species</i>	Juglandaceae	Hickory	<i>õ:cáktikbî:</i>
<i>Castanea</i>	<i>dentata</i> (Marshall)Borkh.	Fagaceae	American Chestnut	<i>oto</i>
<i>Castanea</i>	<i>dentata</i> (Marshall)Borkh.	Fabaceae	American Chestnut	<i>otowoske</i>
<i>Castanea</i>	<i>pumila</i> (L.) Mill.	Fabaceae	Chinquapin	
<i>Catalpa</i>	<i>bignonioides</i> Walter	Bignoniaceae	Southern Catalpa	<i>kvtvr̄v</i>
<i>Catopsis</i>	<i>floribunda</i> L.B.Sm.	Bromeliaceae	Florida Strap Airplant	<i>asomco:bi</i>
<i>Catopsis</i>	<i>floribunda</i> L.B.Sm.	Bromeliaceae	Florida Strap Airplant	<i>assonrakko</i>
<i>Catopsis</i>	<i>species</i>	Bromeliaceae	Airplant	<i>asõmmcõ:bî</i>
<i>Celastrus*</i>	<i>scandens</i> L	Celastraceae	American Bittersweet	
<i>Celtis</i>	<i>iguanaea</i> (Jacq.) Sarg.	Celtidaceae	Hackberry	<i>istapo:cki:ki</i>
<i>Celtis</i>	<i>iguanaea</i> (Jacq.) Sarg.	Celtidaceae	Hackberry	<i>kapapo</i>
<i>Celtis</i>	<i>laevigata</i> Willd.	Celtidaceae	Sugarberry	<i>istapõ:ckî:kî:</i>
<i>Celtis</i>	<i>occidentalis</i> L.	Celtidaceae	Button-Bush	
<i>Cephalanthus</i>	<i>occidentalis</i> L.	Rubiaceae	Common Buttonbush	<i>halpati:hoso:ti</i>
<i>Cephalanthus</i>	<i>occidentalis</i> L.	Rubiaceae	Common Buttonbush	<i>sakco meto</i>
<i>Cercis</i>	<i>canadensis</i> L.	Fabaceae	Eastern Redbud	<i>vpe</i>
<i>Chamaecrista</i>	<i>fasciculata</i> (Michx.)Greene	Fabaceae	Partridge Pea	<i>orkofîmpata:ki</i>
<i>Chamaesyce</i>	<i>nutans</i> (Lag.)Small	Euphorbiaceae	Eyebane	
<i>Chaptalia</i>	<i>tomentosa</i> Vent	Asteraceae	Pineland Daisy	<i>i:chakcobî:</i>
<i>Chenopodium</i>	<i>berlandieri</i> Moq.	Amaranthaceae	Pitseed Goosefoot	<i>tahwv</i>
<i>Chenopodium*</i>	<i>ambrosioides</i> L.	Amaranthaceae	Mexican Tea	<i>laykã:bî:</i>
<i>Chionanthus</i>	<i>virginicus</i> L.	Oleaceae	White Fringe Tree	
<i>Chrysobalanus</i>	<i>icaco</i> L.	Chrysobalanaceae	Coco-Plum	<i>hekako</i>
<i>Chrysobalanus</i>	<i>icaco</i> L.	Chrysobalanaceae	Coco Plum	<i>hikã:kî:</i>
<i>Chrysophyllum</i>	<i>oliviforme</i> L.	Sapotaceae	Satin leaf	<i>hilokwa</i>
<i>Chrysophyllum</i>	<i>oliviforme</i> L.	Sapotaceae	Satin leaf	<i>inlokci:yaca:kita</i>

<i>Chrysophyllum</i>	<i>oliviforme</i> L.	Sapotaceae	Satin leaf	<i>hacolo:pi:hayicki:ki</i>
<i>Cicuta</i>	<i>maculata</i> L.	Apiaceae	Spotted Water hemlock	<i>cafa:mco:bi</i>
<i>Cicuta</i>	<i>maculata</i> L.	Apiaceae	Spotted Water hemlock	<i>ka:kimba</i>
<i>Cirsium</i>	<i>sp</i>	Asteraceae	thistle	<i>tokifaski</i>
<i>Cirsium</i>	<i>sp</i>	Asteraceae	thistle	<i>aka:co</i>
<i>Cirsium</i>	<i>sp</i>	Asteraceae	thistle	<i>vkaco</i>
<i>Cirsium</i>	<i>horridulum</i> Michx. <i>verticillata</i> (L.)Nicolson & C.E.Jarvis	Asteraceae	Purple Thistle	<i>tokifáskî:</i>
<i>Cissus</i>	<i>verticillata</i> (L.)Nicolson & C.E.Jarvis	Vitaceae	Season Vine	<i>chu:los:sho:a:kee</i>
<i>Cissus</i>	<i>verticillata</i> (L.)Nicolson & C.E.Jarvis	Vitaceae	Season Vine	<i>bakso:ci</i>
<i>Cissus</i>	<i>verticillata</i> (L.)Nicolson & C.E.Jarvis	Vitaceae	Season Vine	<i>afoslasi</i>
<i>Citrullus*</i>	<i>lanatus</i> (Thunb.)Matsum. & Nakai	Cucurbitaceae	Watermelon	<i>cokstalákcî</i>
<i>Citrus*</i>	<i>x aurantium</i> L.	Rutaceae	Sour Orange	<i>yilã:hã:sî:</i>
<i>Citrus*</i>	<i>x aurantium</i> L.	Rutaceae	Sour Orange	<i>yilãhkámóskî</i>
<i>Citrus*</i>	<i>limon</i> (L.) Burm.f.	Rutaceae	Lemon	<i>yila:hhokcfáskî:</i>
<i>Citrus*</i>	<i>limon</i> (L.) Burm.f.	Rutaceae	Lemon	<i>limõ:nó:ci</i>
<i>Cladium</i>	<i>jamaicense</i> Crantz	Cyperaceae	Jamaica Swamp Sawgrass	<i>pahikosli</i>
<i>Cladium</i>	<i>jamaicense</i> Crantz	Cyperaceae	Jamaica Swamp Sawgrass	<i>pahikosna</i>
<i>Cladium</i>	<i>jamaicense</i> Crantz <i>mariscus</i> (L.) Pohl ssp. <i>jamaicense</i>	Cyperaceae	Jamaica Swamp Sawgrass	<i>sakpofketv</i>
<i>Cladium</i>	(Crantz) Kük.	Cyperaceae	Jamaica Swamp Sawgrass	<i>pahikóslî:</i>
<i>Clematis</i>	<i>baldwinii</i> Torr. & A.Gray	Ranunculaceae	Pine Hyacinth	

<i>Coccoloba</i>	<i>diversifolia</i> Jacq.	Polygonaceae	Pigeon plum, tietongue	<i>bihco:bi</i>
<i>Coccoloba</i>	<i>diversifolia</i> Jacq.	Polygonaceae	Pigeon plum, tietongue	<i>ki:holakko</i>
<i>Coccoloba</i>	<i>diversifolia</i> Jacq.	Polygonaceae	Tietongue	<i>bihcõ:bî:</i>
<i>Coccoloba</i>	<i>uvifera</i>	Polygonaceae	Seagrape	
<i>Cocculus</i>	<i>carolinus</i> (L.)DC.	Menispermaceae	Carolina Coral Bead	
<i>Cocos*</i>	<i>nucifera</i> L.	Arecaceae	Coconut Palm	<i>sawã:kî</i>
<i>Colocasia*</i>	<i>esculenta</i> (L.) Schott	Araceae	Wild Taro	<i>ahcóblákniskî</i>
<i>Colocasia*</i>	<i>esculenta</i> (L.) Schott	Araceae	Wild Taro	<i>hicaknî</i>
<i>Commelina</i>	<i>erecta</i> L.	Commelineaceae	Day flower	
<i>Conocarpus</i>	<i>erectus</i> L.	Combretaceae	Buttonwood	<i>ahilo:chiskoposki</i>
<i>Conocarpus</i>	<i>erectus</i> L.	Combretaceae	Buttonwood	<i>tolastisilopocki</i>
<i>Conyza</i>	<i>canadensis</i> (L.)Cronquist	Asteraceae	Canadian Horsemint	<i>ataklo:lasti</i>
<i>Conyza</i>	<i>canadensis</i> (L.)Cronquist	Asteraceae	Canadian Horsemint	<i>taklo:ci</i>
<i>Conyza</i>	<i>canadensis</i> (L.)Cronquist	Asteraceae	Canadian Horsemint	<i>vtaklv lvste</i>
<i>Coreopsis</i>	<i>leavenworthii</i> Torr. & A.Gray	Asteraceae	Leavenworth's Tickseed	
<i>Cornus</i>	<i>sp</i>	Cornaceae	Dogwood	<i>vtvphv</i>
<i>Cornus</i>	<i>sp</i>	Cornaceae	Dogwood	<i>cofi</i>
<i>Cornus</i>	<i>florida</i> L.	Cornaceae	Swamp Dogwood	
<i>Cornus</i>	<i>foemina</i> Mill.	Cornaceae	Dogwood	
<i>Crataegus</i>	<i>sp</i>	Rosaceae	Hawthorn	<i>selvwv</i>
<i>Crataegus</i>	<i>marshallii</i> Eggl.	Rosaceae	Parsley Hawthorn	<i>cittilhómma cobá</i>
<i>Crataegus</i>	<i>spathulata</i> Michx.	Rosaceae	Littlehip Hawthorn	<i>cittihámma</i>
<i>Crotalaria</i>	<i>sp</i>	Fabaceae	Rattlebox	<i>casapo:ci</i>
<i>Crotalaria</i>	<i>rotundifolia</i> J.F.Gmel.	Fabaceae	Rattlebox	
<i>Cucumis*</i>	<i>sativus</i> L.	Cucurbitaceae	Garden cucumber	<i>cõ:kâmpî:</i>
<i>Cucumis*</i>	<i>melo</i> L.	Cucurbitaceae	Cantaloupe	<i>cokstohã:nî:</i>

<i>Cucurbita</i>	<i>okeechobeensis</i> (Small)L.H.Bailey	Cucurbitaceae	Gourds/Pumpkins	<i>ciko:yi</i>
<i>Cucurbita</i>	<i>sp</i>	Cucurbitaceae	Gourd	<i>tocobago</i>
<i>Cucurbita</i>	<i>sp</i>	Cucurbitaceae	Gourd	<i>tvho:yv</i>
<i>Cucurbita*</i>	<i>moschata</i> Duch.	Cucurbitaceae	Seminole Pumpkin	<i>lâ:cíncóksî:</i>
<i>Cucurbita*</i>	<i>moschata</i> Duch.	Cucurbitaceae	Seminole Pumpkin	<i>opakî:</i>
<i>Cucurbita*</i>	<i>moschata</i> Duch.	Cucurbitaceae	Seminole Pumpkin	<i>yátkitiscíncóksî:</i>
<i>Cuscuta</i>	<i>sp</i>	Convulaceae	Dodder	<i>cetto em vpette</i>
<i>Cuscuta</i>	<i>sp</i>	Convulaceae	Dodder	<i>lucv em pvtakv</i>
<i>Cyperus</i>	<i>haspan</i> L.	Cyperaceae	Haspan Flatsedge	<i>sokihatkhakcoba:bi</i>
<i>Desmodium*</i>	<i>incanum</i> DC.	Fabaceae	Zarazcabo	<i>tofo:ma</i>
<i>Desmodium*</i>	<i>incanum</i> DC.	Fabaceae	Zarazcabo	<i>stvlokpuce</i>
<i>Desmodium*</i>	<i>paniculatum</i> (L.)DC.	Fabaceae	Panicled Ticktrefoil	
<i>Dichantherium</i>	<i>laxiflorum</i> (Lam.)Gould	Poaceae	Open Witchgrass	<i>cokfîmpatâ:kî:</i>
<i>Dichantherium</i>	<i>strigosum</i> (Muhl. ex Elliott)Freckmann	Poaceae	Roughhair Witchgrass	<i>cofîmassi</i>
<i>Dichantherium</i>	<i>strigosum</i> (Muhl. ex Elliott)Freckmann	Poaceae	Roughhair Witchgrass	<i>cokfîmpata:ki</i>
<i>Dichantherium</i>	<i>strigosum</i> (Muhl. ex Elliott)Freckmann	Poaceae	Roughhair Witchgrass	<i>cokfîmasî</i>
<i>Dioscorea*</i>	<i>alata</i> L.	Dioscoreaceae	White Yam	<i>ahkamoskî</i>
<i>Diospyros</i>	<i>virginiana</i> L.	Ebenaceae	Common Persimmon	<i>olkofî</i>
<i>Drosera</i>	<i>spp.</i>	Droseraceae	Sundew	
<i>Drosera</i>	<i>capillaris</i> Poir.	Droseraceae	Pink Sundew	<i>olâyikcî:</i>
<i>Echinacea</i>	<i>purpurea</i> (L.)Moench	Asteraceae	Coneflower	<i>innatho:pahissi</i>
<i>Eleocharis</i>	<i>equisetoides</i> (Elliott)Torr.	Cyperaceae	Jointed Spike Sedge	<i>pahifami:ca</i>
<i>Eleocharis</i>	<i>geniculata</i> (L.)Roem. & Schult.	Cyperaceae	Canadian Spike Sedge	<i>i:kana cokhissi</i>
<i>Eleocharis</i>	<i>geniculata</i> (L.)Roem. & Schult.	Cyperaceae	Canadian Spike Sedge	<i>yaknicõ:skî:</i>

<i>Elephantopus</i>	<i>elatus</i> Bertol.	Asteraceae	Tall Elephants Foot	<i>sikohakcobi</i>
<i>Elephantopus</i>	<i>elatus</i> Bertol.	Asteraceae	Tall Elephants Foot	<i>sokkaha:cko</i>
<i>Elephantopus</i>	<i>tomentosus</i> L.	Asteraceae	Devil's Grandmother	<i>sokihákcobî:</i>
<i>Eragrostis</i>	<i>sp</i>	Poaceae	Lovegrass	<i>yatlayti:ci</i>
<i>Erigeron</i>	<i>philadelphicus</i> L.	Asteraceae	Philadelphia Fleabane	
<i>Eryngium</i>	<i>aquaticum</i> L.	Apiaceae	Rattlesnakemaster	
<i>Eryngium</i>	<i>yuccifolium</i> Michx.	Apiaceae	Button Eryngo	<i>pas'sv</i>
<i>Eryngium</i>	<i>yuccifolium</i> Michx.	Apiaceae	Button Eryngo	<i>pasa</i>
<i>Eryngium</i>	<i>yuccifolium</i> Michx.	Apiaceae	Button Eryngo	<i>pasî</i>
<i>Eryngium</i>	<i>yuccifolium</i> Michx.	Apiaceae	Button Eryngo	<i>pas'sv</i>
<i>Eryngium</i>	<i>yuccifolium</i> Michx.	Apiaceae	Button Eryngo	<i>pasa</i>
<i>Erythrina</i>	<i>herbacea</i> L.	Fabaceae	Coral Bean	<i>itco intcastuage</i>
<i>Erythrina</i>	<i>herbacea</i> L.	Fabaceae	Coralbean	<i>i:ci:salâ:lî:</i>
<i>Eugenia</i>	<i>axillaris</i> (Sw.)Willd.	Myrtaceae	Stopper	<i>ahikolki</i>
<i>Eugenia</i>	<i>sp</i>	Myrtaceae	Stopper	<i>hikolwá</i>
<i>Eupatorium</i>	<i>perfoliatum</i> L.	Asteraceae	Common boneset	
<i>Eupatorium</i>	<i>serotinum</i> Michx.	Asteraceae	Boneset	
<i>Euphorbia</i>	<i>sp</i>	Euphorbiaceae	Euphorbia	
<i>Fagus</i>	<i>grandifolia</i> Ehrh.	Fagaceae	American Beech	<i>nofó</i>
<i>Ficus</i>	<i>aurea</i> Nutt.	Moraceae	Strangler Fig	<i>hacalo:pi</i>
<i>Ficus</i>	<i>aurea</i> Nutt.	Moraceae	Strangler Fig	<i>hilodwapi</i>
<i>Ficus</i>	<i>citrifolia</i> Mill.	Moraceae	Wild Banyon Tree	
<i>Forestiera</i>	<i>acuminata</i> (Michx.)Poir.	Oleaceae	Eastern Swamp Privet	
<i>Forestiera</i>	<i>segregata</i> (Jacq.)Krug & Urb.	Oleaceae	Florida Swamprivet	<i>okfî:lî</i>
<i>Forestiera</i>	<i>segregata</i> (Jacq.)Krug & Urb.	Oleaceae	Florida Swamprivet	<i>oyak ló:ska</i>
<i>Fragaria</i>	<i>virginiana</i> Duchesne	Rosaceae	Virginia Strawberry	<i>kepalv</i>

<i>Frangula</i>	<i>caroliniana</i> (Walter) A. Gray	Rhamnaceae	Carolina Ash	
<i>Fraxinus</i>	<i>caroliniana</i> Mill.	Oleaceae	Carolina Ash	<i>eto hvtkē</i>
<i>Galactia</i>	<i>volubilis</i> (L.) Britton	Fabaceae	Downy Milkpea	<i>ayikchī:lī</i>
<i>Galium</i>	<i>triflorum</i> Michx.	Rubiaceae	Fragrant Bedstraw	
			Spoonleaf Purple	
<i>Gamochaeta</i>	<i>purpurea</i> (L.) Cabrera	Asteraceae	Everlasting	
<i>Gaylussacia</i>	<i>sp</i>	Ericaceae	Huckleberry	
<i>Gillenia*</i>	<i>sp</i>	Rosaceae	Gillenia	
<i>Gleditsia</i>	<i>triacanthos</i> L.	Fabaceae	Honey Locust	
<i>Gnaphalium</i>	<i>obtusifolium</i>	Asteraceae	Cudweed	<i>aha lvbvkca</i>
<i>Gordonia</i>	<i>lasianthus</i> (L.) J.Ellis	Theaceae	Loblolly Bay	<i>to:li</i>
<i>Gossypium</i>	<i>hirsutum</i> L.	Malvaceae	Wild Cotton	<i>pakpvke-hvtke</i>
<i>Guzmania</i>	<i>monostachia</i> (L.)Rusby ex Mez	Bromeliaceae	Airplant	<i>asomco:bi</i>
<i>Guzmannia</i>	<i>sp</i>	Bromeliaceae	Airplant	<i>asōmmcō:bī</i>
			Toothpetal False	
<i>Habenaria</i>	<i>floribunda</i> Lindl.	Orchidaceae	Reinorchid	<i>hikhiti:nayikci</i>
			Toothpetal False	
<i>Habenaria</i>	<i>floribunda</i> Lindl.	Orchidaceae	Reinorchid	<i>istikinihiliswa</i>
<i>Hedeoma</i>	<i>hispidum</i> Pursh	Lamiaceae	Rough False Pennyroyal	
<i>Helenium</i>	<i>amarum</i> (Raf.)H.Rock	Asteraceae	Spanish Daisy	
<i>Helianthus</i>	<i>annuus</i> L.	Asteraceae	Sunflower	<i>haash abe</i>
<i>Helianthus</i>	<i>annuus</i> L.	Asteraceae	Sunflower	<i>hvsevake</i>
<i>Heliotropium</i>	<i>sp</i>	Boraginaceae	Scorpion-Tail	<i>ho:malastoci</i>
<i>Heliotropium</i>	<i>sp</i>	Boraginaceae	Scorpion-Tail	<i>hō:mó:cī</i>
<i>Heliotropium</i>	<i>parviflorum</i> L.	Boraginaceae	Scorpion's Tail	<i>hō:mō:cī:</i>
<i>Heuchera</i>	<i>americana</i> L.	Saxifragaceae	American alumroot	
<i>Hieracium</i>	<i>sp</i>	Asteraceae	Hawkweed	<i>lawohokv</i>

<i>Hippocratea</i>	<i>volubilis</i> L.	Celastraceae	Arthritis Vine Manyflower March	
<i>Hydrocotyle</i>	<i>umbellata</i> L.	Araliaceae	Pennyroyal Manyflower March	<i>locatokokocihiliswa</i>
<i>Hydrocotyle</i>	<i>umbellata</i> L.	Araliaceae	Pennyroyal Manyflower March	<i>yokcapolo</i>
<i>Hydrocotyle</i>	<i>umbellata</i> L.	Araliaceae	Pennyroyal	<i>yokcapolo:ckayikcî:</i>
<i>Hypericum</i>	<i>hypericoides</i> (L.)Crantz	Clusiaceae	St. Andrew's Cross	<i>winihká ahissi</i>
<i>Hypericum</i>	<i>hypericoides</i> (L.)Crantz	Clusiaceae	St. Andrew's Cross	<i>omagaga</i>
<i>Hypericum</i>	<i>fasciculatum</i> Lam.	Clusiaceae	Sandweed	<i>cissiwî:lano:ma:</i>
<i>Hypericum</i>	<i>fasciculatum</i> Lam.	Clusiaceae	Sandweed Coastal Plain St. John's	<i>cisilayko:mi</i>
<i>Hypericum</i>	<i>brachyphyllum</i> (Spach)Steud.	Clusiaceae	Wort	
<i>Hyptis</i> *	<i>pectinata</i> (L.) Poir	Lamiaceae	Comb Bushmint	<i>hapo:sikâ:ycõ:bî:</i>
<i>Ilex</i>	<i>cassine</i> L.	Aquifoliaceae	Dahoon	<i>ahihatki</i>
<i>Ilex</i>	<i>cassine</i> L.	Aquifoliaceae	Dahoon	<i>helok hakv</i>
<i>Ilex</i>	<i>cassine</i> L.	Aquifoliaceae	Dahoon	<i>inlokci:ca:ti</i>
<i>Ilex</i>	<i>opaca</i> Aiton	Aquifoliaceae	American Holly	
<i>Ilex</i>	<i>vomitorea</i> Aiton	Aquifoliaceae	Yaupon	<i>asi</i>
<i>Ilex</i>	<i>vomitorea</i> Aiton	Aquifoliaceae	Yaupon	<i>esse</i>
<i>Ilex</i>	<i>vomitorea</i> Aiton	Aquifoliaceae	Yaupon	<i>asilakni</i>
<i>Ilex</i>	<i>vomitorea</i> Aiton	Aquifoliaceae	Yaupon	<i>assi lupub'ski</i>
<i>Ilex</i>	<i>vomitorea</i> Ait.	Aquifoliaceae	Yaupon	<i>canã:fli:</i>
<i>Impatiens</i>	<i>sp</i>	Balsaminaceae	Impatiens	
<i>Ipomea</i> *	<i>batatas</i> L.	Convolvulaceae	Sweet Potato Saltmarsh Morning	<i>ahkamoskî</i>
<i>Ipomoea</i>	<i>sagittata</i> Poir.	Convolvulaceae	Glory	

<i>Ipomoea</i>	<i>pandurata</i> (L.) G. Mey.	Convolvulaceae	Man of the Earth	
<i>Iresine</i>	<i>diffusa</i> Humb. & Bonpl. ex Willd.	Amaranthaceae	Juba's bush	
<i>Iris</i>	<i>hexagona</i> Walter	Iridaceae	Dixie Iris	<i>pasi:nacaki</i>
<i>Iris</i>	<i>sp</i>	Iridaceae	Iris	
<i>Iris</i>	<i>verna</i> L.	Iridaceae	Dwarf Violet Iris	
<i>Iris</i>	<i>versicolor</i> L.	Iridaceae	Harlequin blueflag	
<i>Juglans</i>	<i>nigra</i> L.	Juglandaceae	Black Walnut	<i>vhah'wv-enlokce</i>
<i>Juniperus</i>	<i>virginiana</i> L.	Cupressaceae	Red Cedar	<i>acini</i>
<i>Juniperus</i>	<i>virginiana</i> L.	Cupressaceae	Red Cedar	<i>vcenv</i>
<i>Juniperus</i>	<i>virginiana</i> L.	Cupressaceae	Red Cedar	<i>chowwaala</i>
<i>Juniperus</i>	<i>virginiana</i> L.	Cupressaceae	Red Cedar	<i>chuala</i>
<i>Juniperus</i>	<i>sp</i>	Cupressaceae	Cedar	<i>acinî:</i>
<i>Justicia</i>	<i>angusta</i> (Chapm.)Small	Acanthaceae	Pineland Waterwillow	
<i>Justicia</i>	<i>crassifolia</i> (Chapm.)Chapm. ex Small	Acanthaceae	Thickleaf Water willow	<i>akciswântá:cí:kî</i>
<i>Kosteletzkya</i>	<i>pentacarpos</i> (L.)Ledeb.	Malvaceae	Virginia Saltmarsh mallow	<i>oopaake embakshe</i>
<i>Kosteletzkya</i>	<i>pentacarpos</i> (L.)Ledeb.	Malvaceae	Virginia Saltmarsh mallow	<i>opv'mvhoswv</i>
<i>Lachnanthes</i>	<i>caroliniana</i> (Lam.)Dandy	Haemodoraceae	Redroot	<i>tali'wa</i>
<i>Lactuca</i>	<i>canadensis</i> L.	Asteraceae	Canada Lettuce	<i>solo:pa:lintokifaski</i>
<i>Lactuca</i>	<i>canadensis</i> L.	Asteraceae	Canada Lettuce	<i>yafikcaka:ca</i>
<i>Lagenaria*</i>	<i>siceraria</i> (Molina)Standl.	Cucurbitaceae	Bottle Gourd	<i>efepe</i>
<i>Lagenaria*</i>	<i>siceraria</i> (Molina)Standl.	Cucurbitaceae	Bottle Gourd	<i>hifipi</i>
<i>Lagenaria*</i>	<i>siceraria</i> (Molina)Standl.	Cucurbitaceae	Bottle Gourd	<i>hefepé</i>
<i>Laguncularia</i>	<i>racemosa</i> (L.)Gaertn.f.	Combretaceae	White mangrove	<i>ahilo:chatki</i>
<i>Laguncularia</i>	<i>racemosa</i> (L.) C.F. Gaertn.	Combretaceae	White Mangrove	<i>ahilõ:ckitiscî</i>

<i>Lantana</i>	<i>depressa</i> Small	Verbenaceae	Rockland Shrubverbena	<i>svpeyv lakko</i>
<i>Lantana</i>	<i>depressa</i> Small	Verbenaceae	Rockland Shrubverbena	<i>shapeye-choobe</i>
<i>Laportea</i>	<i>canadensis</i> (L.)Wedd.	Urticaceae	Canadian Woodnettle	<i>stvtvlav</i>
<i>Lechea</i>	<i>minor</i> L.	Cistaceae	Thymeleaf Pinweed	<i>bakloski:kayikoï:</i>
<i>Lepidium</i>	<i>virginicum</i> L.	Brassicaceae	Virginia Pepperweed	<i>tukaskenv</i>
<i>Liatris</i>	<i>gracilis</i> Pursh	Asteraceae	Slender Blazing Star	<i>comvhv</i>
<i>Liatris</i>	<i>gracilis</i> Pursh	Asteraceae	Slender Blazing Star	<i>i:cima:hi</i>
<i>Liatris</i>	<i>acidota</i> Engelm. & A. Gray	Asteraceae	Slender Gayfeather	
<i>Liatris</i>	<i>sp</i>	Asteraceae	Gayfeather	
<i>Licania</i>	<i>michauxii</i> Prance	Lauraceae	Gopher Apple	<i>ayekche-chobee</i>
<i>Licania</i>	<i>michauxii</i> Prance	Lauraceae	Gopher Apple	<i>obi:hosimimpi</i>
<i>Licania</i>	<i>michauxii</i> Prance	Lauraceae	Gopher Apple	<i>yahami:layka</i>
<i>Licania</i>	<i>oblongifolius</i> Michx.	Chrysobalanaceae	Gopher Apple	<i>obã:hosimîmpî:</i>
<i>Ligusticum*</i>	<i>canadense</i> (L.) Britton	Apiaceae	Canadian licorice-root	
<i>Lilium</i>	<i>catesbaei</i> Walter	Liliaceae	Pine Lily	
<i>Lilium</i>	<i>superbum</i> L.	Liliaceae	Canada Lily	
<i>Lindera</i>	<i>benzoin</i> (L.)Blume	Lauraceae	Northern spicebush	<i>kvpvpaskv</i>
<i>Liquidambar</i>	<i>styraciflua</i> L.	Altingiaceae	Sweetgum	<i>hacalo:pi</i>
<i>Liquidambar</i>	<i>styraciflua</i> L.	Altingiaceae	Sweetgum	<i>helukfvmev</i>
<i>Liquidambar</i>	<i>styraciflua</i> L.	Altingiaceae	Sweetgum	
<i>Liquidambar</i>	<i>styraciflua</i> L.	Altingiaceae	Sweetgum	
<i>Liquidambar</i>	<i>styraciflua</i> L.	Altingiaceae	Sweetgum	
<i>Lobelia</i>	<i>cardinalis</i> L.	Campanulaceae	Cardinal Flower	<i>hece-ome</i>
<i>Lobelia</i>	<i>cardinalis</i> L.	Campanulaceae	Cardinal Flower	<i>totkv heleswv</i>
<i>Lomatium</i>	<i>nuttallii</i> A. Gray) W.A. Weber	Apiaceae		
<i>Ludwigia</i>	<i>palustris</i> (L.)Elliott	Onagraceae	Marsh Seedbox	<i>akasi</i>

<i>Ludwigia</i>	<i>virgata</i> Michx.	Onagraceae	Savannah Primrose	
			Willow	<i>hoktvkolowv enlocowv vhakuce</i>
			Savannah Primrose	
<i>Ludwigia</i>	<i>virgata</i> Michx.	Onagraceae	Willow	<i>kolátbahcayikcí:</i>
<i>Lycopodiella</i>	<i>cernua</i> (L.)Pic.Serm.	Lycopodiaceae	Nodding Clubmoss	
<i>Lyonia</i>	<i>fruticosa</i> (Michx.)G.S.Torr.	Ericaceae	Stagger Bush	<i>aha:po:cwanti</i>
<i>Maclura</i>	<i>pomifera</i> (Raf.)C.K.Schneid.	Moraceae	Osage orange	<i>ahilakni</i>
<i>Magnolia</i>	<i>virginiana</i> L.	Magnoliaceae	Sweetbay	<i>to:laha:tka</i>
<i>Magnolia</i>	<i>virginiana</i> L.	Magnoliaceae	Sweetbay	<i>to:lhatki</i>
<i>Magnolia</i>	<i>virginiana</i> L.	Magnoliaceae	Sweetbay	<i>tõ:lhátkî</i>
<i>Malus</i>	<i>angustifolia</i> (Aiton)Michx.	Rosaceae	So. Crab Apple	<i>eco-em-pvkanv</i>
<i>Malus</i>	<i>sp</i>	Rosaceae	Malus	
<i>Manfreda</i>	<i>virginica</i> (L.)Salisb. ex Rose	Agavaceae	False Aloe	<i>pa:ssa</i>
<i>Manfreda</i>	<i>virginica</i> (L.)Salisb. ex Rose	Agavaceae	False Aloe	<i>pasi</i>
<i>Mangifera*</i>	<i>indica</i> L.	Anacardiaceae	Mango	<i>mónkólô:wî:</i>
<i>Manifhot*</i>	<i>esculenta</i> Crantz	Euphorbiaceae	Tapioca	<i>kasá:wî:</i>
<i>Maranta*</i>	<i>arundinacea</i> L.	Marantaceae	Arrowroot	<i>sojkî:kî:</i>
<i>Matelea</i>	<i>sp</i>	Apocynaceae		
<i>Melothria</i>	<i>pendula</i> L.	Cucurbitaceae	Creeping cucumbr	
<i>Mikania</i>	<i>scandens</i> (L.)Willd.	Asteraceae	Climbing Hempvine	<i>halosvkatv entihv</i>
<i>Mikania</i>	<i>scandens</i> (L.)Willd.	Asteraceae	Climbing Hempvine	<i>wahole entayhe</i>
<i>Mitchella</i>	<i>repens</i> L.	Rubiaceae	Partridge Berry	<i>fi:tó</i>
<i>Modiola</i>	<i>caroliniana</i> (L.)G.Don	Malvaceae	Carolina Bristlemallow	
<i>Monarda</i>	<i>punctata</i> L.	Lamiaceae	Spotted Beebalm	<i>kofucka lako</i>
<i>Monarda</i>	<i>sp</i>	Lamiaceae	Beebalm	
<i>Morus</i>	<i>rubra</i> L.	Moraceae	Red Mulberry	<i>bi:hi</i>
<i>Morus</i>	<i>rubra</i> L.	Moraceae	Red Mulberry	<i>ke</i>

<i>Morus</i>	<i>rubra</i> L.	Moraceae	Red Mulberry	<i>ki:han</i>
<i>Morus</i>	<i>rubra</i> L.	Moraceae	Red Mulberry	<i>bihi</i>
<i>Morus</i>	<i>rubra</i> L.	Moraceae	Red Mulberry	<i>bihalá</i>
<i>Muhlenbergia</i>	<i>capillaris</i> (Lam.)Trin.	Poaceae	Hairawn Muhly	<i>pvhe cvmpv</i>
<i>Musa*</i>	<i>species</i>	Musaceae	Banana	<i>wilántáni</i>
<i>Myrcianthes</i>	<i>fragrans</i> (Sw.)McVaugh	Myrtaceae	Simpson's Stopper	<i>ahitiya:nco:bi</i>
<i>Myrcianthes</i>	<i>fragrans</i> (Sw.)McVaugh	Myrtaceae	Simpson's Stopper	<i>tokina:narakko</i>
<i>Myrcianthes</i>	<i>fragrans</i> (Sw.)McVaugh	Myrtaceae	Simpson's Stopper	<i>ciya:fa:pomi:ki</i>
<i>Myrica</i>	<i>cerifera</i> L.	Myrtaceae	Wax Myrtle	<i>cowa:noca:pi</i>
<i>Myrica</i>	<i>cerifera</i> L.	Myrtaceae	Wax Myrtle	<i>ittoikillo</i>
<i>Myrica</i>	<i>cerifera</i> L.	Myrtaceae	Wax Myrtle	<i>ito hakchomma</i>
<i>Myrica</i>	<i>heterophylla</i>	Myrtaceae	Evergreen Bayberry	
<i>Nelumbo</i>	<i>lutea</i> Willd.	Nelumbonaceae	Am. Lotus	<i>akkotorkv</i>
<i>Nicotiana*</i>	<i>tabacum</i> L.	Solanaceae	Cultivated Tobacco	<i>akomi</i>
<i>Nicotiana*</i>	<i>tabacum</i> L.	Solanaceae	Cultivated Tobacco	<i>hece-ome</i>
<i>Nicotiana</i>	<i>rustica</i>	Solanaceae	Aztec Tobacco	<i>hicipvkpki</i>
<i>Nuphar</i>	<i>advena</i> (Aiton)Aiton f.	Nymphaeaceae	Pond Lily	<i>aco:batabi</i>
<i>Nuphar</i>	<i>advena</i> (Aiton)Aiton f.	Nymphaeaceae	Pond Lily	<i>okpalolcayhi</i>
<i>Nymphaea</i>	<i>odorata</i> Aiton	Nymphaeaceae	Am. White Waterlily	<i>aco:batabi</i>
<i>Nymphaea</i>	<i>odorata</i> Aiton	Nymphaeaceae	Am. White Waterlily	<i>locasolkahiliswa</i>
<i>Nymphaea</i>	<i>odorata</i> Aiton	Nymphaeaceae	Am. White Waterlily	<i>tapalule chobe</i>
<i>Nymphaea</i>	<i>sp</i>	Nymphaeaceae	Waterlily	<i>yokcacõ:kayikci:</i>
<i>Nympheae</i>	<i>odorata</i> Aiton	Nymphaeaceae	Am. White Waterlily	<i>ue-ak-tv'phe</i>
<i>Nympheae</i>	<i>odorata</i> Aiton	Nymphaeaceae	Am. White Waterlily	<i>yokcaco:kayikci</i>
<i>Nymphoides</i>	<i>aquatica</i> (J.F.Gmel.)Kuntze	Menyanthaceae	Big Floating Heart	<i>okotafketv</i>
<i>Nymphoides</i>	<i>aquatica</i> (J.F.Gmel.)Kuntze	Menyanthaceae	Big Floating Heart	<i>okpalohli</i>

<i>Nymphoides</i>	<i>cordata</i>	Menyanthaceae	Little Floating Heart	
<i>Nyssa</i>	<i>aquatica</i> L.	Cornaceae	Water Tupelo	<i>opelwv</i>
<i>Nyssa</i>	<i>sylvatica</i> Marshall	Cornaceae	Blackgum	<i>helukwv-vpe</i>
<i>Nyssa</i>	<i>sylvatica</i> Marshall	Cornaceae	Blackgum	
<i>Ocotea</i>	<i>coriacea</i> (Sw.)Britton	Lauraceae	Lancewood	<i>aho:slakni</i>
<i>Octoblepharum</i>	<i>albidum</i> Hedw.	Leucobryaceae	Moss	<i>ĩ:thícõ:skî:</i>
<i>Opuntia</i>	<i>corallicola</i> (Small)Werderm.	Cactaceae	Semaphore Prickly Pear	<i>tvllakko</i>
<i>Opuntia</i>	<i>sp</i>	Cactaceae	Opuntia	<i>hacolkatã:nî:</i>
<i>Oryza*</i>	<i>perennis</i> Moench	Poaceae	Wild Red Rice	<i>alõ:sî</i>
<i>Osmunda</i>	<i>regalis</i> var. <i>spectabilis</i> L.	Osmundaceae	Royal Fern	<i>hamockolo:pintapinti</i>
<i>Oxypolis</i>	<i>filiformis</i> (Walter) Britton	Apiaceae	Water Cowbane	<i>akkolo:lka</i>
<i>Oxypolis</i>	<i>filiformis</i> (Walt.) Britton	Apiaceae	Water Cowbane	<i>cafã:mâ:bî:</i>
<i>Panax*</i>	<i>quinquefolium</i> L.	Araliaceae	American Ginseng	<i>ayikchatkî</i>
<i>Panax</i>	<i>sp</i>	Araliaceae	Ginseng	
<i>Panicum</i>	<i>hemitomom</i> Schult.	Poaceae	Maiden Cane	<i>cintha:ca:bi</i>
<i>Panicum</i>	<i>sp</i>	Poaceae	Panic grass	
<i>Parthenium</i>	<i>hysterophorus</i> L.	Asteraceae	Santa Maria Feverfew	
<i>Parthenocissus</i>	<i>quinquefolia</i> (L.)Planch. <i>geminatum</i> (Forssk.) Stapf var. <i>paludivagum</i> (Hitchc. & Chase)	Vitaceae	Virginia Creeper	<i>vfala omat</i>
<i>Paspalidium</i>	Gould <i>geminatum</i> (Forssk.) Stapf var. <i>paludivagum</i> (Hitchc. & Chase)	Poaceae	Egyptian Paspalidium	<i>akkoto:lka</i>
<i>Paspalidium</i>	Gould	Poaceae	Egyptian Panic Grass	<i>pahitõlpilî:</i>
<i>Passiflora</i>	<i>incarnata</i> L.	Passifloraceae	Passion flower	<i>opvkv</i>
<i>Passiflora</i>	<i>incarnata</i> L.	Passifloraceae	Passion flower	<i>apaká</i>
<i>Passiflora</i>	<i>incarnata</i> L.	Passifloraceae	Passion flower	<i>chassepareille incarnata</i>

<i>Passiflora</i>	<i>sp</i>	Passifloraceae	Passion flower	<i>opaki</i>
<i>Pediomelum</i>	<i>canescens</i> (Michx.) Rydb.	Fabaceae	Buckroot	<i>owa:la:ri</i>
<i>Pediomelum</i>	<i>canescens</i> (Michx.) Rydb.	Fabaceae	Buckroot	<i>owa:li</i>
<i>Pediomelum</i>	<i>canescens</i> (Michx.) Rydb.	Fabaceae	Buckroot	<i>owă:lá:li:</i>
<i>Peltandra</i>	<i>virginica</i> (L.) Schott	Araceae	Green Arrow Arum	<i>ocfo</i>
<i>Peltandra</i>	<i>virginica</i> (L.) Schott	Araceae	Green Arrow Arum	<i>oko:ni</i>
<i>Penstemon</i>	<i>sp</i>	Vernonicaeae		
<i>Persea</i>	<i>borbonia</i> (L.) Spreng.	Lauraceae	Red Bay	<i>to:li</i>
<i>Persea</i>	<i>borbonia</i> (L.) Spreng.	Lauraceae	Red Bay	<i>to:la</i>
<i>Persea</i>	<i>borbonia</i> (L.) Spreng.	Lauraceae	Red Bay	<i>eto mico</i>
<i>Persea</i>	<i>palustris</i> (Raf.) Sarg.	Lauraceae	Swamp Bay	<i>to:la</i>
<i>Phaseolus*</i>	<i>vulgaris</i> L.	Fabaceae	Kidney Beans	<i>sala:li</i>
<i>Phaseolus*</i>	<i>vulgaris</i> L.	Fabaceae	Kidney Beans	<i>tvlaki</i>
<i>Phaseolus*</i>	<i>vulgaris</i> L.	Fabaceae	Kidney Beans	<i>sala:lkitisci,sala:llakni</i>
<i>Phlebodium</i>	<i>aureum</i> (L.) J.Sm.	Polypodiaceae	Golden Polypody	<i>istima:ha imana</i>
<i>Phlebodium</i>	<i>aureum</i> (L.) J.Sm.	Polypodiaceae	Golden Polypody	<i>ya:tcayhima:hi</i>
	<i>leucarpum</i> (Raf.) Reveal & M.C.Johnst.	Viscaeae	Oak Mistletoe	<i>hinlmasokci</i>
<i>Phoradendron</i>	<i>leucarpum</i> (Raf.) Reveal & M.C.Johnst.	Viscaeae	Oak Mistletoe	<i>to eleko</i>
<i>Phoradendron</i>	<i>leucarpum</i> (Raf.) Reveal & M.C.Johnst.	Viscaeae	Oak Mistletoe	<i>to eleko</i>
<i>Phoradendron</i>	<i>leucarpum</i> (Raf.) Reveal & M.C.Johnst.	Viscaeae	Oak Mistletoe	<i>hinlímásókci:</i>
<i>Phragmites</i>	<i>australis</i> (Cav.) Trin. ex Steud.	Poaceae	Common Reed	<i>koha:ha:ka</i>
<i>Phragmites</i>	<i>australis</i> (Cav.) Trin. ex Steud.	Poaceae	Common Reed	<i>ola:na:bi</i>
<i>Phragmites</i>	<i>australis</i> (Cav.) Trin. ex Steud.	Poaceae	Common Reed	<i>koha:ha:ka</i>

<i>Phragmites</i>	<i>australis</i> (Cav.)Trin. ex Steud.	Poaceae	Common Reed	<i>olã:nâ:bî</i>
<i>Phyla</i>	<i>nodiflora</i> (L.)Greene	Verbenaceae	Capeweed	
<i>Physalis</i>	<i>walteri</i> Nutt.	Solanaceae	Walter's Ground Cerry	<i>lalilsatoklici:ki</i>
<i>Phytolacca</i>	<i>americana</i> L.	Phytolaccaceae	Pokeweed	<i>coskilpa</i>
<i>Phytolacca</i>	<i>americana</i> L.	Phytolaccaceae	Pokeweed	<i>koshe</i>
<i>Phytolacca</i>	<i>americana</i> L.	Phytolaccaceae	Pokeweed	<i>os'a</i>
<i>Phytolacca</i>	<i>americana</i> L.	Phytolaccaceae	American Pokeweed	<i>kõ:sî:</i>
<i>Piloblephis</i>	<i>rigida</i> (W.Bartram ex Benth.)Raf.	Lamiaceae	Pennyroyal	<i>hapo:sika:yi</i>
<i>Piloblephis</i>	<i>rigida</i> (W.Bartram ex Benth.)Raf.	Lamiaceae	Pennyroyal	<i>kyfockv</i>
<i>Piloblephis</i>	<i>rigida</i> (W.Bartram ex Benth.)Raf.	Lamiaceae	Wild Pennyroyal	<i>hapo:sikâ:yî</i>
<i>Pinguicula</i>	<i>lutea</i> Walter	Lentbulariaceae	Yellow Butterwort	<i>la:nihiliswâ</i>
<i>Pinguicula</i>	<i>lutea</i> Walter	Lentbulariaceae	Yellow Butterwort	<i>talakcihcayikci</i>
<i>Pinguicula</i>	<i>pumila</i> Michx.	Lentbulariaceae	Small Butterwort	
<i>Pinus</i>	<i>elliottii</i> Engelm.	Pinaceae	Slash Pine	<i>chooye</i>
<i>Pinus</i>	<i>elliottii</i> Engelm.	Pinaceae	Slash Pine	<i>cule</i>
<i>Pinus</i>	<i>palustris</i> Mill.	Pinaceae	Longleaf Pine	<i>coyyî ná:ni</i>
<i>Pinus</i>	<i>palustris</i> Mill.	Pinaceae	Longleaf Pine	<i>choyyinaani</i>
<i>Pinus</i>	<i>clausa</i> (Engelm.) Vasey	Pinaceae	Sand Pine	<i>co:yihiskopóskî</i>
<i>Pinus*</i>	<i>caribaea</i> Morelet	Pinaceae	Caribbean Pine	<i>cõ:yî:</i>
<i>Pityopsis</i>	<i>graminifolia</i> (Michx.)Nutt.	Asteraceae	Narrowleaf Silkgrass	<i>pahallo:ci</i>
<i>Pityopsis</i>	<i>graminifolia</i> (Michx.)Nutt.	Asteraceae	Narrowleaf Silkgrass	<i>pahe hatkooche</i>
<i>Pityopsis</i>	<i>graminifolia</i> (Michx.)Nutt.	Asteraceae	Narrowleaf Silkgrass	<i>pvhe hvtkuce</i>
<i>Pityopsis</i>	<i>graminifolia</i> (Michx.)Nutt.	Asteraceae	Narrowleaf Silkgrass	<i>solopi ahissi</i>
<i>Plantago</i>	<i>cordata</i> Lam.	Plantaginaceae	Heartleaf Plantain	
<i>Platanthera</i>	<i>ciliaris</i> (L.)Lindl.	Orchidaceae	Yellow Fringed Orchid	

<i>Platanus</i>	<i>occidentalis</i> L.	Plantaceae	American Sycamore	
<i>Pleopeltis</i>	<i>polypodioides</i> (L.)E.G.Andrews & Windham	Polypodiaceae	Resurrection Fern	<i>ihosi:cokhissi</i>
<i>Pleopeltis</i>	<i>polypodioides</i> (L.)E.G.Andrews & Windham	Polypodiaceae	Resurrection Fern	<i>istilibuski entaapente</i>
<i>Pleopeltis</i>	<i>polypodioides</i> (L.)E.G.Andrews & Windham	Polypodiaceae	Resurrection Fern	<i>okecheske entapente</i>
<i>Pluchea</i>	<i>sp</i>	Asteraceae	Camphorweed	
<i>Podophyllum</i>	<i>peltatum</i> L.	Berberidaceae	May Apple	
<i>Polygala</i>	<i>lutea</i> L.	Polygalaceae	Orange Milkwort	<i>sápiyâ:bî</i>
<i>Polygala</i>	<i>rugelii</i> Shuttlew. ex Chapm.	Polygalaceae	Milkwort	<i>svpeyv</i>
<i>Polygala</i>	<i>sp</i>	Polygalaceae	Milkwort	<i>hi:lamasi</i>
<i>Polygala</i>	<i>violacea</i> Aubl.	Polygalaceae	Showy Milkwort	<i>svpeyv</i>
<i>Polygala</i>	<i>sp</i>	Polygalaceae	Milkwort	<i>svpeyv hvlwat</i>
<i>Polygala</i>	<i>sp</i>	Polygalaceae	Milkwort	<i>wootaacheeke em oekekche</i>
<i>Polygonum</i>	<i>punctatum</i> Elliott	Polygonaceae	Dotted Smartweed	
<i>Polymnia</i>	<i>canadensis</i> L.	Asteraceae	Tennessee Leafcup	
<i>Polypodium*</i>	<i>incanum</i> Sw.	Polypodiaceae	Fern	<i>iwa:satkáhcicõ:skî:</i>
<i>Pontederia</i>	<i>cordata</i> L.	Pontederiaceae	Pickerlweed	<i>hikacha nabe</i>
<i>Pontederia</i>	<i>cordata</i> L.	Pontederiaceae	Pickerlweed	<i>hishi shafuha</i>
<i>Populus</i>	<i>sp</i>	Salicaceae	Cottonwood	
<i>Populus</i>	<i>deltoides</i> W.Bartram ex Marshall	Saliaceae	Eastern cottonwood	<i>hecelwv</i>
<i>Populus</i>	<i>deltoides</i> W.Bartram ex Marshall	Saliaceae	Eastern cottonwood	<i>tvltahkv</i>
<i>Prenanthes</i>	<i>serpentaria</i> Pursh	Asteraceae	Cankerweed	
<i>Prunus</i>	<i>americana</i> Marshall	Rosaceae	American Plum	
<i>Prunus</i>	<i>angustifolia</i> Marshall	Rosaceae	Chickasaw Plum	<i>eco empvkanv</i>
<i>Prunus</i>	<i>angustifolia</i> Marshall	Rosaceae	Chickasaw Plum	<i>isi intakkonlushi</i>

<i>Prunus</i> *	<i>persica</i> (L.) Batsch	Rosaceae	Peach	<i>tohã:nî:</i>
<i>Prunus</i>	<i>serotina</i> Ehrh.	Rosaceae	Black Cherry	<i>to fympe</i>
<i>Prunus</i>	<i>sp.</i>	Rosaceae	Plum	
<i>Pseudognaphalium</i>	<i>obtusifolium</i> (L.) Hilliard & B.L. Burt	Asteraceae	Rabbit Tobacco	<i>ahá lvbvka</i>
<i>Pseudognaphalium</i>	<i>obtusifolium</i> (L.) Hilliard & B.L. Burt	Asteraceae	Rabbit Tobacco	<i>isk a fotó stokhátka</i>
<i>Psidium</i> *	<i>guajava</i> L.	Myrtaceae	Guava	<i>acõ:bahcayikcî:</i>
<i>Psychotria</i>	<i>nervosa</i> Sw.	Rubiaceae	Wild Coffee	<i>atopa:bi</i>
<i>Psychotria</i>	<i>sulzneri</i> Small	Rubiaceae	Shortleaf Coffee	<i>atópâ:bî</i>
<i>Ptelea</i>	<i>trifoliata</i> L.	Rutaceae	Common Hoptree	<i>wahoo</i>
<i>Pteridium</i>	<i>aquilinum</i> (L.) Kuhn var. <i>caudatum</i> (L.) Sadeb.	Dennstaedtiaceae	Lacy Bracken	<i>fayti:yâ:bî</i>
<i>Pteridium</i>	<i>caudatum</i> (L.) Maxon	Dennstaedtiaceae	<i>Fern</i>	
<i>Pteris</i>	<i>sp.</i>	Pteridaceae	Pteris	<i>fayti:yâ:bî:</i>
<i>Pterocaulon</i>	<i>pycnostachyum</i> (Michx.) Elliott	Asteraceae	Blackroot	<i>picicalah kayikci</i>
<i>Pterocaulon</i>	<i>pycnostachyum</i> (Michx.) Elliott	Asteraceae	Blackroot	<i>yunvsv heleswv</i>
<i>Pterocaulon</i>	<i>undulatum</i> (Walt.)	Asteraceae	Blackroot	<i>picicalahkayikcî:</i>
<i>Pterocaulon</i> *	<i>virgatum</i> (L.) DC.	Asteraceae	Wand Blackroot	
<i>Pycnanthemum</i>	<i>albescens</i> Torr. & A. Gray ex A. Gray	Lamiaceae	Whiteleaf Mountainmint	<i>sak:foto</i>
<i>Pycnanthemum</i>	<i>incanum</i> (L.) Michx.	Lamiaceae	Hoary Mountainmint	
<i>Quercus</i>	<i>alba</i> L.	Fagaceae	White Oak	
<i>Quercus</i>	<i>laurifolia</i> Michx.	Fagaceae	Laurel Oak	<i>asaykaapi</i>
<i>Quercus</i>	<i>myrtifolia</i> Willd.	Fagaceae	Myrtle Oak	<i>tohatka</i>
<i>Quercus</i>	<i>myrtifolia</i> Willd.	Fagaceae	Myrtle Oak	<i>colokota:pî</i>
<i>Quercus</i>	<i>pagoda</i> Raf.	Fagaceae	Cherry Bark Oak	

<i>Quercus</i>	<i>phellos</i> L.	Fagaceae	Willow Oak	<i>asaykā:pî:</i>
<i>Quercus</i>	<i>sp</i>	Fagaceae	Oak	
<i>Quercus</i>	<i>stellata</i> Wangenh.	Fagaceae	Post Oak	
<i>Quercus</i>	<i>virginiana</i> Mill.	Fagaceae	Live Oak	<i>lakcv cvmpv</i>
<i>Quercus</i>	<i>virginiana</i> Mill.	Fagaceae	Live Oak	<i>okiciski</i>
<i>Rapanea</i>	<i>punctata</i> (Lam.)Lundell	Myrsinaceae	Myrsine	<i>akcomakahka:phatki</i>
<i>Rapanea</i>	<i>punctata</i> (Lam.)Lundell	Myrsinaceae	Myrsine	<i>hici:apa:kahatki</i>
<i>Rhabdadenia</i>	<i>corallicola</i> Small	Apocynaceae	Rubbervine	<i>sanahahcayikcî</i>
<i>Rhizophora</i>	<i>mangle</i> L.	Rhizophoraceae	Red Mangrove	<i>ahilo:ckitisci</i>
<i>Rhizophora</i>	<i>mangle</i> L.	Rhizophoraceae	Black mangrove	<i>tolastica:ti</i>
<i>Rhus</i>	<i>copallinum</i> L.	Anacardiaceae	Winged sumac	<i>aso:kota:pi</i>
<i>Rhus</i>	<i>copallinum</i> L.	Anacardiaceae	Winged sumac	<i>tvwv</i>
<i>Rhus</i>	<i>copallinum</i> L.	Anacardiaceae	Winged sumac	<i>tvwv-lakko</i>
<i>Rhus</i>	<i>copallinum</i> L.	Anacardiaceae	Winged sumac	<i>tabó</i>
<i>Rhus</i>	<i>glabra</i> L.	Anacardiaceae	Smooth Sumac	<i>tabó:so</i>
<i>Rhus</i>	<i>toxicodendron</i> L.	Anacardiaceae	Sumac	<i>hahfã:lî:</i>
<i>Ricinus*</i>	<i>communis</i> L.	Euphorbiaceae	Castor Bean	<i>hosõ:táplákâncî</i>
<i>Rivina</i>	<i>humilis</i> L.	Petiveriaceae	Rouge Plant	
<i>Rosa</i>	<i>palustris</i> Marshall	Rosaceae	Swamp rose	<i>hvyo palecv</i>
<i>Roystonea</i>	<i>regia</i> (Kunth)O.F.Cook	Arecaceae	Royal Palm	<i>hiskiwisa:ki</i>
<i>Rubus</i>	<i>cuneifolius</i> Pursh	Rosaceae	Blackberry	<i>bakcó</i>
<i>Rubus</i>	<i>cuneifolius</i> Pursh	Rosaceae	Blackberry	<i>bakhe</i>
<i>Rubus</i>	<i>cuneifolius</i> Pursh	Rosaceae	Blackberry	<i>kvco</i>
<i>Rubus</i>	<i>cuneifolius</i>	Rosaceae	Blackberry	<i>kacohalkoci</i>
<i>Rubus</i>	<i>cuneifolius</i> Pursh	Rosaceae	Blackberry	<i>bakcsala:li</i>
<i>Rubus</i>	<i>trivialis</i>	Rosaceae	Blackberry	

<i>Rudbeckia</i>	<i>hirta</i> L.	Asteraceae	Blackeyed Susan	<i>ha:slayhi</i>
<i>Rudbeckia</i>	<i>hirta</i> L.	Asteraceae	Blackeyed Susan	<i>haash (th) aime</i>
<i>Rudbeckia</i>	<i>hirta</i> L.	Asteraceae	Blackeyed Susan	<i>paká:li lá:na</i>
<i>Ruellia</i>	<i>caroliniensis</i> (J.F.Gmel.)Steud.	Acanthaceae	Carolina Wild Petunia	
<i>Rumex</i>	<i>salicifolius</i> Weinm.	Polygonaceae	Willow Dock	
<i>Sabal</i>	<i>palmetto</i> (Walter)Lodd. ex Schult. & Schult.f.	Arecaceae	Cabbage palm	<i>talco:bi</i>
<i>Sabal</i>	<i>palmetto</i> (Walter)Lodd. ex Schult. & Schult.f.	Arecaceae	Cabbage palm	<i>tá:la</i>
<i>Sabal</i>	<i>palmetto</i> (Walter)Lodd. ex Schult. & Schult.f.	Arecaceae	Cabbage palm	<i>tala</i>
<i>Sabal</i>	<i>palmetto</i> (Walter)Lodd. ex Schult. & Schult.f.	Aceraceae	Cabbage Palm	<i>talcõ:bî:</i>
<i>Sabal</i>	<i>minor</i> (Jacq.)Pers.	Aceraceae	Dwarf Palmetto	
<i>Sabatia</i>	<i>brevifolia</i> Raf.	Gentianaceae	Shortleaf Rosegentian	
<i>Sabatia</i>	<i>campanulata</i> (L.) Torr.	Gentianaceae	Slender Rosegentian	<i>owa:cikâ:bî</i>
<i>Sabatia</i>	<i>decandra</i> (Walter)R.M.Harper	Gentianaceae	Bartram's Rosegentian	
<i>Sabatia</i>	<i>stellaris</i> Pursh	Gentianaceae	Rose of Plymouth	<i>kococompaha:ka</i>
<i>Sabatia</i>	<i>stellaris</i> Pursh	Gentianaceae	Rose of Plymouth	<i>owa:cika:bi</i>
<i>Saccharum*</i>	<i>officinarum</i> L.	Poaceae	Sugar Cane	<i>a:pkâmoskî</i>
<i>Sagittaria</i>	<i>lancifolia</i> L.	Alismataceae	Bulltongue Arrowhead	<i>hicakna:bi</i>
<i>Salix</i>	<i>caroliniana</i> Michx.	Salicaceae	Carolina Willow	<i>ahwa:na</i>
<i>Salix</i>	<i>caroliniana</i> Michx.	Salicaceae	Carolina Willow	<i>okibaksî:</i>
<i>Salix</i>	<i>humilis</i> Marshall	Salicaceae	Dwarf Willow	<i>mikko hoyvniyv</i>
<i>Salix</i>	<i>humilis</i> Marshall	Salicaceae	Dwarf Willow	<i>hoyaní:cî</i>
<i>Salix</i>	<i>nigra</i> Marshall	Salicaceae	Black Willow	
<i>Salix</i>	<i>sp</i>	Salicaceae	Willow	

<i>Sambucus</i>	<i>nigra</i> L. subsp. <i>canadensis</i> (L.)Bolli	Adoxaceae	Elderberry	<i>ta:bo:ci</i>
<i>Sambucus</i>	<i>nigra</i> L. subsp. <i>canadensis</i> (L.)Bolli	Adoxaceae	Elderberry	<i>coskilpa</i>
<i>Sanguinaria</i>	<i>canadensis</i> L.	Papaveraceae	Bloodroot	
<i>Sanicula</i>	<i>canadensis</i> L.	Apiaceae	Snakeroot	
<i>Sapindus</i>	<i>saponaria</i> L.	Sapandaceae	Soap Berry	<i>ahina:ka:si</i>
<i>Sapindus</i>	<i>saponaria</i> L.	Sapandaceae	Soap Berry	<i>tokona:wa</i>
<i>Sassafras</i>	<i>albidum</i> (Nutt.)Nees	Lauraceae	Sassafras	<i>cahkanî</i>
<i>Sassafras</i>	<i>albidum</i> (Nutt.)Nees	Lauraceae	Sassafras	<i>pauame</i>
<i>Sassafras</i>	<i>albidum</i> (Nutt.)Nees	Lauraceae	Sassafras	<i>weso</i>
<i>Saururus</i>	<i>cernuus</i> L.	Saururaceae	Lizard's Tail	<i>yahkakayîkci:</i>
<i>Scirpus</i>	<i>sp</i>	Cyperaceae	Bulrush	
<i>Senna</i>	<i>tora</i> (L.) Roxb.	Fabaceae	Sickle Senna	
<i>Sequoia</i>	<i>sempervirens</i> (Lamb. Ex D. Don)	Cupressaceae	Redwood	
<i>Serenoa</i>	<i>repens</i> (W.Bartram)Small	Arecaceae	Saw Palmetto	<i>seyapho</i>
<i>Serenoa</i>	<i>repens</i> (W.Bartram)Small	Arecaceae	Saw Palmetto	<i>siyaphintá:lí</i>
<i>Serenoa</i>	<i>repens</i> (W.Bartram)Small	Arecaceae	Saw Palmetto	<i>siyá:pho intá:la</i>
<i>Sideroxylon</i>	<i>foetidissimum</i> Jacq.	Sapotaceae	False mastic	<i>oko:ma</i>
<i>Sideroxylon</i>	<i>foetidissimum</i> Jacq.	Sapotaceae	False mastic	<i>okõ:mî:</i>
<i>Sideroxylon</i>	<i>salicifolium</i> (L.)Lam.	Sapotaceae	Willow Busic	<i>ahikitîscî</i>
<i>Sisyrinchium</i>	<i>nashii</i> E.P.Bicknell	Iradaeae	Nash's Blue-eyed Grass	<i>cikto ika aha:ka</i>
<i>Sisyrinchium</i>	<i>nashii</i> E.P.Bicknell	Iradaeae	Nash's Blue-eyed Grass	<i>cintyó:sâ:bî</i>
<i>Smilax</i>	<i>sp</i>	Smilacaceae	Green-Brier	<i>cikiLbtju</i>
<i>Smilax</i>	<i>auriculata</i> Walter	Smilacaceae	China briar	<i>safki</i>
<i>Smilax</i>	<i>auriculata</i> Walter	Smilacaceae	Greenbriar	<i>cintalo:simbakci</i>
<i>Smilax</i>	<i>auriculata</i> Walter	Smilacaceae	Greenbriar	<i>kvco</i>

<i>Smilax</i>	<i>bona-nox</i> L.	Smilacaceae	Saw Greenbrier	<i>konti</i>
<i>Smilax</i>	<i>laurifolia</i> L.	Smilacaceae	Laurel Greenbrier	<i>i:cinkantikî:</i>
<i>Smilax</i>	<i>rotundifolia</i> L.	Smilacaceae	Bull Brier	<i>bakcô ok:cakkô</i>
<i>Smilax</i>	<i>walteri</i> Pursh	Smilacaceae	Coral Brier	<i>bakcohollô</i>
<i>Solanum</i>	<i>americanum</i> Mill.	Solanaceae	Nightshade	
<i>Solanum</i>	<i>erianthum</i> D.Don	Solanaceae	Potato Tree	<i>acolaki i:hici</i>
<i>Solanum</i>	<i>erianthum</i> D.Don	Solanaceae	Potato Tree	<i>honakno:sa:li imakcomi</i>
<i>Solanum</i>	<i>donianum</i> Walp.	Solanaceae	Mullein Nightshade	<i>akkonono:wi</i>
<i>Solanum</i>	<i>donianum</i> Walp.	Solanaceae	Mullein Nightshade	<i>akkonono:wa</i>
<i>Solanum*</i>	<i>lycopersicum</i> L.	Solanaceae	Garden tomato	<i>tomă:tî:</i>
<i>Solanum</i>	<i>nigrum</i> L.	Solanaceae	Black nightshade	
<i>Solanum*</i>	<i>tuberosum</i> L.	Solanaceae	Irish Potato	<i>ahpolockö:cî</i>
<i>Solidago</i>	<i>sp.</i>	Asteraceae	Goldenrod	<i>eeche chatehche</i>
<i>Solidago</i>	<i>sp.</i>	Asteraceae	Goldenrod	<i>eco-heceko</i>
<i>Solidago</i>	<i>nemoralis</i> Aiton	Asteraceae	St. John's Herb	<i>l'herbe á St. Jean</i>
<i>Sonchus</i>	<i>oleraceus</i> L.	Asteraceae	Sow thistle	
<i>Spigelia</i>	<i>marilandica</i> (L.)L.	Strychinaceae	Woodland Pinkroot	<i>ala imokhinsh</i>
<i>Spigelia</i>	<i>anthelmia</i> L.	Strychinaceae	West Indian Pinkroot	<i>cuntv-heleswv</i>
<i>Spiranthes</i>	<i>sp.</i>	Orchidaceae	Ladies tresses	
<i>Stenandrium</i>	<i>dulce</i> (Cav.)Nees	Acanthaceae	Sweet Shaggytuft	<i>shaawe loope</i>
<i>Stenandrium</i>	<i>dulce</i> (Cav.)Nees	Acanthaceae	Sweet Shaggytuft	<i>wotkolopî</i>
<i>Stenandrium</i>	<i>dulce</i> (Cav.)Nees	Acanthaceae	Sweet Shaggytuft	<i>sawlô:pî</i>
<i>Stillingia</i>	<i>aquatica</i> Chapm.	Euphorbiaceae	Water Toothleaf	<i>ahisókpî</i>
<i>Stillingia</i>	<i>sylvatica</i> L.	Euphorbiaceae	Queens Delight	<i>ahisokpi</i>
<i>Stillingia</i>	<i>sylvatica</i> L.	Euphorbiaceae	Queens Delight	<i>owa:ctafânkî:</i>
<i>Stillingia</i>	<i>sp.</i>	Euphorbiaceae	Toothleaf	<i>itotahatka</i>

<i>Stillingia</i>	<i>sp.</i>	Euphorbiaceae	Toothleaf	<i>pisi:ká:fkati:ko</i>
<i>Stillingia</i>	<i>sp.</i>	Euphorbiaceae	Toothleaf	<i>pwa"ctafánkí</i>
<i>Stillingia</i>	<i>sylvatica</i> L.	Euphorbiaceae	Queens Delight	
<i>Strophostyles</i>	<i>helvola</i> (L.)Elliott	Fabaceae	Amberique Bean	
<i>Symphotrichum</i>	<i>carolinianum</i> (Walter)Wunderlin & B.F.Hansen	Asteraceae	Climbing Aster	
<i>Toxicodendron</i>	<i>radicans</i> (L.)Kuntze	Anacardiaceae	Poison Ivy	
<i>Taxodium</i>	<i>distichum</i> (L.)Rich.	Cupressaceae	Bald Cypress	<i>asawi</i>
<i>Taxodium</i>	<i>distichum</i> (L.)Rich.	Cupressaceae	Bald Cypress	<i>boscoyo á cypres</i>
<i>Taxodium</i>	<i>distichum</i> (L.)Rich. <i>angustissima</i> Shuttlew. ex Chapm.	Cupressaceae	Bald Cypress	<i>waksiná</i>
<i>Tephrosia</i>		Fabaceae	Narrowleaf Hoarypea	
<i>Tephrosia</i>	<i>florida</i> (F.Dietr.)C.E.Wood	Fabaceae	Florida Hoarypea	
<i>Tephrosia</i>	<i>virginiana</i> (L.)Pers.	Fabaceae	Goat's Rue	<i>ho:li:pi</i>
<i>Tephrosia</i>	<i>virginiana</i> (L.)Pers.	Fabaceae	Goat's Rue	<i>niski</i>
<i>Teucrium</i>	<i>canadense</i> L.	Lamiaceae	Woodsage	<i>kofuckv</i>
<i>Thalia</i>	<i>geniculata</i> L.	Marantaceae	Alligator Flag	<i>co:kita</i>
<i>Thalia</i>	<i>geniculata</i> L.	Marantaceae	Alligator Flag Widespread	<i>soki:ki</i>
<i>Thelypteris</i>	<i>kunthii</i> (Desv.)C.V.Morton	Thelypteridaceae	Maidenhair Fern Widespread	<i>taapente</i>
<i>Thelypteris</i>	<i>kunthii</i> (Desv.)C.V.Morton <i>americana</i> L. var.	Thelypteridaceae	Maidenhair Fern	<i>tapinthiskitilikmi</i>
<i>Tilia</i>	<i>caroliniana</i> (Mill.)Castigl. <i>americana</i> L. var.	Malvaceae	Carolina Basswood	<i>vhahwv</i>
<i>Tilia</i>	<i>caroliniana</i> (Mill.)Castigl.	Malvaceae	Carolina Basswood	<i>batahkó</i>
<i>Tillandsia</i>	<i>usneoides</i> (L.)L.	Bromeliaceae	Spanish Moss	<i>aso:mi</i>
<i>Tillandsia</i>	<i>usneoides</i> (L.)L.	Bromeliaceae	Spanish Moss	<i>asonwa</i>

<i>Tillandsia</i>	<i>usneoides</i> (L.)L.	Bromeliaceae	Spanish Moss	<i>hassolwá</i>
<i>Tillandsia</i>	<i>usneoides</i> (L.)L.	Bromeliaceae	Spanish Moss	<i>asõ:mî</i>
<i>Tillandsia</i>	<i>utriculata</i> L.	Bromeliaceae	Giant Airplant	<i>asomco:bi</i>
<i>Tillandsia</i>	<i>utriculata</i> L.	Bromeliaceae	Giant Airplant	<i>assonlakko</i>
<i>Tillandsia</i>	<i>sp</i>	Bromeliaceae	Tillandsia	<i>asõmmcõ:bî</i>
<i>Tournefortia</i>	<i>hirsutissima</i> L.	Boraginaceae	Chiggery Grapes	<i>cokashatki</i>
<i>Tournefortia</i>	<i>hirsutissima</i> L.	Boraginaceae	Chiggery Grapes	<i>colo:faka</i>
<i>Tournefortia</i>	<i>hirsutissima</i> L.	Boraginaceae	Chiggery Grapes	<i>wasko</i>
<i>Toxicodendron</i>	<i>radicans</i> (L.)Kuntze	Anacardiaceae	Eastern Poison Ivy	<i>hahfa:li</i>
<i>Toxicodendron</i>	<i>radicans</i> (L.)Kuntze	Anacardiaceae	Eastern Poison Ivy	<i>vfvlla</i>
<i>Toxicodendron</i>	<i>radicans</i> (L.)Kuntze	Anacardiaceae	Eastern Poison Ivy	<i>hili:háhlî</i>
<i>Trema</i>	<i>lamarckianum</i> (Schult.)Blume	Celtidaceae	Pain in the Back	<i>sili:ta:pi</i>
<i>Trema</i>	<i>lamarckianum</i> (Schult.)Blume	Celtidaceae	Pain in the Back	<i>lipa:pin</i>
<i>Trema</i>	<i>micranthum</i> (L.)Blume	Celtidaceae	Nettle tree	<i>silî:tã:pî:</i>
<i>Typha</i>	<i>domingensis</i> Pers.	Typaceae	Southern Cattail	<i>pashini</i>
<i>Typha</i>	<i>domingensis</i> Pers.	Typaceae	Southern Cattail	<i>passenv</i>
<i>Typha</i>	<i>domingensis</i> Pers.	Typaceae	Southern Cattail	<i>hassikbacilká</i>
<i>Typha</i>	<i>domingensis</i> Pers.	Typaceae	Southern Cattail	<i>roseau</i>
<i>Typha</i>	<i>latifolia</i> L.	Typaceae	Broadleaf Cattail	
<i>Ulmus</i>	<i>americana</i> L.	Ulmaceae	American Elm	<i>tohto</i>
<i>Ulmus</i>	<i>americana</i> L.	Ulmaceae	American Elm	<i>vfosho</i>
<i>Ulmus</i>	<i>americana</i> L.	Ulmaceae	American Elm	<i>afosho</i>
<i>Ulmus</i>	<i>alata</i> Michx.	Ulmaceae	Winged Elm	<i>úhawhu</i>
<i>Ulmus</i>	<i>rubra</i> Muhl.	Ulmaceae	Slippery Elm	
<i>Vaccinium</i>	<i>arboreum</i> Marshall	Eriaceae	Sparkleberry	<i>cafaknv copo-peleksv</i>
<i>Vaccinium</i>	<i>arboreum</i> Marshall	Eriaceae	Sparkleberry	<i>owessv</i>

<i>Vaccinium</i>	<i>myrsinites</i> Lam.	Eriacaeae	Shiny Blueberry	<i>cafaknv copo-peleksv</i>
<i>Vaccinium</i>	<i>myrsinites</i> Lam.	Eriacaeae	Shiny Blueberry	<i>olake</i>
<i>Verbascum</i>	<i>thapsus</i> L.	Scrophulariaceae	Common Mullein	
<i>Verbena</i>	<i>officinalis</i> L.	Verbenaceae	Herb of the Cross	
<i>Verbesina</i>	<i>virginica</i> L.	Asteraceae	Frostweed	<i>epte aape</i>
<i>Verbesina</i>	<i>virginica</i> L.	Asteraceae	Frostweed	<i>iptã:pî</i>
			American Dog	
<i>Viola</i>	<i>labradorica</i> Schrank	Violacaeae	Violet706	
<i>Viola</i>	<i>sororia</i> Willd.	Violacaeae	Common blue Violet	
<i>Vitis</i>	<i>aestivalis</i> Michx.	Vitaceae	Summer Grape	<i>balbí</i>
<i>Vitis</i>	<i>cinerea</i>	Vitaceae	Grapes	<i>balbe</i>
<i>Vitis</i>	<i>rotundifolia</i> Michx.	Vitaceae	Muscadine	<i>cókõ:cî:</i>
<i>Vitis</i>	<i>shuttleworthii</i> House	Vitaceae	Caloose Grape	<i>cokkó</i>
<i>Vitis</i>	<i>shuttleworthii</i> House	Vitaceae	Caloose Grape	<i>balbi</i>
<i>Vitis</i>	<i>shuttleworthii</i> House	Vitaceae	Caloose Grape	<i>balká</i>
<i>Vitis</i>	<i>shuttleworthii</i> House	Vitaceae	Caloose Grape	<i>balbe</i>
<i>Vitis</i>	<i>shuttleworthii</i> House	Vitaceae	Caloose Grape	<i>chokooche; cóko:cî</i>
<i>Vitis</i>	<i>shuttleworthii</i> House	Vitaceae	Caloose Grape	<i>cokasî:</i>
<i>Vitis</i>	<i>sp</i>	Vitaceae	Grape	
<i>Vitis</i>	<i>sp</i>	Vitaceae	Grape	
<i>Vittaria</i>	<i>lineata</i> (L.)Sm.	Vittariaceae	Shoestring Fern	<i>ishta taapente</i>
<i>Vittaria</i>	<i>lineata</i> (L.) J.E. Smith	Vittariaceae	Shoestring Fern	<i>yã:tcáyhicõ:skî:</i>
<i>Xanthium</i>	<i>strumarium</i> L.	Asteraceae	Rough Cocklebur	
<i>Xanthosoma</i>	<i>atrovirens</i> C. Koch and Bouche.	Araceae	Yautia Amarilla	<i>ahco:bo:chopóskimĩmĩ:kî</i>
<i>Ximenia</i>	<i>americana</i> L.	Olacaceae	Hog Plum	<i>i:cintohã:ni</i>
			Coastalplain	
<i>Xyris</i>	<i>ambigua</i> Beyr. ex Kunth	Xyridaceae	Yelloweyed Grass	<i>lakó:cfânî:kî</i>

<i>Xyris</i>	<i>caroliniana</i>	Xyridaceae	Carolina Yelloweyed Grass	
<i>Xyris</i>	<i>difformis</i> Chapman	Xyridaceae	Yellow Eyed Grass	
<i>Xyris</i>	<i>sp</i>	Xyridaceae	Yellow eyed grass	
<i>Yucca</i>	<i>aloifolia</i> L.	Agavaceae	Spanish Bayonet	<i>pasalátki:</i>
<i>Yucca</i>	<i>filamentosa</i> L.	Agavaceae	Adam's Needle	<i>pasalatki</i>
<i>Yucca</i>	<i>sp</i>	Agavaceae	Yucca	
<i>Zamia</i>	<i>pumila</i> L.	Zamiaceae	Coontie	<i>vhv, kunte</i>
<i>Zamia</i>	<i>pumila</i> L.	Zamiaceae	Coontie	<i>kantiki</i>
<i>Zanthoxylum</i>	<i>americanum</i> Mill.	Rutaceae	Hercules's Club	<i>frêne piquant</i>
<i>Zanthoxylum</i>	<i>clava-herculis</i> L.	Rutaceae	Hercules' Club	
<i>Zanthoxylum</i>	<i>fagara</i> (L.)Sarg.	Rutaceae	Wild Lime	<i>tofyski</i>
<i>Zanthoxylum</i>	<i>fagara</i> (L.) Sarg	Rutaceae	Wild Lime	<i>caháhtî:</i>
<i>Zea*</i>	<i>mays</i> L.	Poaceae	Corn	<i>aspi</i>
<i>Zea*</i>	<i>mays</i> L.	Poaceae	Corn	<i>vce</i>
<i>Zea*</i>	<i>mays</i> L.	Poaceae	Corn	<i>cvtvhakv</i>
<i>Zea*</i>	<i>mays</i> L.	Poaceae	Corn	<i>cassí</i>
<i>Zephyranthes</i>	<i>atamasca</i> (L.)Herb.	Amaryllidaceae	Rain Lilies	
<i>Zephyranthes</i>	<i>sp</i>	Amaryllidaceae	Rain Lilies	
<i>Zeuxine*</i>	<i>strateumatica</i> (L.) Schltr.	Orchidaceae	Soldier's Orchid	<i>hopossanahki:</i>

Appendix 4: Medicinal Uses of Plants Used by Seminole and Creek Tribes

Genus	Species	Tribe	Tribal Group	Medicinal Uses	Sources
<i>Acer</i>	<i>rubrum</i>	Mikasuki	Seminole	Ballgame Sickness treatment	S, A
<i>Acer</i>	<i>rubrum</i>	Koasati	Creek	Dermatological treatment	M
<i>Acer</i>	<i>rubrum</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Dermatological treatment	M
<i>Acer</i>	<i>rubrum</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Hemorrhoid treatment	M
<i>Acer</i>	<i>rubrum</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Orthopedic aid	M
<i>Achillea</i>	<i>millifolium</i>	Creeks	Creek	Toothache treatment	A
<i>Acrostichum</i>	<i>danaeifolium</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Febrifuge	M
<i>Acrostichum</i>	<i>danaeifolium</i>	Mikasuki	Seminole	Bear Sickness treatment	S
<i>Acrostichum</i>	<i>danaeifolium</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Febrifuge	A
<i>Aesculus</i>	<i>sp.</i>	Koasati	Creek	Throat aid	M
<i>Aesculus</i>	<i>sp</i>	Creek	Creek	Tuberculosis treatment	M
<i>Ambrosia</i>	<i>artemisiifolia</i>	Houma	Creek	Gynecological Aid	M
<i>Amorpha</i>	<i>fruticosa</i>	Mikasuki	Seminole	Moving Sickness treatment.	A
<i>Andropogon</i>	<i>floridanus</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Analgesic	M
<i>Andropogon</i>	<i>floridanus</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Antidiarrheal	M
<i>Andropogon</i>	<i>floridanus</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Antiemetic	M
<i>Andropogon</i>	<i>floridanus</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Cough medicine	M
<i>Andropogon</i>	<i>floridanus</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Gastrointestinal aid	M
<i>Andropogon</i>	<i>floridanus</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Pulmonary aid	M
<i>Andropogon</i>	<i>floridanus</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Throat aid	M
<i>Andropogon</i>	<i>floridanus</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Urinary tract infection treatment	M
<i>Andropogon</i>	<i>floridanus</i>	Mikasuki	Seminole	Wolf Sickness treatment	S
<i>Andropogon</i>	<i>floridanus</i>	Mikasuki	Seminole	Gopher-tortoise Sickness treatment	S
<i>Andropogon</i>	<i>floridanus</i>	Mikasuki	Seminole	Moving Sickness treatment	S
<i>Andropogon</i>	<i>floridanus</i>	Mikasuki	Seminole	Moving Sickness treatment.	A
<i>Andropogon</i>	<i>floridanus</i>	Mikasuki	Seminole	Wolf Sickness treatment	A

<i>Andropogon</i>	<i>floridanus</i>	Mikasuki	Seminole	Analgesic.	A
<i>Andropogon</i>	<i>sp</i>	Houma	Creek	Gynecological Aid	M
<i>Andropogon</i>	<i>sp</i>	Houma	Creek	Pediatric Aid	M
<i>Angadenia</i>	<i>berteroi</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Dermatological treatment	M
<i>Angelica</i>	<i>sp</i>	Creek	Creek	Analgesic	M
<i>Angelica</i>	<i>sp</i>	Creek	Creek	Anthelmintic	M
<i>Angelica</i>	<i>sp</i>	Creek	Creek	Carminative	M
<i>Angelica</i>	<i>sp</i>	Creek	Creek	Gastrointestinal aid	M
<i>Angelica</i>	<i>sp</i>	Creek	Creek	Orthopedic aid	M
<i>Angelica</i>	<i>sp</i>	Creek	Creek	Pediatric aid	M
<i>Angelica</i>	<i>sp</i>	Creek	Creek	Sedative	M
<i>Annona</i>	<i>glabra</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Medicine	A
<i>Annona*</i>	<i>reticulata</i>	Mikasuki	Seminole	Kidney Aid	S
<i>Annona*</i>	<i>reticulata</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Kidney aid	M
<i>Antennaria</i>	<i>sp</i>	Natchez	Creek	cold remedy	M
<i>Antennaria</i>	<i>sp</i>	Natchez	Creek	Cough medicine	M
<i>Apium</i>	<i>graveolens</i>	Houma	Creek	Tuberculosis treatment	M
<i>Aralia</i>	<i>spinosa</i>	Creek	Creek	Internal bleeding treatment	A
<i>Aralia</i>	<i>spinosa</i>	Koasati	Creek	Eye medicine	M
<i>Aralia</i>	<i>sp</i>	Creek	Creek	Antihemorrhagic	M
<i>Ardisia</i>	<i>escallonioides</i>	Mikasuki	Seminole	Extend tobacco	S
<i>Aristolochia</i>	<i>serpentaria</i>	Koasati	Creek	Snakebite medicine	A
<i>Aristolochia</i>	<i>serpentaria</i>	Natchez	Creek	febrifuge	M
<i>Arundinaria</i>	<i>gigantea</i>	Mikasuki	Seminole	Constipation	S
<i>Arundinaria</i>	<i>tecta</i>	Choctaw	Creek	Analgesic	T
<i>Arundinaria</i>	<i>gigantea</i>	Houma	Creek	Kidney Aid	M
<i>Arundinaria</i>	<i>gigantea</i>	Houma	Creek	Stimulant	M
<i>Arundinaria</i>	<i>gigantea</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Cathartic	M
<i>Asclepias</i>	<i>tuberosa</i>	Muskogee	Seminole	Medicine	A
<i>Asclepias</i>	<i>viridiflora</i>	Creeks	Creek	Reduce soreness in inflamed naval.	A

<i>Asclepias</i>	<i>viridis</i>	Creeks	Creek	Rabbit Sickness treatment	A
<i>Asclepias</i>	<i>viridis</i>	Creeks	Creek	Tea for kidney problems	A
<i>Asclepias</i>	<i>sp</i>	Natchez	Creek	Kidney Aid	M
<i>Asclepias</i>	<i>sp</i>	Natchez	Creek	Venereal aid	M
<i>Asimina</i>	<i>incana</i>	Creek	Creek	Rheumatism treatment	A
<i>Bacopa</i>	<i>caroliniana</i>	Mikasuki	Seminole	Childbirth medicine	S
<i>Bacopa</i>	<i>caroliniana</i>	Mikasuki	Seminole	Turtle Sickness treatment	S
<i>Bacopa</i>	<i>caroliniana</i>	Mikasuki	Seminole	Chronic sickness	S
<i>Bacopa</i>	<i>caroliniana</i>	Seminoles	Seminole	Turtle Sickness treatment	A
<i>Bacopa</i>	<i>caroliniana</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Cough medicine	A
<i>Bacopa</i>	<i>caroliniana</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Cough medicine	M
<i>Bacopa</i>	<i>caroliniana</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Respiratory aid	M
<i>Bacopa</i>	<i>caroliniana</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Sedative	M
<i>Baptisia</i>	<i>alba</i>	Creek	Creek	Swelling & rheumatism treatment	A
<i>Baptisia</i>	<i>alba</i>	Koasati	Creek	Rheumatism treatment	A
<i>Baptisia</i>	<i>alba</i>	Koasati	Creek	Antirheumatic(internal)	M
<i>Baptisia</i>	<i>sp</i>	Creek	Creek	Pediatric aid	M
<i>Berchemia</i>	<i>scandens</i>	Mikasuki	Seminole	Childbirth medicine	S
<i>Berchemia</i>	<i>scandens</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Infusion for childbirth	A
<i>Berchemia</i>	<i>scandens</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Infusion of stems for chronic ailments	A
<i>Berchemia</i>	<i>scandens</i>	Houma	Creek	Reproductive Aid	M
<i>Berchemia</i>	<i>scandens</i>	Koasati	Creek	Cough treatment	M
<i>Betula</i>	<i>nigra</i>	Creek	Creek	Pulmonary tuberculosis treatment	A
<i>Betula</i>	<i>sp</i>	Creek	Creek	Tuberculosis treatment	M
<i>Bidens</i>	<i>mitis</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Mist Sickness treatment	A
<i>Bidens</i>	<i>mitis</i>	Seminoles	Seminole	Fire Sickness treatment	A
<i>Bidens</i>	<i>mitis</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Sun Sickness treatment	A
<i>Bidens</i>	<i>trichosperma</i>	Mikasuki	Seminole	Fire Sickness treatment	S
<i>Bidens</i>	<i>trichosperma</i>	Mikasuki	Seminole	Sun Sickness treatment	S
<i>Bidens</i>	<i>trichosperma</i>	Mikasuki	Seminole	Mist Sickness treatment	S

<i>Bidens</i>	<i>trichosperma</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Analgesic	M
<i>Bidens</i>	<i>trichosperma</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Antidiarrheal	M
<i>Bidens</i>	<i>trichosperma</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Antirheumatic (external)	M
<i>Bidens</i>	<i>trichosperma</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Eye medicine	M
<i>Bidens</i>	<i>trichosperma</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Febrifuge	M
<i>Bignonia</i>	<i>capreolata</i>	Creek	Creek	Medicine	A
<i>Bignonia</i>	<i>capreolata</i>	Houma	Creek	Medicine	M
<i>Bignonia</i>	<i>capreolata</i>	Koasati	Creek	Analgesic	M
<i>Bignonia</i>	<i>capreolata</i>	Koasati	Creek	Antirheumatic(internal)	M
<i>Callicarpa</i>	<i>americana</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Dermatological treatment	M
<i>Callicarpa</i>	<i>americana</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Urinary tract infection treatment	M
<i>Callicarpa</i>	<i>americana</i>	Mikasuki	Seminole	Snake Sickness treatment	S
<i>Callicarpa</i>	<i>americana</i>	Mikasuki	Seminole	Urine Retention treatment	S
<i>Callicarpa</i>	<i>americana</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Urine retention treatment	A
<i>Callicarpa</i>	<i>americana</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Snake Sickness treatment	A
<i>Callicarpa</i>	<i>americana</i>	Koasati	Creek	Gastrointestinal aid	M
<i>Callicarpa</i>	<i>americana</i>	Alabama	Creek	Malaria treatment	M
<i>Callicarpa</i>	<i>americana</i>	Alabama	Creek	Rheumatism treatment	M
<i>Castanea</i>	<i>pumila</i>	Koasati	Creek	Gastrointestinal aid	M
<i>Celastrus*</i>	<i>scandens</i>	Creek	Creek	Analgesic	M
<i>Celastrus*</i>	<i>scandens</i>	Creek	Creek	Gynecological aid	M
<i>Celastrus*</i>	<i>scandens</i>	Creek	Creek	Orthopedic aid	M
<i>Celastrus*</i>	<i>scandens</i>	Creek	Creek	Urinary tract infection treatment	M
<i>Celtis</i>	<i>laevigata</i>	Houma	Creek	Throat Aid	M
<i>Celtis</i>	<i>laevigata</i>	Houma	Creek	Venereal Aid	M
<i>Celtis</i>	<i>laevigata</i>	Houma	Creek	Venereal Aid	M
<i>Celtis</i>	<i>laevigata</i>	Houma	Creek	Throat Aid	M
<i>Cephalanthus</i>	<i>occidentalis</i>	Mikasuki	Seminole	Horse Sickness treatment	S
<i>Cephalanthus</i>	<i>occidentalis</i>	Mikasuki	Seminole	Wolf Ghost Sickness treatment	S
<i>Cephalanthus</i>	<i>occidentalis</i>	Mikasuki	Seminole	Menstruation sicknesses treatment	S

<i>Cephalanthus</i>	<i>occidentalis</i>	Mikasuki	Seminole	Gonorrhea treatment	S
<i>Cephalanthus</i>	<i>occidentalis</i>	Mikasuki	Seminole	Fever treatment	S
<i>Cephalanthus</i>	<i>occidentalis</i>	Seminoles	Seminole	Diuretic	A
<i>Cephalanthus</i>	<i>occidentalis</i>	Seminoles	Seminole	Dysentery treatment	A
<i>Cephalanthus</i>	<i>occidentalis</i>	Koasati	Creek	Antirheumatic(internal)	M
<i>Cephalanthus</i>	<i>occidentalis</i>	Koasati	Creek	Orthopedic aid	M
<i>Cephalanthus</i>	<i>occidentalis</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Analgesic	M
<i>Cephalanthus</i>	<i>occidentalis</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Antidiarrheal	M
<i>Cephalanthus</i>	<i>occidentalis</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Antiemetic	M
<i>Cephalanthus</i>	<i>occidentalis</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Blood medicine	M
<i>Cephalanthus</i>	<i>occidentalis</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Febrifuge	M
<i>Cephalanthus</i>	<i>occidentalis</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Gastrointestinal aid	M
<i>Cephalanthus</i>	<i>occidentalis</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Laxative	M
<i>Cephalanthus</i>	<i>occidentalis</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Strengtheners	M
<i>Cephalanthus</i>	<i>occidentalis</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Urinary tract infection treatment	M
<i>Chamaecrista</i>	<i>fasciculata</i>	Mikasuki	Seminole	Stomachache treatment	S
<i>Chamaecrista</i>	<i>fasciculata</i>	Seminoles	Seminole	Urinary tract infection treatment	A
<i>Chamaecrista</i>	<i>fasciculata</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Nausea; stomachache treatment	A
<i>Chamaecrista</i>	<i>fasciculata</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Antiemetic	M
<i>Chamaesyce</i>	<i>nutans</i>	Houma	Creek	Dermatological treatment	M
<i>Chamaesyce</i>	<i>nutans</i>	Houma	Creek	Gastrointestinal Aid	M
<i>Chamaesyce</i>	<i>nutans</i>	Houma	Creek	Pediatric Aid	M
<i>Chaptalia</i>	<i>tomentosa</i>	Mikasuki	Seminole	Deer Sickness treatment	S
<i>Chaptalia</i>	<i>tomentosa</i>	Mikasuki	Seminole	Urine Retention treatment	S
<i>Chaptalia</i>	<i>tomentosa</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Urine retention treatment	A
<i>Chaptalia</i>	<i>tomentosa</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Deer Sickness treatment	A
<i>Chaptalia</i>	<i>tomentosa</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Antirheumatic (external)	M
<i>Chaptalia</i>	<i>tomentosa</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Urinary tract infection treatment	M
<i>Chenopodium*</i>	<i>ambrosioides</i>	Houma	Creek	Analgesic	M
<i>Chenopodium*</i>	<i>ambrosioides</i>	Houma	Creek	Anthelmintic	M

<i>Chenopodium</i> *	<i>ambrosioides</i>	Houma	Creek	Pediatric Aid	M
<i>Chenopodium</i> *	<i>ambrosioides</i>	Koasati	Creek	Antiemetic	M
<i>Chenopodium</i> *	<i>ambrosioides</i>	Creek	Creek	Febrifuge	M
<i>Chenopodium</i> *	<i>ambrosioides</i>	Creek	Creek	Panacea	M
<i>Chenopodium</i> *	<i>ambrosioides</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Blood medicine	M
<i>Chenopodium</i> *	<i>ambrosioides</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Gastrointestinal aid	M
<i>Chenopodium</i> *	<i>ambrosioides</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Pulmonary aid	M
<i>Chenopodium</i> *	<i>ambrosioides</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Sedative	M
<i>Chenopodium</i> *	<i>ambrosioides</i>	Natchez	Creek	Anthelmintic	M
<i>Chenopodium</i> *	<i>ambrosioides</i>	Natchez	Creek	Febrifuge	M
<i>Chenopodium</i> *	<i>ambrosioides</i>	Natchez	Creek	Pediatric aid	M
<i>Chenopodium</i> *	<i>ambrosioides</i>	Mikasuki	Seminole	Lion Sickness treatment	S
<i>Chenopodium</i> *	<i>ambrosioides</i>	Mikasuki	Seminole	Worm Sickness treatment	S
<i>Chenopodium</i> *	<i>ambrosioides</i>	Mikasuki	Seminole	Stomachache treatment	S
<i>Chenopodium</i> *	<i>ambrosioides</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Stimulant	M
<i>Chionanthus</i>	<i>virginicus</i>	Koasati	Creek	Dermatological aid	M
<i>Chrysobalanus</i>	<i>icaco</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Medicine	A
<i>Chrysobalanus</i>	<i>icaco</i>	Mikasuki	Seminole	Body cleansing	S
<i>Chrysobalanus</i>	<i>icaco</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Love medicine	M
<i>Chrysophyllum</i>	<i>oliviforme</i>	Mikasuki	Seminole	Body cleansing	S
<i>Chrysophyllum</i>	<i>oliviforme</i>	Mikasuki	Seminole	Medicine	A
<i>Chrysophyllum</i>	<i>oliviforme</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Love medicine	M
<i>Cicuta</i>	<i>maculata</i>	Mikasuki	Seminole	Fever treatment	S
<i>Cicuta</i>	<i>maculata</i>	Seminoles	Seminole	drastic poison, fever treatment	A
<i>Cicuta</i>	<i>maculata</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Febrifuge	M
<i>Cirsium</i>	<i>horridulum</i>	Houma	Creek	Dermatological treatment	M
<i>Cirsium</i>	<i>horridulum</i>	Houma	Creek	Expectorant	M
<i>Cirsium</i>	<i>horridulum</i>	Houma	Creek	Throat Aid	M
<i>Cissus</i>	<i>verticillata</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Medicine	A
<i>Cissus</i>	<i>verticillata</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Medicine	A

<i>Cladium</i>	<i>mariscus</i>	Mikasuki	Seminole	Medicine	S
<i>Clematis</i>	<i>baldwinii</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Sunstroke treatment	A
<i>Cocculus</i>	<i>carolinus</i>	Houma	Creek	Blood Medicine	M
<i>Collinsia</i>	<i>violacea</i>	Natchez	Creek	cold remedy	M
<i>Collinsia</i>	<i>violacea</i>	Natchez	Creek	Cough medicine	M
<i>Collinsia</i>	<i>violacea</i>	Natchez	Creek	Pulmonary aid	M
<i>Collinsia</i>	<i>violacea</i>	Natchez	Creek	Tuberculosis treatment	M
<i>Commelina</i>	<i>erecta</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Skin irritation treatment.	A
<i>Commelina</i>	<i>erecta</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Diuretic	A
<i>Commelina</i>	<i>erecta</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Intestinal problem treatment	A
<i>Commelina</i>	<i>erecta</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Surface wound treatment	A
<i>Conyza</i>	<i>canadensis</i>	Mikasuki	Seminole	Coughs and colds treatment	S
<i>Conyza</i>	<i>canadensis</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Coughs and colds treatment	A
<i>Conyza</i>	<i>canadensis</i>	Houma	Creek	Leukorrhea treatment	A
<i>Conyza</i>	<i>canadensis</i>	Houma	Creek	Gynecological Aid	M
<i>Conyza</i>	<i>canadensis</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Cold treatment	M
<i>Conyza</i>	<i>canadensis</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Cough medicine	M
<i>Conyza</i>	<i>canadensis</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Love medicine	M
<i>Conyza</i>	<i>canadensis</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Respiratory aid	M
<i>Coreopsis</i>	<i>leavenworthii</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Heat prostration treatment	A
<i>Cornus</i>	<i>florida</i>	Houma	Creek	Febrifuge	M
<i>Cornus</i>	<i>florida</i>	Houma	Creek	Medicine	M
<i>Cornus</i>	<i>foemina</i>	Houma	Creek	Febrifuge	M
<i>Cornus</i>	<i>foemina</i>	Houma	Creek	Medicine	M
<i>Crataegus</i>	<i>sp</i>	Muskogee	Seminole	Medicine	A
<i>Crotalaria</i>	<i>rotundifolia</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Throat aid	M
<i>Cyperus</i>	<i>haspan</i>	Mikasuki	Seminole	Opossum sickness treatment	A
<i>Desmodium*</i>	<i>incanum</i>	Seminoles	Seminole	Alcoholism treatment	A
<i>Desmodium*</i>	<i>incanum</i>	Seminoles	Seminole	Pregnant women near deliver	A
<i>Desmodium*</i>	<i>incanum</i>	Seminoles	Seminole	Snake Sickness treatment	A

<i>Desmodium*</i>	<i>incanum</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Analgesic	M
<i>Desmodium*</i>	<i>incanum</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Febrifuge	M
<i>Desmodium*</i>	<i>incanum</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Gastrointestinal aid	M
<i>Desmodium*</i>	<i>incanum</i>	Mikasuki	Seminole	Adult Sickness treatment	M
<i>Desmodium*</i>	<i>incanum</i>	Mikasuki	Seminole	Fever treatment	M
<i>Desmodium</i>	<i>paniculatum</i>	Houma	Creek	Analgesic	M
<i>Desmodium</i>	<i>paniculatum</i>	Houma	Creek	Stimulant	M
<i>Dichantherium</i>	<i>laxiflorum</i>	Mikasuki	Seminole	Rabbit Sickness treatment	S
<i>Dichantherium</i>	<i>laxiflorum</i>	Mikasuki	Seminole	Gopher-tortoise Sickness treatment	S
<i>Dichantherium</i>	<i>laxiflorum</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Antirheumatic (external)	M
<i>Dichantherium</i>	<i>laxiflorum</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Cough medicine	M
<i>Dichantherium</i>	<i>laxiflorum</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Pulmonary aid	M
<i>Dichantherium</i>	<i>laxiflorum</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Throat aid	M
<i>Dichantherium</i>	<i>laxiflorum</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Analgesic	M
<i>Dichantherium</i>	<i>strigosum</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Antirheumatic (external)	M
<i>Dichantherium</i>	<i>strigosum</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Cough medicine	M
<i>Dichantherium</i>	<i>strigosum</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Pulmonary aid	M
<i>Dichantherium</i>	<i>strigosum</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Throat aid	M
<i>Dichantherium</i>	<i>strigosum</i>	Creek	Creek	Malaria fever treatment	A
<i>Dichantherium</i>	<i>strigosum</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Rabbit Sickness treatment	A
<i>Dichantherium</i>	<i>strigosum</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Gopher Tortoise Sickness treatment	A
<i>Dichantherium</i>	<i>strigosum</i>	Natchez	Creek	Malaria fever treatment	A
<i>Dichantherium</i>	<i>strigosum</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Analgesic	M
<i>Drosera</i>	<i>capillaris</i>	Mikasuki	Seminole	Medicine	S
<i>Drosera</i>	<i>spp.</i>	Miccosukee	Seminole	Ringworm treatment	A
<i>Drosera</i>	<i>capillaris</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Dermatological treatment	M
<i>Echinacea</i>	<i>purpurea</i>	Choctaw	Creek	Cough treatment	A
<i>Echinacea</i>	<i>purpurea</i>	Choctaw	Creek	Indigestion treatment	A
<i>Eleocharis</i>	<i>geniculata</i>	Mikasuki	Seminole	Fire Sickness treatment	S
<i>Eleocharis</i>	<i>geniculata</i>	Seminoles	Seminole	Thunder Sickness treatment	A

<i>Eleocharis</i>	<i>geniculata</i>	Seminoles	Seminole	Urine retention treatment	A
<i>Eleocharis</i>	<i>geniculata</i>	Seminoles	Seminole	Fire Sickness treatment	A
<i>Eleocharis</i>	<i>geniculata</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Analgesic	M
<i>Eleocharis</i>	<i>geniculata</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Antidiarrheal	M
<i>Eleocharis</i>	<i>geniculata</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Antirheumatic (external)	M
<i>Eleocharis</i>	<i>geniculata</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Emetic	M
<i>Eleocharis</i>	<i>geniculata</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Febrifuge	M
<i>Eleocharis</i>	<i>geniculata</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Urinary tract infection treatment	M
<i>Eleocharis</i>	<i>geniculata</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Vertigo treatment	M
<i>Erigeron</i>	<i>philadelphicus</i>	Houma	Creek	Menstruation problems treatment	A
<i>Erigeron</i>	<i>philadelphicus</i>	Houma	Creek	Gynecological Aid	M
<i>Eryngium</i>	<i>aquaticum</i>	Koasati	Creek	Emetic	M
<i>Eryngium</i>	<i>yuccifolium</i>	Seminoles	Seminole	Medicine	A
<i>Eryngium</i>	<i>yuccifolium</i>	Seminoles	Seminole	Snake Sickness treatment	A
<i>Eryngium</i>	<i>yuccifolium</i>	Mikasuki	Seminole	Cow Sickness treatment	A
<i>Eryngium</i>	<i>yuccifolium</i>	Mikasuki	Seminole	Cow Sickness treatment	S
<i>Eryngium</i>	<i>yuccifolium</i>	Mikasuki	Seminole	Thunder Sickness treatment	S
<i>Eryngium</i>	<i>yuccifolium</i>	Mikasuki	Seminole	Otter Sickness treatment	S
<i>Eryngium</i>	<i>yuccifolium</i>	Mikasuki	Seminole	Snake Sickness treatment	S
<i>Eryngium</i>	<i>yuccifolium</i>	Mikasuki	Seminole	Menstruation sicknesses treatments	S
<i>Eryngium</i>	<i>yuccifolium</i>	Mikasuki	Seminole	Dead People's sickness treatment	S
<i>Eryngium</i>	<i>yuccifolium</i>	Mikasuki	Seminole	Stomach ache treatment	S
<i>Eryngium</i>	<i>yuccifolium</i>	Mikasuki	Seminole	Swollen feet treatment	S
<i>Eryngium</i>	<i>yuccifolium</i>	Mikasuki	Seminole	Snakebite treatment	S
<i>Eryngium</i>	<i>yuccifolium</i>	Mikasuki	Seminole	Heart medicine	S
<i>Eryngium</i>	<i>yuccifolium</i>	Mikasuki	Seminole	Purification of doctor	S
<i>Eryngium</i>	<i>yuccifolium</i>	Creeks	Creek	Respiratory problems and pain treatment	A
<i>Eryngium</i>	<i>yuccifolium</i>	Creek	Creek	Analgesic	M
<i>Eryngium</i>	<i>yuccifolium</i>	Creek	Creek	Gastrointestinal aid	M
<i>Eryngium</i>	<i>yuccifolium</i>	Creek	Creek	Kidney aid	M

<i>Eryngium</i>	<i>yuccifolium</i>	Creek	Creek	Panacea	M
<i>Eryngium</i>	<i>yuccifolium</i>	Creek	Creek	Sedative	M
<i>Eryngium</i>	<i>yuccifolium</i>	Creek	Creek	Snakebite treatment	M
<i>Eryngium</i>	<i>yuccifolium</i>	Creek	Creek	Venereal aid	M
<i>Eryngium</i>	<i>yuccifolium</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Analgesic	M
<i>Eryngium</i>	<i>yuccifolium</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Antidiarrheal	M
<i>Eryngium</i>	<i>yuccifolium</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Antihemorrhagic	M
<i>Eryngium</i>	<i>yuccifolium</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Antirheumatic (external)	M
<i>Eryngium</i>	<i>yuccifolium</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Antirheumatic (internal)	M
<i>Eryngium</i>	<i>yuccifolium</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Ceremonial medicine	M
<i>Eryngium</i>	<i>yuccifolium</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Dermatological treatment	M
<i>Eryngium</i>	<i>yuccifolium</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Dietary aid	M
<i>Eryngium</i>	<i>yuccifolium</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Emetic	M
<i>Eryngium</i>	<i>yuccifolium</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Febrifuge	M
<i>Eryngium</i>	<i>yuccifolium</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Gastrointestinal aid	M
<i>Eryngium</i>	<i>yuccifolium</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Heart medicine	M
<i>Eryngium</i>	<i>yuccifolium</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Panacea	M
<i>Eryngium</i>	<i>yuccifolium</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Respiratory aid	M
<i>Eryngium</i>	<i>yuccifolium</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Snakebite treatment	M
<i>Eryngium</i>	<i>yuccifolium</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Stimulant	M
<i>Eryngium</i>	<i>yuccifolium</i>	Natchez	Creek	Antidiarrheal	M
<i>Eryngium</i>	<i>yuccifolium</i>	Natchez	Creek	Hemostat	M
<i>Eryngium</i>	<i>yuccifolium</i>	Creek	Creek	Antirheumatic (internal)	M
<i>Eryngium</i>	<i>yuccifolium</i>	Creek	Creek	Blood medicine	M
<i>Eryngium</i>	<i>yuccifolium</i>	Creek	Creek	Cathartic	M
<i>Eryngium</i>	<i>yuccifolium</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Orthopedic aid	M
<i>Erythrina</i>	<i>herbacea</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Laxative	M
<i>Erythrina</i>	<i>herbacea</i>	Mikasuki	Seminole	Horse Sickness treatment	S
<i>Erythrina</i>	<i>herbacea</i>	Mikasuki	Seminole	Deer Sickness treatment	S
<i>Erythrina</i>	<i>herbacea</i>	Mikasuki	Seminole	Dog Sickness treatment	S

<i>Erythrina</i>	<i>herbacea</i>	Creek	Creek	Analgesic	M
<i>Erythrina</i>	<i>herbacea</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Antiemetic	M
<i>Erythrina</i>	<i>herbacea</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Antirheumatic (external)	M
<i>Erythrina</i>	<i>herbacea</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Urinary tract infection treatment	M
<i>Eupatorium</i>	<i>perfoliatum</i>	Creek	Creek	Epilepsy treatment	A
<i>Eupatorium</i>	<i>perfoliatum</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Fever treatment	A
<i>Eupatorium</i>	<i>perfoliatum</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Emetic	A
<i>Eupatorium</i>	<i>perfoliatum</i>	Koasati	Creek	Emetic	A
<i>Eupatorium</i>	<i>perfoliatum</i>	Koasati	Creek	Emetic	M
<i>Eupatorium</i>	<i>perfoliatum</i>	Koasati	Creek	Urinary aid	M
<i>Eupatorium</i>	<i>perfoliatum</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Emetic	M
<i>Eupatorium</i>	<i>perfoliatum</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Febrifuge	M
<i>Eupatorium</i>	<i>perfoliatum</i>	Creek	Creek	Hip pain treatment for women	S
<i>Eupatorium</i>	<i>serotinum</i>	Houma	Creek	Febrifuge	M
<i>Eupatorium</i>	<i>serotinum</i>	Houma	Creek	Misc. Disease Remedy	M
<i>Euphorbia</i>	<i>sp</i>	Creek	Creek	Cathartic	M
<i>Ficus</i>	<i>aurea</i>	Mikasuki	Seminole	Cuts and wound treatments	S
<i>Ficus</i>	<i>aurea</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Dermatological treatment	M
<i>Forestiera</i>	<i>acuminata</i>	Houma	Creek	Panacea	M
<i>Frangula</i>	<i>caroliniana</i>	Creek	Creek	Liver aid	M
<i>Fraxinus</i>	<i>caroliniana</i>	Mikasuki	Seminole	Women's medicine	A
<i>Galactia</i>	<i>volubilis</i>	Mikasuki	Seminole	Cow Creek Sickness treatment	S
<i>Galactia</i>	<i>volubilis</i>	Mikasuki	Seminole	Baby's Sickness aid, caused by adultery	S
<i>Galactia</i>	<i>volubilis</i>	Mikasuki	Seminole	Baby's Sickness treatment	S
<i>Galactia</i>	<i>volubilis</i>	Mikasuki	Seminole	Childbirth medicine	S
<i>Galactia</i>	<i>volubilis</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Analgesic	M
<i>Galactia</i>	<i>volubilis</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Antidiarrheal	M
<i>Galactia</i>	<i>volubilis</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Antiemetic	M
<i>Galactia</i>	<i>volubilis</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Dietary aid	M
<i>Galactia</i>	<i>volubilis</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Febrifuge	M

<i>Galactia</i>	<i>volubilis</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Pediatric aid	M
<i>Galactia</i>	<i>volubilis</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Reproductive aid	M
<i>Galactia</i>	<i>volubilis</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Stimulant	M
<i>Galium</i>	<i>triflorum</i>	Muskogee	Seminole	Diuretic	A
<i>Galium</i>	<i>triflorum</i>	Muskogee	Seminole	Diaphoretic	A
<i>Gamochaeta</i>	<i>purpurea</i>	Houma	Creek	Cold Remedy	M
<i>Gamochaeta</i>	<i>purpurea</i>	Houma	Creek	Misc. Disease Remedy	M
<i>Gaylussacia</i>	<i>sp</i>	Muskogee	Seminole	Delirium treatment	A
<i>Gillenia</i>	<i>sp</i>	Creek	Creek	Gynecological aid	M
<i>Gleditsia</i>	<i>triacanthos</i>	Creeks	Creek	Children's illnesses treatment	A
<i>Gleditsia</i>	<i>triacanthos</i>	Creek	Creek	Misc	M
<i>Gleditsia</i>	<i>triacanthos</i>	Creek	Creek	Panacea	M
<i>Gleditsia</i>	<i>triacanthos</i>	Creek	Creek	Pediatric aid	M
<i>Gleditsia</i>	<i>triacanthos</i>	Creeks	Creek	Smallpox treatment	S
<i>Gossypium</i>	<i>hirsutum</i>	Koasati	Creek	Gynecological aid	M
<i>Habenaria</i>	<i>floribunda</i>	Mikasuki	Seminole	Medicine	S
<i>Habenaria</i>	<i>floribunda</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Medicine	A
<i>Habenaria</i>	<i>floribunda</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Strengtheners	M
<i>Hedeoma</i>	<i>hispidum</i>	Chickasaw	Creek	Itchy eye treatment	A
<i>Helenium</i>	<i>amarum</i>	Koasati	Creek	Dermatological aid	M
<i>Helenium</i>	<i>amarum</i>	Koasati	Creek	Herbal steam	M
<i>Helenium</i>	<i>amarum</i>	Koasati	Creek	Kidney aid	M
<i>Heuchera</i>	<i>americana</i>	Creek	Creek	Dermatological treatment	M
<i>Hydrocotyle</i>	<i>umbellata</i>	Mikasuki	Seminole	Turtle Sickness treatment	S
<i>Hydrocotyle</i>	<i>umbellata</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Turtle Sickness treatment	A
<i>Hydrocotyle</i>	<i>umbellata</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Asthma treatment	A
<i>Hydrocotyle</i>	<i>umbellata</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Pneumonia treatment	A
<i>Hydrocotyle</i>	<i>umbellata</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Cough medicine	M
<i>Hydrocotyle</i>	<i>umbellata</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Respiratory aid	M
<i>Hydrocotyle</i>	<i>umbellata</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Sedative	M

<i>Hypericum</i>	<i>brachyphyllum</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Cathartic	M
<i>Hypericum</i>	<i>fasciculatum</i>	Mikasuki	Seminole	Rat Sickness treatment	S
<i>Hypericum</i>	<i>fasciculatum</i>	Mikasuki	Seminole	Constipation treatment	S
<i>Hypericum</i>	<i>fasciculatum</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Cathartic	M
<i>Hypericum</i>	<i>fasciculatum</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Urinary tract infection treatment	M
<i>Hypericum</i>	<i>hypericoides</i>	Houma	Creek	Analgesic	M
<i>Hypericum</i>	<i>hypericoides</i>	Houma	Creek	Febrifuge	M
<i>Hypericum</i>	<i>hypericoides</i>	Houma	Creek	Gynecological Aid	M
<i>Hypericum</i>	<i>hypericoides</i>	Houma	Creek	Toothache Remedy	M
<i>Hypericum</i>	<i>hypericoides</i>	Koasati	Creek	Antirheumatic(internal)	M
<i>Hypericum</i>	<i>hypericoides</i>	Natchez	Creek	Pediatric aid	M
<i>Hypericum</i>	<i>hypericoides</i>	Natchez	Creek	Urinary tract infection treatment	M
<i>Hypericum</i>	<i>sp</i>	Natchez	Creek	Diuretic	M
<i>Hypericum</i>	<i>sp</i>	Natchez	Creek	Pediatric aid	M
<i>Hyptis</i>	<i>pectinata</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Dermatological treatment	M
<i>Hyptis</i>	<i>pectinata</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Psychological aid	M
<i>Hyptis*</i>	<i>pectinata</i>	Mikasuki	Seminole	Cow Creek Sickness treatment	S
<i>Hyptis*</i>	<i>pectinata</i>	Mikasuki	Seminole	Insanity Treatment	S
<i>Ilex</i>	<i>opaca</i>	Koasati	Creek	Dermatological treatment	M
<i>Ilex</i>	<i>vomitorea</i>	Mikasuki	Seminole	Old People's Dance Sickness treatment	S
<i>Ilex</i>	<i>vomitorea</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Laxative	A
<i>Ilex</i>	<i>vomitorea</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Cathartic	A
<i>Ilex</i>	<i>vomitorea</i>	Creek	Creek	Cathartic	M
<i>Ilex</i>	<i>vomitorea</i>	Creek	Creek	Emetic	M
<i>Ilex</i>	<i>vomitorea</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Psychological aid	M
<i>Ilex</i>	<i>vomitorea</i>	Natchez	Creek	Emetic	M
<i>Impatiens</i>	<i>sp</i>	Creek	Creek	Kidney aid	M
<i>Ipomoea</i>	<i>pandurata</i>	Creek	Creek	Diuretic	M
<i>Ipomoea</i>	<i>pandurata</i>	Creek	Creek	Kidney aid	M
<i>Ipomoea</i>	<i>sagittata</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Snake Sickness treatment	A

<i>Ipomoea</i>	<i>sagittata</i>	Houma	Creek	Blood Medicine	M
<i>Ipomoea</i>	<i>sagittata</i>	Houma	Creek	Dermatological treatment	M
<i>Ipomoea</i>	<i>sagittata</i>	Houma	Creek	Heart Medicine	M
<i>Ipomoea</i>	<i>sagittata</i>	Houma	Creek	Snakebite Remedy	M
<i>Iresine</i>	<i>diffusa</i>	Houma	Creek	Pulmonary Aid	M
<i>Iris</i>	<i>verna</i>	Creek	Creek	Cathartic	A, M
<i>Iris</i>	<i>versicolor</i>	Creek	Creek	Cathartic	M
<i>Iris</i>	<i>sp</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Alligator bite treatment	A
<i>Iris</i>	<i>sp</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Analgesic	M
<i>Juglans</i>	<i>nigra</i>	Muskogee	Seminole	Itchy skin treatment	A
<i>Juglans</i>	<i>nigra</i>	Muskogee	Seminole	High blood pressure treatment	A
<i>Juglans</i>	<i>nigra</i>	Houma	Creek	Dermatological treatment	M
<i>Juglans</i>	<i>nigra</i>	Houma	Creek	Hypotensive	M
<i>Juniperus</i>	<i>sp</i>	Creek	Creek	Analgesic	M
<i>Juniperus</i>	<i>sp</i>	Creek	Creek	Antirheumatic (external)	M
<i>Juniperus</i>	<i>sp</i>	Creek	Creek	Blood medicine	M
<i>Juniperus</i>	<i>virginiana</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Analgesic	M
<i>Juniperus</i>	<i>virginiana</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Antidiarrheal	M
<i>Juniperus</i>	<i>virginiana</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Antirheumatic (external)	M
<i>Juniperus</i>	<i>virginiana</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Cold treatment	M
<i>Juniperus</i>	<i>virginiana</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Cough medicine	M
<i>Juniperus</i>	<i>virginiana</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Emetic	M
<i>Juniperus</i>	<i>virginiana</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Eye medicine	M
<i>Juniperus</i>	<i>virginiana</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Febrifuge	M
<i>Juniperus</i>	<i>virginiana</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Orthopedic aid	M
<i>Juniperus</i>	<i>virginiana</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Pediatric aid	M
<i>Juniperus</i>	<i>virginiana</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Psychological aid	M
<i>Juniperus</i>	<i>virginiana</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Sedative	M
<i>Juniperus</i>	<i>virginiana</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Stimulant	M
<i>Juniperus</i>	<i>virginiana</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Vertigo treatment	M

<i>Juniperus</i>	<i>virginiana</i>	Mikasuki	Seminole	Cow Creek Sickness treatment	S
<i>Juniperus</i>	<i>virginiana</i>	Mikasuki	Seminole	Deer Sickness treatment	S
<i>Juniperus</i>	<i>virginiana</i>	Mikasuki	Seminole	Thunder Sickness treatment	S
<i>Juniperus</i>	<i>virginiana</i>	Mikasuki	Seminole	Hog Sickness treatment	S
<i>Juniperus</i>	<i>virginiana</i>	Mikasuki	Seminole	Ghost Sickness treatment	S
<i>Juniperus</i>	<i>virginiana</i>	Mikasuki	Seminole	Insanity Treatment	S
<i>Juniperus</i>	<i>virginiana</i>	Mikasuki	Seminole	Coughs and colds treatment	S
<i>Juniperus</i>	<i>virginiana</i>	Mikasuki	Seminole	Scalping Sickness treatment	S
<i>Juniperus</i>	<i>virginiana</i>	Seminoles	Seminole	Fawn Sickness treatment	S
<i>Juniperus</i>	<i>virginiana</i>	Seminoles	Seminole	Ghost Sickness treatment	S
<i>Juniperus</i>	<i>virginiana</i>	Seminoles	Seminole	Hog Sickness treatment	S
<i>Juniperus</i>	<i>virginiana</i>	Seminoles	Seminole	Mist Sickness treatment	S
<i>Juniperus</i>	<i>virginiana</i>	Seminoles	Seminole	Opossum sickness treatment	S
<i>Juniperus</i>	<i>virginiana</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Rainbow Sickness treatment	S
<i>Juniperus</i>	<i>virginiana</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Scalping Sickness treatment	S
<i>Juniperus</i>	<i>virginiana</i>	Alabama	Creek	Medicine	A
<i>Juniperus</i>	<i>virginiana</i>	Creek	Creek	Cramp neck muscle treatment	A
<i>Juniperus</i>	<i>virginiana</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Cold treatment, swollen joints	A
<i>Juniperus</i>	<i>virginiana</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Eagle Sickness treatment	A
<i>Juniperus</i>	<i>virginiana</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Raccoon Sickness treatment	A
<i>Juniperus</i>	<i>virginiana</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Thunder Sickness treatment	A
<i>Juniperus</i>	<i>virginiana</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Emetic	A
<i>Juniperus</i>	<i>virginiana</i>	Mikasuki	Seminole	Virility Medicine	A
<i>Justicia</i>	<i>angusta</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Virility medicine	A
<i>Justicia</i>	<i>crassifolia</i>	Mikasuki	Seminole	Medicine	S
<i>Justicia</i>	<i>crassifolia</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Reproductive aid	M
<i>Kosteletzkyia</i>	<i>virginica</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Cramp treatment	A
<i>Kosteletzkyia</i>	<i>virginica</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Heat prostration treatment	A
<i>Kosteletzkyia</i>	<i>virginica</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Remedy for inducing labor	A
<i>Lagenaria*</i>	<i>siceraria</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Analgesic	A

<i>Lagenaria*</i>	<i>siceraria</i>	Houma	Creek	Analgesic	M
				Adult sickness, caused by adultery,	S
<i>Lagenaria*</i>	<i>siceraria</i>	Mikasuki	Seminole	treatment	
<i>Lagenaria*</i>	<i>siceraria</i>	Mikasuki	Seminole	Insanity treatment	S
<i>Lagenaria*</i>	<i>siceraria</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Analgesic	M
<i>Lagenaria*</i>	<i>siceraria</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Psychological aid	M
<i>Laportea</i>	<i>canadensis</i>	Houma	Creek	Fever treatment	A
<i>Laportea</i>	<i>canadensis</i>	Houma	Creek	Febrifuge	M
<i>Lechea</i>	<i>minor</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Analgesic	M
<i>Lechea</i>	<i>minor</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Antidiarrheal	M
<i>Lechea</i>	<i>minor</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Antiemetic	M
<i>Lechea</i>	<i>minor</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Dietary aid	M
<i>Lechea</i>	<i>minor</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Febrifuge	M
<i>Lechea</i>	<i>minor</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Gastrointestinal aid	M
<i>Lechea</i>	<i>minor</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Pediatric aid	M
<i>Lechea</i>	<i>minor</i>	Mikasuki	Seminole	Diarrhea treatment	S
<i>Lechea</i>	<i>minor</i>	Mikasuki	Seminole	Bird Sickness treatment	S
<i>Lechea</i>	<i>minor</i>	Mikasuki	Seminole	Fever treatment	S
<i>Lepidium</i>	<i>virginicum</i>	Houma	Creek	Tuberculosis treatment	A
<i>Lepidium</i>	<i>virginicum</i>	Houma	Creek	Tuberculosis treatment	M
<i>Liatris</i>	<i>acidota</i>	Koasati	Creek	Antirheumatic(internal)	M
<i>Liatris</i>	<i>gracilis</i>	Mikasuki	Seminole	Cow Sickness treatment	S
<i>Liatris</i>	<i>gracilis</i>	Mikasuki	Seminole	Deer Sickness treatment	S
<i>Liatris</i>	<i>gracilis</i>	Mikasuki	Seminole	Bird Sickness treatment	S
<i>Liatris</i>	<i>gracilis</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Cow Sickness treatment	A
<i>Liatris</i>	<i>gracilis</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Deer Sickness treatment	A
<i>Liatris</i>	<i>gracilis</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Bird Sickness treatment	A
<i>Liatris</i>	<i>gracilis</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Analgesic	M
<i>Liatris</i>	<i>gracilis</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Antidiarrheal	M
<i>Liatris</i>	<i>gracilis</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Antiemetic	M

<i>Liatris</i>	<i>gracilis</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Antirheumatic (external)	M
<i>Liatris</i>	<i>gracilis</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Dietary aid	M
<i>Liatris</i>	<i>gracilis</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Gastrointestinal aid	M
<i>Liatris</i>	<i>gracilis</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Pediatric aid	M
<i>Liatris</i>	<i>sp</i>	Creek	Creek	Antirheumatic (external)	M
<i>Liatris</i>	<i>sp</i>	Creek	Creek	Antirheumatic (internal)	M
<i>Licania</i>	<i>michauxii</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Wolf Sickness treatment	A
<i>Licania</i>	<i>michauxii</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Chronic sickness treatment	A
<i>Licania</i>	<i>michauxii</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Insanity treatment	A
<i>Licania</i>	<i>michauxii</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Analgesic	M
<i>Licania</i>	<i>michauxii</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Antidiarrheal	M
<i>Licania</i>	<i>michauxii</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Antiemetic	M
<i>Licania</i>	<i>michauxii</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Gastrointestinal aid	M
<i>Licania</i>	<i>michauxii</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Psychological aid	M
<i>Licania</i>	<i>michauxii</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Reproductive aid	M
<i>Licania</i>	<i>michauxii</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Urinary tract infection treatment	M
<i>Licania</i>	<i>oblongifolius</i>	Mikasuki	Seminole	Childbirth medicine	S
<i>Ligusticum</i>	<i>canadense</i>	Creek	Creek	Gastrointestinal aid	M
<i>Lilium</i>	<i>catesbaei</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Childbirth medicine	A
<i>Lilium</i>	<i>superbum</i>	Creek	Creek	Medicine	A
<i>Lindera</i>	<i>benzoin</i>	Creek	Creek	Emetic	A
<i>Lindera</i>	<i>benzoin</i>	Creek	Creek	Analgesic	M
<i>Lindera</i>	<i>benzoin</i>	Creek	Creek	Antirheumatic (internal)	M
<i>Lindera</i>	<i>benzoin</i>	Creek	Creek	Blood medicine	M
<i>Lindera</i>	<i>benzoin</i>	Creek	Creek	Diaphoretic	M
<i>Lindera</i>	<i>benzoin</i>	Creek	Creek	Emetic	M
<i>Lindera</i>	<i>benzoin</i>	Creek	Creek	Herbal steam	M
<i>Lindera</i>	<i>benzoin</i>	Creek	Creek	Steam baths for aches	S
<i>Liquidambar</i>	<i>styraciflua</i>	Muskogee	Seminole	Medicine	A
<i>Liquidambar</i>	<i>styraciflua</i>	Houma	Creek	Dermatological treatment	M

<i>Liquidambar</i>	<i>styraciflua</i>	Houma	Creek	Diaphoretic	M
<i>Liquidambar</i>	<i>styraciflua</i>	Houma	Creek	Febrifuge	M
<i>Ludwigia</i>	<i>virgata</i>	Mikasuki	Seminole	Snake Sickness treatment	S
<i>Ludwigia</i>	<i>virgata</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Snake Sickness treatment	A
<i>Ludwigia</i>	<i>virgata</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Dermatological treatment	M
<i>Magnolia</i>	<i>virginiana</i>	Houma	Creek	Blood Medicine	M
<i>Magnolia</i>	<i>virginiana</i>	Houma	Creek	Cold Remedy	M
<i>Magnolia</i>	<i>virginiana</i>	Houma	Creek	Febrifuge	M
<i>Malus</i>	<i>angustifolia</i>	Creek	Creek	Rabies treatment	A
<i>Malus</i>	<i>sp</i>	Creek	Creek	Herbal steam	M
<i>Malus</i>	<i>sp</i>	Creek	Creek	Misc	M
<i>Manfreda</i>	<i>virginica</i>	Creek	Creek	Snakebite treatment	A
<i>Manfreda</i>	<i>virginica</i>	Creek	Creek	Snakebite treatment	M
<i>Manfreda</i>	<i>virginica</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Snakebite treatment	M
<i>Matelea</i>	<i>sp</i>	Houma	Creek	Antiemetic	M
<i>Melothria</i>	<i>pendula</i>	Houma	Creek	Snakebite Remedy	M
<i>Mikania</i>	<i>scandens</i>	Mikasuki	Seminole	Snake Sickness treatment	S
<i>Mikania</i>	<i>scandens</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Snake Sickness treatment	A
<i>Mikania</i>	<i>scandens</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Dermatological treatment	M
<i>Mitchella</i>	<i>repens</i>	Creek	Creek	Fever treatment	A
<i>Mitchellia</i>	<i>repens</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Analgesic	M
<i>Modiola</i>	<i>caroliniana</i>	Houma	Creek	Misc. Disease Remedy	M
<i>Modiola</i>	<i>caroliniana</i>	Houma	Creek	Throat Aid	M
<i>Monarda</i>	<i>punctata</i>	Creek	Creek	Diaphoretic	A
<i>Monarda</i>	<i>punctata</i>	Alabama	Creek	Used to ward off rheumatism	A
<i>Monarda</i>	<i>punctata</i>	Choctaw	Creek	Used to ward off rheumatism	A
<i>Monarda</i>	<i>sp</i>	Koasati	Creek	Febrifuge	M
<i>Monarda</i>	<i>sp</i>	Creek	Creek	Antirheumatic (external)	M
<i>Monarda</i>	<i>sp</i>	Creek	Creek	Antirheumatic (internal)	M
<i>Monarda</i>	<i>sp</i>	Creek	Creek	Diaphoretic	M

<i>Monarda</i>	<i>sp</i>	Creek	Creek	Ear medicine	M
<i>Monarda</i>	<i>sp</i>	Creek	Creek	Kidney aid	M
<i>Monarda</i>	<i>sp</i>	Creek	Creek	Psychological aid	M
<i>Monarda</i>	<i>sp</i>	Creek	Creek	Sedative	M
<i>Morus</i>	<i>rubra</i>	Alabama	Creek	Urinary tract infection treatment	A
<i>Morus</i>	<i>rubra</i>	Creek	Creek	Urinary tract infection treatment	A
<i>Morus</i>	<i>rubra</i>	Creek	Creek	Emetic	A
<i>Morus</i>	<i>rubra</i>	Creek	Creek	Emetic	M
<i>Morus</i>	<i>rubra</i>	Creek	Creek	Urinary tract infection treatment	M
<i>Myrica</i>	<i>cerifera</i>	Mikasuki	Seminole	Body cleansing	S
<i>Myrica</i>	<i>cerifera</i>	Mikasuki	Seminole	Fever treatment	S
<i>Myrica</i>	<i>cerifera</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Medicine	A
<i>Myrica</i>	<i>cerifera</i>	Houma	Creek	Anthelmintic	M
<i>Myrica</i>	<i>cerifera</i>	Koasati	Creek	Gastrointestinal aid	M
<i>Myrica</i>	<i>cerifera</i>	Koasati	Creek	Pediatric aid	M
<i>Myrica</i>	<i>cerifera</i>	Creek	Creek	Emetic	M
<i>Myrica</i>	<i>cerifera</i>	Choctaw	Creek	Febrifuge	T
<i>Myrica</i>	<i>cerifera</i>	Choctaw	Creek	Analgesic	T
<i>Myrica</i>	<i>cerifera</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Febrifuge	M
<i>Myrica</i>	<i>cerifera</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Gastrointestinal aid	M
<i>Myrica</i>	<i>cerifera</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Love medicine	M
<i>Nelumbo</i>	<i>lutea</i>	Creek	Creek	Whooping cough treatment	A
<i>Nicotiana</i>	<i>rustica</i>	Creek	Creek	Medicine	A
<i>Nicotiana*</i>	<i>tabacum</i>	Mikasuki	Seminole	Medicine	S
<i>Nicotiana*</i>	<i>tabacum</i>	Mikasuki	Seminole	Prevention of fever	S
<i>Nymphaea</i>	<i>odorata</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Turtle Sickness treatment	S
<i>Nymphaea</i>	<i>sp</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Cough medicine	A
<i>Nymphaea</i>	<i>sp</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Respiratory aid	M
<i>Nymphaea</i>	<i>sp</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Sedative	M
<i>Nymphaea</i>	<i>sp</i>	Mikasuki	Seminole	Turtle Sickness treatment	S

<i>Nymphaea</i>	<i>sp</i>	Mikasuki	Seminole	Chronic sickness treatment	S
<i>Nymphaea</i>	<i>sp</i>	Mikasuki	Seminole	Medicine	S
<i>Nymphaea</i>	<i>odorata</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Childbirth medicine	A
<i>Nymphaea</i>	<i>odorata</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Chronic sickness treatment	A
<i>Nymphaea</i>	<i>odorata</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Diarrhea treatment	A
<i>Nymphoides</i>	<i>aquatica</i>	Mikasuki	Seminole	Medicine	S
<i>Nymphoides</i>	<i>aquatica</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Turtle Sickness treatment	A
<i>Nymphoides</i>	<i>aquatica</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Childbirth medicine	A
<i>Nymphoides</i>	<i>aquatica</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Chronic Sickness treatment	A
<i>Nymphoides</i>	<i>cordata</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Cough medicine	M
<i>Nymphoides</i>	<i>cordata</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Respiratory aid	M
<i>Nymphoides</i>	<i>cordata</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Sedative	M
<i>Nyssa</i>	<i>sylvatica</i>	Creek	Creek	Tuberculosis treatment	A
<i>Nyssa</i>	<i>sylvatica</i>	Houma	Creek	Anthelmintic	M
<i>Octoblepharum</i>	<i>albidum</i>	Mikasuki	Seminole	Medicine	S
<i>Octoblephorum</i>	<i>albidum</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Antirheumatic (external)	M
<i>Octoblephorum</i>	<i>albidum</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Febrifuge	M
	<i>regalis</i> var.				
<i>Osmunda</i>	<i>spectabilis</i>	Mikasuki	Seminole	Old Paint Woman's Sickness treatment	S
	<i>regalis</i> var.				
<i>Osmunda</i>	<i>spectabilis</i>	Mikasuki	Seminole	Chronic sickness treatment	S
	<i>regalis</i> var.				
<i>Osmunda</i>	<i>spectabilis</i>	Mikasuki	Seminole	Insanity Treatment	S
	<i>regalis</i> var.				
<i>Osmunda</i>	<i>spectabilis</i>	Mikasuki	Seminole	Childbirth medicine	S
	<i>regalis</i> var.				
<i>Osmunda</i>	<i>spectabilis</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Insanity treatment	A
	<i>regalis</i> var.				
<i>Osmunda</i>	<i>spectabilis</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Chronically ill baby treatment	A
<i>Osmunda</i>	<i>regalis</i> var.	Seminole	Seminole	Childbirth medicine	A

<i>Osmunda</i>	<i>spectabilis</i> <i>regalis</i> var. <i>spectabilis</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Old Paint Woman's Sickness treatment	A
<i>Osmunda</i>	<i>regalis</i> var. <i>spectabilis</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Pediatric aid	M
<i>Osmunda</i>	<i>regalis</i> var. <i>spectabilis</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Psychological aid	M
<i>Panax*</i>	<i>quinquefolius</i>	Houma	Creek	Antiemetic	M
<i>Panax*</i>	<i>quinquefolius</i>	Houma	Creek	Antirheumatic (internal)	M
<i>Panax*</i>	<i>quinquefolius</i>	Creek	Creek	Dermatological treatment	M
<i>Panax*</i>	<i>quinquefolius</i>	Creek	Creek	Diaphoretic	M
<i>Panax*</i>	<i>quinquefolius</i>	Creek	Creek	Febrifuge	M
<i>Panax*</i>	<i>quinquefolius</i>	Creek	Creek	Hemostat	M
<i>Panax*</i>	<i>quinquefolius</i>	Creek	Creek	Pulmonary aid	M
<i>Panax*</i>	<i>quinquefolius</i>	Mikasuki	Seminole	Childbirth medicine	S
<i>Panax*</i>	<i>quinquefolius</i>	Mikasuki	Seminole	Deer Sickness treatment	S
<i>Panax*</i>	<i>quinquefolius</i>	Mikasuki	Seminole	Boils or Carbuncle treatment	S
<i>Panax*</i>	<i>quinquefolius</i>	Mikasuki	Seminole	Short breath treatment	S
<i>Panax*</i>	<i>quinquefolius</i>	Mikasuki	Seminole	Bullet wound treatment	S
<i>Panax*</i>	<i>quinquefolius</i>	Mikasuki	Seminole	Medicine bundle	S
<i>Panax*</i>	<i>quinquefolius</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Antirheumatic (external)	M
<i>Panax*</i>	<i>quinquefolius</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Dermatological treatment	M
<i>Panax*</i>	<i>quinquefolius</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Love medicine	M
<i>Panax*</i>	<i>quinquefolius</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Pediatric aid	M
<i>Panax*</i>	<i>quinquefolius</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Respiratory aid	M
<i>Panax*</i>	<i>quinquefolius</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Sedative	M
<i>Panax*</i>	<i>quinquefolius</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Tonic	M
<i>Panax*</i>	<i>sp</i>	Creek	Creek	Febrifuge	M
<i>Panax*</i>	<i>sp</i>	Creek	Creek	Adjuvant	M
<i>Panax*</i>	<i>sp</i>	Creek	Creek	Hemostat	M

<i>Panax*</i>	<i>sp</i>	Creek	Creek	Pediatric aid	M
<i>Panax*</i>	<i>sp</i>	Creek	Creek	Pulmonary aid	M
<i>Panicum</i>	<i>sp</i>	Creek	Creek	Misc	M
<i>Panicum</i>	<i>sp</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Antirheumatic (external)	M
<i>Panicum</i>	<i>sp</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Cough medicine	M
<i>Panicum</i>	<i>sp</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Pulmonary aid	M
<i>Panicum</i>	<i>sp</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Throat aid	M
<i>Panicum</i>	<i>sp</i>	Natchez	Creek	febrifuge	M
<i>Panicum</i>	<i>sp</i>	Natchez	Creek	Misc. Disease Remedy	M
<i>Panicum</i>	<i>sp</i>	Natchez	Creek	Malaria fever treatment	T
<i>Parthenium</i>	<i>hysterophorus</i>	Koasati	Creek	Antidiarrheal	M
<i>Parthenocissus</i>	<i>quinquefolia</i>	Creek	Creek	Medicine	A
<i>Parthenocissus</i>	<i>quinquefolia</i>	Creek	Creek	Venereal disease treatment	A
<i>Parthenocissus</i>	<i>quinquefolia</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Medicine	A
<i>Parthenocissus</i>	<i>quinquefolia</i>	Houma	Creek	Dermatological Aid	M
<i>Parthenocissus</i>	<i>quinquefolia</i>	Houma	Creek	Misc. Disease Remedy	M
<i>Paspalidium</i>	<i>geminatum</i>	Mikasuki	Seminole	Prevention of fever	S
<i>Paspalidium</i>	<i>geminatum</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Snake Sickness treatment	A
<i>Paspalidium</i>	<i>geminatum</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Dermatological treatment	M
<i>Passiflora</i>	<i>incarnata</i>	Houma	Creek	Infusion of roots as a blood tonic	A
<i>Passiflora</i>	<i>incarnata</i>	Houma	Creek	Blood Medicine	M
<i>Pediomelium</i>	<i>canescens</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Analgesic	M
<i>Pediomelium</i>	<i>canescens</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Cold treatment	M
<i>Pediomelum</i>	<i>canescens</i>	Mikasuki	Seminole	Coughs and colds treatment	S
<i>Pediomelum</i>	<i>canescens</i>	Mikasuki	Seminole	Rheumatism, pain treatment	S
<i>Pediomelum</i>	<i>canescens</i>	Mikasuki	Seminole	Analgesic	A
<i>Pediomelum</i>	<i>canescens</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Cough and cold treatment	A
<i>Pediomelum</i>	<i>canescens</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Antirheumatic (external)	M
<i>Pediomelum</i>	<i>canescens</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Cough medicine	M
<i>Penstemon</i>	<i>sp</i>	Creek	Creek	Tuberculosis treatment	M

<i>Penstemon</i>	<i>sp</i>	Natchez	Creek	cold remedy	M
<i>Penstemon</i>	<i>sp</i>	Natchez	Creek	Cough medicine	M
<i>Penstemon</i>	<i>sp</i>	Natchez	Creek	Pulmonary aid	M
<i>Persea</i>	<i>borbonia</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Aphordisiac	A
<i>Persea</i>	<i>borbonia</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Antiemetic	A
<i>Persea</i>	<i>borbonia</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Emetic	A
<i>Persea</i>	<i>borbonia</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Febrifuge	A
<i>Persea</i>	<i>borbonia</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Analgesic	A
<i>Persea</i>	<i>borbonia</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Abortifacient	A
<i>Persea</i>	<i>borbonia</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Love medicine	A
<i>Persea</i>	<i>borbonia</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Panacea	A
<i>Persea</i>	<i>borbonia</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Diuretic	S
<i>Persea</i>	<i>borbonia</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Laxative	S
<i>Persea</i>	<i>borbonia</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Psychological aid	S
<i>Persea</i>	<i>borbonia</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Childbirth medicine	S
<i>Persea</i>	<i>borbonia</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Dream cure	S
<i>Persea</i>	<i>borbonia</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Improve appetie	S
<i>Persea</i>	<i>borbonia</i>	Mikasuki	Seminole	Cow Creek Sickness treatment	S
<i>Persea</i>	<i>borbonia</i>	Mikasuki	Seminole	Childbirth medicine	S
<i>Persea</i>	<i>borbonia</i>	Creek	Creek	Diagnose diseases.	A
<i>Persea</i>	<i>borbonia</i>	Creek	Creek	Bear Sickness treatment	A
<i>Persea</i>	<i>borbonia</i>	Creek	Creek	Bird Sickness treatment	A
<i>Persea</i>	<i>borbonia</i>	Creek	Creek	Cat Sickness treatment	A
<i>Persea</i>	<i>borbonia</i>	Creek	Creek	Dead People Sickness treatment	A
<i>Persea</i>	<i>borbonia</i>	Creek	Creek	Ghost Sickness treatment	A
<i>Persea</i>	<i>borbonia</i>	Creek	Creek	Deer Sickness treatment	A
<i>Persea</i>	<i>borbonia</i>	Creek	Creek	Fire Sickness treatment	A
<i>Persea</i>	<i>borbonia</i>	Creek	Creek	Hog Sickness treatment	A
<i>Persea</i>	<i>borbonia</i>	Creek	Creek	Mist Sickness treatment	A
<i>Persea</i>	<i>borbonia</i>	Creek	Creek	Opossum Sickness treatment	A

<i>Persea</i>	<i>borbonia</i>	Creek	Creek	Otter Sickness treatment	A
<i>Persea</i>	<i>borbonia</i>	Creek	Creek	Raccoon Sickness treatment	A
<i>Persea</i>	<i>borbonia</i>	Creek	Creek	Rainbow Sickness treatment	A
<i>Persea</i>	<i>borbonia</i>	Creek	Creek	Scalping Sickness treatment	A
<i>Persea</i>	<i>borbonia</i>	Creek	Creek	Sun Sickness treatment	A
<i>Persea</i>	<i>borbonia</i>	Creek	Creek	Thunder Sickness treatment	A
<i>Persea</i>	<i>borbonia</i>	Creek	Creek	Turkey Sickness treatment	A
<i>Persea</i>	<i>borbonia</i>	Creek	Creek	Wolf Sickness treatment	A
<i>Persea</i>	<i>borbonia</i>	Creek	Creek	Aphrodisiac	A
<i>Persea</i>	<i>borbonia</i>	Creek	Creek	Treatment for sickness caused by adultery	A
<i>Persea</i>	<i>borbonia</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Bear Sickness treatment	A
<i>Persea</i>	<i>borbonia</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Bird Sickness treatment	A
<i>Persea</i>	<i>borbonia</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Cat Sickness treatment	A
<i>Persea</i>	<i>borbonia</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Dead People Sickness treatment	A
<i>Persea</i>	<i>borbonia</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Ghost Sickness treatment	A
<i>Persea</i>	<i>borbonia</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Deer Sickness treatment	A
<i>Persea</i>	<i>borbonia</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Fire Sickness treatment	A
<i>Persea</i>	<i>borbonia</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Hog Sickness treatment	A
<i>Persea</i>	<i>borbonia</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Mist Sickness treatment	A
<i>Persea</i>	<i>borbonia</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Opossum Sickness treatment	A
<i>Persea</i>	<i>borbonia</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Otter Sickness treatment	A
<i>Persea</i>	<i>borbonia</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Raccoon Sickness treatment	A
<i>Persea</i>	<i>borbonia</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Rainbow Sickness treatment	A
<i>Persea</i>	<i>borbonia</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Scalping Sickness treatment	A
<i>Persea</i>	<i>borbonia</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Sun Sickness treatment	A
<i>Persea</i>	<i>borbonia</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Thunder Sickness treatment	A
<i>Persea</i>	<i>borbonia</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Turkey Sickness treatment	A
<i>Persea</i>	<i>borbonia</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Wolf Sickness treatment	A
<i>Persea</i>	<i>borbonia</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Abortifacient	M
<i>Persea</i>	<i>borbonia</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Analgesic	M

<i>Persea</i>	<i>borbonia</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Antidiarrheal	M
<i>Persea</i>	<i>borbonia</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Antiemetic	M
<i>Persea</i>	<i>borbonia</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Antirheumatic (external)	M
<i>Persea</i>	<i>borbonia</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Ceremonial medicine	M
<i>Persea</i>	<i>borbonia</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Dietary aid	M
<i>Persea</i>	<i>borbonia</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Emetic	M
<i>Persea</i>	<i>borbonia</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Eye medicine	M
<i>Persea</i>	<i>borbonia</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Febrifuge	M
<i>Persea</i>	<i>borbonia</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Gastrointestinal aid	M
<i>Persea</i>	<i>borbonia</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Laxative	M
<i>Persea</i>	<i>borbonia</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Love medicine	M
<i>Persea</i>	<i>borbonia</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Toothache treatment	M
<i>Persea</i>	<i>borbonia</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Orthopedic aid	M
<i>Persea</i>	<i>borbonia</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Panacea	M
<i>Persea</i>	<i>borbonia</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Pediatric aid	M
<i>Persea</i>	<i>borbonia</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Psychological aid	M
<i>Persea</i>	<i>borbonia</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Pulmonary aid	M
<i>Persea</i>	<i>borbonia</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Reproductive aid	M
<i>Persea</i>	<i>borbonia</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Respiratory aid	M
<i>Persea</i>	<i>borbonia</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Sedative	M
<i>Persea</i>	<i>borbonia</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Stimulant	M
<i>Persea</i>	<i>borbonia</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Urinary aid	M
<i>Persea</i>	<i>borbonia</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Vertigo treatment	M
<i>Persea</i>	<i>palustris</i>	Creek	Creek	Alterative	M
<i>Persea</i>	<i>palustris</i>	Creek	Creek	Diaphoretic	M
<i>Persea</i>	<i>palustris</i>	Creek	Creek	Febrifuge	M
<i>Persea</i>	<i>palustris</i>	Creek	Creek	Kidney aid	M
<i>Phlebodium</i>	<i>aureum</i>	Mikasuki	Seminole	Childbirth medicine	S
<i>Phlebodium</i>	<i>aureum</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Chronic Sickness treatment	A
<i>Phlebodium</i>	<i>aureum</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Insanity treatment	A

Genus	Species	Tribe	Tribal Group	Medicinal Uses	Sources
<i>Phlebodium</i>	<i>aureum</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Childbirth medicine	A
<i>Phlebodium</i>	<i>aureum</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Pediatric aid	M
<i>Phlebodium</i>	<i>aureum</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Psychological aid	M
<i>Phoradendron</i>	<i>leucarpum</i>	Mikasuki	Seminole	Childbirth medicine	S
<i>Phoradendron</i>	<i>leucarpum</i>	Mikasuki	Seminole	Deer Sickness treatment	S
<i>Phoradendron</i>	<i>leucarpum</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Deer Sickness treatment	A
<i>Phoradendron</i>	<i>leucarpum</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Chronically ill baby treatment	A
<i>Phoradendron</i>	<i>leucarpum</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Emetic	A
<i>Phoradendron</i>	<i>leucarpum</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Death Medicine treatment	A
<i>Phoradendron</i>	<i>leucarpum</i>	Houma	Creek	Orthopedic Aid	M
<i>Phoradendron</i>	<i>leucarpum</i>	Houma	Creek	Panacea	M
<i>Phoradendron</i>	<i>leucarpum</i>	Creek	Creek	Pulmonary aid	M
<i>Phoradendron</i>	<i>leucarpum</i>	Creek	Creek	Tuberculosis treatment	M
<i>Phoradendron</i>	<i>leucarpum</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Antirheumatic (external)	M
<i>Phoradendron</i>	<i>leucarpum</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Emetic	M
<i>Phoradendron</i>	<i>leucarpum</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Pediatric aid	M
<i>Phragmites</i>	<i>australis</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Medicine	A
<i>Phragmites</i>	<i>australis</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Hollow stems as a tube onto skin problems	A
<i>Phragmites</i>	<i>australis</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Medicine for boils and carbuncles	A
<i>Phragmites</i>	<i>australis</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Dermatological treatment	M
<i>Phyla</i>	<i>nodiflora</i>	Houma	Creek	Orthopedic Aid	M
<i>Phyla</i>	<i>nodiflora</i>	Houma	Creek	Pediatric Aid	M
<i>Physalis</i>	<i>walteri</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Cough and cold treatment	A
<i>Phytolacca</i>	<i>americana</i>	Mikasuki	Seminole	Rheumatism, pain treatment	S
<i>Phytolacca</i>	<i>americana</i>	Seminole	Seminole	medicine; analgesic, especilly for rheumatism	A
<i>Phytolacca</i>	<i>americana</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Analgesic	M
<i>Phytolacca</i>	<i>americana</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Antirheumatic (internal)	M

<i>Piloblephis</i>	<i>rigida</i>	Mikasuki	Seminole	Hog Sickness treatment	S
<i>Piloblephis</i>	<i>rigida</i>	Mikasuki	Seminole	Childbirth medicine	S
<i>Piloblephis</i>	<i>rigida</i>	Mikasuki	Seminole	Fever treatment	S
<i>Piloblephis</i>	<i>rigida</i>	Creek	Creek	Cow Creek Sickness treatment	A
<i>Piloblephis</i>	<i>rigida</i>	Mikasuki	Seminole	Hog Sickness treatment	A
<i>Piloblephis</i>	<i>rigida</i>	Mikasuki	Seminole	Fever treatment	A
<i>Piloblephis</i>	<i>rigida</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Congestion treatment	A
<i>Piloblephis</i>	<i>rigida</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Ceremonial medicine	M
<i>Piloblephis</i>	<i>rigida</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Cold treatment	M
<i>Piloblephis</i>	<i>rigida</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Dermatological treatment	M
<i>Piloblephis</i>	<i>rigida</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Emetic	M
<i>Piloblephis</i>	<i>rigida</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Febrifuge	M
<i>Piloblephis</i>	<i>rigida</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Pediatric aid	M
<i>Piloblephis</i>	<i>rigida</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Stimulant	M
<i>Pinguicula</i>	<i>lutea</i>	Mikasuki	Seminole	Raw Meat Sickness treatment	S
<i>Pinguicula</i>	<i>lutea</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Analgesic	M
<i>Pinguicula</i>	<i>lutea</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Gastrointestinal aid	M
<i>Pinguicula</i>	<i>pumila</i>	Mikasuki	Seminole	Raw Meat Sickness treatment	S
<i>Pinguicula</i>	<i>pumila</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Raw Meat Sickness treatment	A
<i>Pinguicula</i>	<i>pumila</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Analgesic	M
<i>Pinguicula</i>	<i>pumila</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Analgesic	M
<i>Pinus</i>	<i>elliottii</i>	Mikasuki	Seminole	Rheumatism treatment	A
<i>Pinus</i>	<i>elliottii</i>	Mikasuki	Seminole	Ballgame Sickness treatment	A
<i>Pinus</i>	<i>elliottii</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Analgesic	M
<i>Pinus</i>	<i>elliottii</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Antirheumatic (external)	M
<i>Pinus</i>	<i>elliottii</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Dermatological treatment	M
<i>Pinus</i>	<i>elliottii</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Hemorrhoid remedy	M
<i>Pinus</i>	<i>elliottii</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Orthopedic aid	M
<i>Pinus</i>	<i>elliottii</i>	Mikasuki	Seminole	Ballgame Sickness treatment	S
<i>Pinus</i>	<i>elliottii</i>	Mikasuki	Seminole	Rheumatism, pain treatment	S

<i>Pinus</i>	<i>echinata</i>	Choctaw	Creek	Worms	T
<i>Pinus</i>	<i>sp</i>	Alabama	Creek	Dysentary treatment	T
<i>Pityopsis</i>	<i>graminifolia</i>	Mikasuki	Seminole	Headache treatment	A
<i>Pityopsis</i>	<i>graminifolia</i>	Mikasuki	Seminole	Medicine	S
<i>Pityopsis</i>	<i>graminifolia</i>	Creek	Creek	Fever treatment	A
<i>Pityopsis</i>	<i>graminifolia</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Cough and cold treatment	A
<i>Pityopsis</i>	<i>graminifolia</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Cow Creek Sickness treatment	A
<i>Pityopsis</i>	<i>graminifolia</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Childbirth medicine	A
<i>Pityopsis</i>	<i>graminifolia</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Cold treatment	M
<i>Pityopsis</i>	<i>graminifolia</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Febrifuge	M
<i>Plantago</i>	<i>cordata</i>	Houma	Creek	Burn Dressing	M
<i>Plantago</i>	<i>cordata</i>	Houma	Creek	Dermatological treatment	M
<i>Platanthera</i>	<i>ciliaris</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Snakebite medicine	A
<i>Platanthera</i>	<i>ciliaris</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Snakebite treatment	M
<i>Platanus</i>	<i>occidentalis</i>	Creek	Creek	Tuberculosis treatment	A
<i>Platanus</i>	<i>occidentalis</i>	Creek	Creek	Cold treatment	A
<i>Platanus</i>	<i>occidentalis</i>	Creek	Creek	Sore throat treatment	A
<i>Pleopeltis</i>	<i>polypodioides</i>	Mikasuki	Seminole	Chronic illness treatment	A
<i>Pleopeltis</i>	<i>polypodioides</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Insanity treatment	A
<i>Pleopeltis</i>	<i>polypodioides</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Childbirth medicine	A
<i>Pleopeltis</i>	<i>polypodioides</i>	Houma	Creek	Analgesic	M
<i>Pleopeltis</i>	<i>polypodioides</i>	Houma	Creek	Oral Aid	M
<i>Pleopeltis</i>	<i>polypodioides</i>	Houma	Creek	Pediatric Aid	M
<i>Pleopeltis</i>	<i>polypodioides</i>	Houma	Creek	Vertigo treatment	M
<i>Pluchea</i>	<i>sp</i>	Houma	Creek	Febrifuge	M
<i>Pluchea</i>	<i>sp</i>	Houma	Creek	Hemorrhoid treatment	M
<i>Podophyllum</i>	<i>peltatum</i>	Choctaw	Creek	Stomach ache treatment	A
<i>Polygala</i>	<i>sp</i>	Creek	Creek	Sapiyi Sickness treatment	A
<i>Polygala</i>	<i>lutea</i>	Mikasuki	Seminole	Childbirth medicine	S
<i>Polygala</i>	<i>lutea</i>	Choctaw	Creek	Poultice treatment for swelling	A

<i>Polygala</i>	<i>lutea</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Antirheumatic (external)	M
<i>Polygala</i>	<i>lutea</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Blood medicine	M
<i>Polygala</i>	<i>lutea</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Heart medicine	M
<i>Polygala</i>	<i>lutea</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Respiratory aid	M
<i>Polygala</i>	<i>rugelii</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Heart medicine	M
<i>Polygala</i>	<i>rugelii</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Blood medicine	M
<i>Polygala</i>	<i>rugelii</i>	Mikasuki	Seminole	Childbirth medicine	S
<i>Polygala</i>	<i>rugelii</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Laxative	A
<i>Polygala</i>	<i>rugelii</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Antirheumatic (external)	M
<i>Polygala</i>	<i>rugelii</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Respiratory aid	M
<i>Polygala</i>	<i>rugelii</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Snakebite treatment	M
<i>Polygala</i>	<i>sp</i>	Creek	Creek	Emetic	A
<i>Polygala</i>	<i>sp</i>	Creek	Creek	Chronic Sickness	A
<i>Polygala</i>	<i>sp</i>	Creek	Creek	Alcoholism treatment	A
<i>Polygala</i>	<i>violacea</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Vertigo medicine	A
<i>Polygonum</i>	<i>punctatum</i>	Houma	Creek	Analgesic	M
<i>Polygonum</i>	<i>punctatum</i>	Houma	Creek	Orthopedic Aid	M
<i>Polymnia</i>	<i>canadensis</i>	Houma	Creek	Dermatological treatment	M
<i>Polypodium*</i>	<i>incanum</i>	Mikasuki	Seminole	Childbirth medicine	S
<i>Polypodium*</i>	<i>incanum</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Psychological aid	M
<i>Populus</i>	<i>deltoides</i>	Choctaw	Creek	Snakebite treatment	T
<i>Populus</i>	<i>sp</i>	Creek	Creek	Kidney aid	M
<i>Populus</i>	<i>sp</i>	Creek	Creek	Orthopedic aid	M
<i>Populus</i>	<i>sp</i>	Creek	Creek	Decoction for broken arm	T
<i>Populus</i>	<i>sp</i>	Chickasaw	Creek	Dysentary treatment	T
<i>Populus</i>	<i>deltoides</i>	Creek	Creek	Sprains and fractures treatment	A
<i>Populus</i>	<i>deltoides</i>	Choctaw	Creek	Snakebite treatment	A
<i>Populus</i>	<i>deltoides</i>	Creek	Creek	Dropsy treatment	A
<i>Potentilla</i>	<i>canadensis</i>	Natchez	Creek	Witchcraft medicine	M
<i>Prenanthes</i>	<i>autumnalis</i>	Choctaw	Creek	Diuretic	A

<i>Prenanthes</i>	<i>autumnalis</i>	Choctaw	Creek	Anodyne	A
<i>Prenanthes</i>	<i>serpentaria</i>	Creek	Creek	Snakebite medicine	A
<i>Prunus</i>	<i>sp.</i>	Koasati	Creek	Gastrointestinal aid	M
<i>Prunus</i>	<i>sp</i>	Creek	Creek	Antidiarrheal	M
<i>Prunus*</i>	<i>persica</i>	Koasati	Creek	Orthopedic aid	M
<i>Pseudognaphalium</i>	<i>obtusifolium</i>	Creek	Creek	Mumps treatment	A
<i>Pseudognaphalium</i>	<i>obtusifolium</i>	Creek	Creek	Stomachach treatment	A
<i>Pseudognaphalium</i>	<i>obtusifolium</i>	Creek	Creek	Nervousness treatment	A
<i>Pseudognaphalium</i>	<i>obtusifolium</i>	Creek	Creek	Asthma treatment	A
<i>Pseudognaphalium</i>	<i>obtusifolium</i>	Creek	Creek	Insomnia treatment	A
<i>Pseudognaphalium</i>	<i>obtusifolium</i>	Alabama	Creek	Asthma treatment	A
<i>Pseudognaphalium</i>	<i>obtusifolium</i>	Koasati	Creek	Mumps treatment	A
<i>Pseudognaphalium</i>	<i>obtusifolium</i>	Koasati	Creek	Stomachach treatment	A
<i>Pseudognaphalium</i>	<i>obtusifolium</i>	Koasati	Creek	Nervousness treatment	A
<i>Pseudognaphalium</i>	<i>obtusifolium</i>	Koasati	Creek	Asthma treatment	A
<i>Pseudognaphalium</i>	<i>obtusifolium</i>	Koasati	Creek	Insomnia treatment	A
<i>Pseudognaphalium</i>	<i>obtusifolium</i>	Koasati	Creek	Febrifuge	M
<i>Pseudognaphalium</i>	<i>obtusifolium</i>	Koasati	Creek	Pediatric aid	M
<i>Pseudognaphalium</i>	<i>obtusifolium</i>	Creek	Creek	Antiemetic	M
<i>Pseudognaphalium</i>	<i>obtusifolium</i>	Creek	Creek	Cold treatment	M
<i>Pseudognaphalium</i>	<i>obtusifolium</i>	Creek	Creek	Psychological aid	M
<i>Pseudognaphalium</i>	<i>obtusifolium</i>	Creek	Creek	Sedative	M
<i>Pseudognaphalium</i>	<i>obtusifolium</i>	Creek	Creek	Adjuvant	M
<i>Pteridium</i>	<i>aquilinum</i>	Creek	Seminole	Burn treatment	A
<i>Pteridium</i>	<i>aquilinum</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Turkey Sickness treatment	A
<i>Pteridium</i>	<i>aquilinum</i>	Koasati	Creek	Analgesic	M
<i>Pteridium</i>	<i>caudatum</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Orthopedic aid	M
<i>Pteris</i>	<i>sp</i>	Mikasuki	Seminole	Medicine	S
<i>Pterocaulon</i>	<i>pycnostachyum</i>	Mikasuki	Seminole	Blood Medicine	A
<i>Pterocaulon</i>	<i>undulatum</i>	Mikasuki	Seminole	Cow Creek Sickness treatment	S

<i>Pterocaulon</i>	<i>undulatum</i>	Mikasuki	Seminole	Childbirth medicine	S
<i>Pterocaulon</i>	<i>pycnostachyum</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Pulmonary disorders treatment	A
<i>Pterocaulon</i>	<i>pycnostachyum</i>	Seminole	Seminole	medicines for problem with blood	A
<i>Pterocaulon</i>	<i>pycnostachyum</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Chronic sickness, coughs and colds	A
<i>Pterocaulon</i>	<i>pycnostachyum</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Cow Creek Sickness treatment	A
<i>Pterocaulon</i>	<i>pycnostachyum</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Otter Sickness treatment	A
<i>Pterocaulon</i>	<i>pycnostachyum</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Childbirth medicine	A
<i>Pterocaulon</i>	<i>pycnostachyum</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Menstruation sicknesses treatments	A
<i>Pterocaulon</i>	<i>virgatum</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Pulmonary aid	M
<i>Pterocaulon*</i>	<i>virgatum</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Abortifacient	M
<i>Pterocaulon*</i>	<i>virgatum</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Antidiarrheal	M
<i>Pterocaulon*</i>	<i>virgatum</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Antihemorrhagic	M
<i>Pterocaulon*</i>	<i>virgatum</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Cold treatment	M
<i>Pterocaulon*</i>	<i>virgatum</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Febrifuge	M
<i>Pterocaulon*</i>	<i>virgatum</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Gastrointestinal aid	M
<i>Pterocaulon*</i>	<i>virgatum</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Gynecological aid	M
<i>Pterocaulon*</i>	<i>virgatum</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Orthopedic aid	M
<i>Pycnanthemum</i>	<i>albescens</i>	Choctaw	Creek	Cold treatment	A
<i>Pycnanthemum</i>	<i>incanum</i>	Koasati	Creek	Analgesic	M
<i>Pycnanthemum</i>	<i>incanum</i>	Koasati	Creek	Hemostat	M
<i>Pycnanthemum</i>	<i>incanum</i>	Koasati	Creek	Stimulant	M
<i>Quercus</i>	<i>alba</i>	Houma	Creek	Antirheumatic (external)	M
<i>Quercus</i>	<i>pagoda</i>	Houma	Creek	Antidiarrheal	M
<i>Quercus</i>	<i>pagoda</i>	Houma	Creek	Orthopedic Aid	M
<i>Quercus</i>	<i>pagoda</i>	Houma	Creek	Throat Aid	M
<i>Quercus</i>	<i>pagoda</i>	Houma	Creek	Tonic	M
<i>Quercus</i>	<i>phellos</i>	Mikasuki	Seminole	Body cleansing	S
<i>Quercus</i>	<i>phellos</i>	Mikasuki	Seminole	Ballgame Sickness treatment	S
<i>Quercus</i>	<i>phellos</i>	Mikasuki	Seminole	Rheumatism, pain treatment	S
<i>Quercus</i>	<i>phellos</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Analgesic	M

<i>Quercus</i>	<i>phellos</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Antirheumatic (external)	M
<i>Quercus</i>	<i>phellos</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Dermatological treatment	M
<i>Quercus</i>	<i>phellos</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Hemorrhoid remedy	M
<i>Quercus</i>	<i>phellos</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Love medicine	M
<i>Quercus</i>	<i>phellos</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Orthopedic aid	M
<i>Quercus</i>	<i>rubra</i>	Alabama	Creek	Sore treatment	T
<i>Quercus</i>	<i>rubra</i>	Alabama	Creek	Sore throat treatment	T
<i>Quercus</i>	<i>rubra</i>	Alabama	Creek	Pulmonary treatment as emetic	T
<i>Quercus</i>	<i>rubra</i>	Alabama	Creek	Pediatric aid external treatment	T
<i>Quercus</i>	<i>sp</i>	Creek	Creek	Orthopedic aid	M
<i>Quercus</i>	<i>sp</i>	Creek	Creek	Pediatric aid	M
<i>Quercus</i>	<i>stellata</i>	Creek	Creek	Antidiarrheal	M
<i>Quercus</i>	<i>stellata</i>	Choctaw	Creek	Gastrointestinal aid	T
<i>Quercus</i>	<i>virginiana</i>	Mikasuki	Seminole	Medicine	S
<i>Quercus</i>	<i>virginiana</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Medicine	A
<i>Quercus</i>	<i>virginiana</i>	Houma	Creek	Antidiarrheal	M
<i>Quercus</i>	<i>virginiana</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Analgesic	M
<i>Quercus</i>	<i>virginiana</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Antirheumatic (external)	M
<i>Quercus</i>	<i>virginiana</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Dermatological treatment	M
<i>Quercus</i>	<i>virginiana</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Hemorrhoid remedy	M
<i>Quercus</i>	<i>virginiana</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Love medicine	M
<i>Quercus</i>	<i>virginiana</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Orthopedic aid	M
<i>Rhabdadenia</i>	<i>corallicola</i>	Mikasuki	Seminole	Medicine	S
<i>Rhus</i>	<i>copallinum</i>	Mikasuki	Seminole	Cow Creek sicknesses.	S
<i>Rhus</i>	<i>copallinum</i>	Mikasuki	Seminole	Urine Retention treatment	S
<i>Rhus</i>	<i>copallinum</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Venereal aid	M
<i>Rhus</i>	<i>copallinum</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Urinary tract infection treatment	M
<i>Rhus</i>	<i>copallinum</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Dermatological treatment	M
<i>Rhus</i>	<i>copallinum</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Diuretic	A
<i>Rhus</i>	<i>copallinum</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Cow Creek Sickness Treatment	A

<i>Rhus</i>	<i>copallinum</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Alcoholism treatment	A
<i>Rhus</i>	<i>copallinum</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Emetic	A
<i>Rhus</i>	<i>copallinum</i>	Koasati	Creek	Orthopedic aid	M
<i>Rhus</i>	<i>copallinum</i>	Koasati	Creek	Pediatric aid	M
<i>Rhus</i>	<i>copallinum</i>	Creek	Creek	Antidiarrheal	M
<i>Rhus</i>	<i>glabra</i>	Creek	Creek	Dysentary treatment	A
<i>Rhus</i>	<i>glabra</i>	Creek	Creek	Antidiarrheal	M
<i>Rhus</i>	<i>glabra</i>	Creek	Creek	Medicine	M
<i>Rhus</i>	<i>aromatica</i>	Natchez	Creek	Dermatological treatment	M
<i>Rhus</i>	<i>hirta</i>	Natchez	Creek	Dermatological treatment	M
<i>Ricinus*</i>	<i>communis</i>	Mikasuki	Seminole	Cow Creek Sickness treatment	S
<i>Ricinus*</i>	<i>communis</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Dietary aid	M
<i>Rosa</i>	<i>sp</i>	Creek	Creek	Menstruation problem treatment	SW
<i>Rosa</i>	<i>sp</i>	Creek	Creek	Dysentery treatment	SW
<i>Rosa</i>	<i>sp</i>	Natchez	Creek	Dysentery treatment	SW
<i>Rubus</i>	<i>cuneifolius</i>	Miccosukee	Seminole	Chronic sickness treatment	A
<i>Rubus</i>	<i>cuneifolius</i>	Mikasuki	Seminole	Medicine	S
<i>Rubus</i>	<i>cuneifolius</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Medicine	A
<i>Rubus</i>	<i>cuneifolius</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Ant Sickness treatment	A
<i>Rubus</i>	<i>trivialis</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Stomachache treatment	A
<i>Rubus</i>	<i>trivialis</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Gastrointestinal aid	M
<i>Rudbeckia</i>	<i>hirta</i>	Mikasuki	Seminole	Itchy skin treatment	A
<i>Rudbeckia</i>	<i>hirta</i>	Mikasuki	Seminole	Sunstroke treatment	A
<i>Rudbeckia</i>	<i>hirta</i>	Mikasuki	Seminole	Headache treatment	S
<i>Rudbeckia</i>	<i>hirta</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Headache treatment	A
<i>Rudbeckia</i>	<i>hirta</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Analgesic	M
<i>Rudbeckia</i>	<i>hirta</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Febrifuge	M
<i>Rudbeckia</i>	<i>hirta</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Fever treatment	S
<i>Ruellia</i>	<i>caroliniensis</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Stomachache treatment	A
<i>Rumex</i>	<i>salicifolius</i>	Houma	Creek	Abortifacient	M

<i>Rumex</i>	<i>salicifolius</i>	Houma	Creek	Febrifuge	M
<i>Rumex</i>	<i>salicifolius</i>	Houma	Creek	Gastrointestinal Aid	M
<i>Rumex</i>	<i>salicifolius</i>	Houma	Creek	Liver Aid	M
<i>Sabal</i>	<i>minor</i>	Houma	Creek	Hypotension treatment	M
<i>Sabal</i>	<i>minor</i>	Houma	Creek	Kidney Aid	M
<i>Sabal</i>	<i>minor</i>	Houma	Creek	Eye Medicine	M
<i>Sabal</i>	<i>minor</i>	Houma	Creek	Stimulant	M
<i>Sabal</i>	<i>palmetto</i>	Mikasuki	Seminole	Grass Sickness treatment	S
<i>Sabal</i>	<i>palmetto</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Grass Sickness treatment	A
<i>Sabal</i>	<i>palmetto</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Analgesic	M
<i>Sabal</i>	<i>palmetto</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Dietary aid	M
<i>Sabal</i>	<i>palmetto</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Febrifuge	M
<i>Sabatia</i>	<i>brevifolia</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Substitutue for quinine	A
<i>Sabatia</i>	<i>campanulata</i>	Mikasuki	Seminole	Sun Sickness treatment	A,S
<i>Sabatia</i>	<i>campanulata</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Analgesic	M
<i>Sabatia</i>	<i>campanulata</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Antidiarrheal	M
<i>Sabatia</i>	<i>campanulata</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Eye medicine	M
<i>Sabatia</i>	<i>campanulata</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Febrifuge	M
<i>Sabatia</i>	<i>decandra</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Indigestion treatment	A
<i>Sagittaria</i>	<i>lancifolia</i>	Mikasuki	Seminole	Alligator bite treatment	S
<i>Sagittaria</i>	<i>lancifolia</i>	Seminoles	Seminole	Shock treatment	A
<i>Sagittaria</i>	<i>lancifolia</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Dermatological treatment	M
<i>Salix</i>	<i>caroliniana</i>	Mikasuki	Seminole	Cow Creek Sickness treatment	S
<i>Salix</i>	<i>caroliniana</i>	Houma	Creek	Blood Medicine	M
<i>Salix</i>	<i>caroliniana</i>	Houma	Creek	Febrifuge	M
<i>Salix</i>	<i>caroliniana</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Analgesic	M
<i>Salix</i>	<i>caroliniana</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Antidiarrheal	M
<i>Salix</i>	<i>caroliniana</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Antirheumatic (external)	M
<i>Salix</i>	<i>caroliniana</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Antirheumatic (internal)	M
<i>Salix</i>	<i>caroliniana</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Blood medicine	M

<i>Salix</i>	<i>caroliniana</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Ceremonial medicine	M
<i>Salix</i>	<i>caroliniana</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Dermatological treatment	M
<i>Salix</i>	<i>caroliniana</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Emetic	M
<i>Salix</i>	<i>caroliniana</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Eye medicine	M
<i>Salix</i>	<i>caroliniana</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Febrifuge	M
<i>Salix</i>	<i>caroliniana</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Gastrointestinal aid	M
<i>Salix</i>	<i>caroliniana</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Hunting medicine	M
<i>Salix</i>	<i>caroliniana</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Love medicine	M
<i>Salix</i>	<i>caroliniana</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Oral medicine	M
<i>Salix</i>	<i>caroliniana</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Orthopedic aid	M
<i>Salix</i>	<i>caroliniana</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Preventative medicine	M
<i>Salix</i>	<i>caroliniana</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Respiratory aid	M
<i>Salix</i>	<i>caroliniana</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Stimulant	M
<i>Salix</i>	<i>caroliniana</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Strengtheners	M
<i>Salix</i>	<i>caroliniana</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Vertigo treatment	M
<i>Salix</i>	<i>humilis</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Hunting medicine	M
<i>Salix</i>	<i>humilis</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Febrifuge	M
<i>Salix</i>	<i>humilis</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Eye medicine	M
<i>Salix</i>	<i>humilis</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Analgesic	M
<i>Salix</i>	<i>humilis</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Antidiarrheal	M
<i>Salix</i>	<i>humilis</i>	Mikasuki	Seminole	Bear Sickness treatment	S
<i>Salix</i>	<i>humilis</i>	Mikasuki	Seminole	Sun Sickness treatment	S
<i>Salix</i>	<i>humilis</i>	Mikasuki	Seminole	Medicine	S
<i>Salix</i>	<i>nigra</i>	Houma	Creek	Blood Medicine	M
<i>Salix</i>	<i>nigra</i>	Houma	Creek	Febrifuge	M
<i>Salix</i>	<i>nigra</i>	Koasati	Creek	Analgesic	M
<i>Salix</i>	<i>nigra</i>	Koasati	Creek	Febrifuge	M
<i>Salix</i>	<i>nigra</i>	Koasati	Creek	Gastrointestinal aid	M
<i>Salix</i>	<i>sp</i>	Creek	Creek	Antiemetic	M
<i>Salix</i>	<i>sp</i>	Creek	Creek	Antirheumatic (external)	M

<i>Salix</i>	<i>sp</i>	Creek	Creek	Antirheumatic (internal)	M
<i>Salix</i>	<i>sp</i>	Creek	Creek	Dermatological treatment	M
<i>Salix</i>	<i>sp</i>	Creek	Creek	Emetic	M
<i>Salix</i>	<i>sp</i>	Creek	Creek	Gastrointestinal aid	M
<i>Salix</i>	<i>sp</i>	Creek	Creek	Kidney aid	M
<i>Salix</i>	<i>sp</i>	Creek	Creek	Misc	M
<i>Salix</i>	<i>sp</i>	Creek	Creek	other	M
<i>Salix</i>	<i>sp</i>	Creek	Creek	Malaria fever treatment	T
<i>Salix</i>	<i>sp</i>	Creek	Creek	Febrifuge	T
<i>Salix</i>	<i>sp</i>	Creek	Creek	Dropsy	T
<i>Sambucus</i>	<i>nigra</i>	Creek	Creek	Treatment for women with swollen breasts	A
<i>Sambucus</i>	<i>nigra</i>	Mikasuki	Seminole	Stomachache treatment	S
<i>Sambucus</i>	<i>nigra</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Stomachache treatment	A
<i>Sambucus</i>	<i>nigra</i>	Houma	Creek	Analgesic	M
<i>Sambucus</i>	<i>nigra</i>	Houma	Creek	Dermatological treatment	M
<i>Sambucus</i>	<i>nigra</i>	Houma	Creek	Tonic	M
<i>Sambucus</i>	<i>nigra</i>	Creek	Creek	Breast treatment	M
<i>Sambucus</i>	<i>nigra</i>	Creek	Creek	Gynecological aid	M
<i>Sambucus</i>	<i>nigra</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Ceremonial medicine	M
<i>Sambucus</i>	<i>nigra</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Emetic	M
<i>Sambucus</i>	<i>nigra</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Gastrointestinal aid	M
<i>Sanicula</i>	<i>canadensis</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Stomachache treatment	A
<i>Sanicula</i>	<i>canadensis</i>	Houma	Creek	Heart Medicine	M
<i>Sassafras</i>	<i>albidum</i>	Mikasuki	Seminole	Horse Sickness treatment	S
<i>Sassafras</i>	<i>albidum</i>	Mikasuki	Seminole	Cow Sickness treatment	S
<i>Sassafras</i>	<i>albidum</i>	Mikasuki	Seminole	Racoon Sickness treatment	S
<i>Sassafras</i>	<i>albidum</i>	Mikasuki	Seminole	Monkey Sickness treatment	S
<i>Sassafras</i>	<i>albidum</i>	Mikasuki	Seminole	Opossum sickness treatment	S
<i>Sassafras</i>	<i>albidum</i>	Mikasuki	Seminole	Otter Sickness treatment	S
<i>Sassafras</i>	<i>albidum</i>	Mikasuki	Seminole	Cat Sickness treatment	S

<i>Sassafras</i>	<i>albidum</i>	Mikasuki	Seminole	Deer Sickness treatment	S
<i>Sassafras</i>	<i>albidum</i>	Mikasuki	Seminole	Wolf Sickness treatment	S
<i>Sassafras</i>	<i>albidum</i>	Mikasuki	Seminole	Wolf Ghost Sickness treatment	S
				Adult sickness, caused by adultery,	S
				treatment	
<i>Sassafras</i>	<i>albidum</i>	Mikasuki	Seminole	Urine Retention treatment	S
<i>Sassafras</i>	<i>albidum</i>	Mikasuki	Seminole	Coughs and colds treatment	S
<i>Sassafras</i>	<i>albidum</i>	Mikasuki	Seminole	Cat Sickness Treatment	A
<i>Sassafras</i>	<i>albidum</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Dog Sickness Treatment	A
<i>Sassafras</i>	<i>albidum</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Horse Sickness Treatment	A
<i>Sassafras</i>	<i>albidum</i>	Seminole	Seminole	monkey, wolf ghost	A
<i>Sassafras</i>	<i>albidum</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Mythical Wolf Sickness treatment	A
<i>Sassafras</i>	<i>albidum</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Opossum Sickness treatment	A
<i>Sassafras</i>	<i>albidum</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Otter Sickness treatment	A
<i>Sassafras</i>	<i>albidum</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Raccoon Sickness treatment	A
<i>Sassafras</i>	<i>albidum</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Wolf Sickness treatment	A
<i>Sassafras</i>	<i>albidum</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Wolf Ghost Sickness Treatment	A
<i>Sassafras</i>	<i>albidum</i>	Houma	Creek	Measles treatment	A
<i>Sassafras</i>	<i>albidum</i>	Houma	Creek	Scarlet fever treatment	A
<i>Sassafras</i>	<i>albidum</i>	Houma	Creek	Misc. Disease Remedy	M
<i>Sassafras</i>	<i>albidum</i>	Koasati	Creek	Heart medicine	M
<i>Sassafras</i>	<i>albidum</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Analgesic	M
<i>Sassafras</i>	<i>albidum</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Antidiarrheal	M
<i>Sassafras</i>	<i>albidum</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Antiemetic	M
<i>Sassafras</i>	<i>albidum</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Cathartic	M
<i>Sassafras</i>	<i>albidum</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Ceremonial medicine	M
<i>Sassafras</i>	<i>albidum</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Cold treatment	M
<i>Sassafras</i>	<i>albidum</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Cough medicine	M
<i>Sassafras</i>	<i>albidum</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Dermatological treatment	M
<i>Sassafras</i>	<i>albidum</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Dietary aid	M

<i>Sassafras</i>	<i>albidum</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Emetic	M
<i>Sassafras</i>	<i>albidum</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Eye medicine	M
<i>Sassafras</i>	<i>albidum</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Febrifuge	M
<i>Sassafras</i>	<i>albidum</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Gastrointestinal aid	M
<i>Sassafras</i>	<i>albidum</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Laxative	M
<i>Sassafras</i>	<i>albidum</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Oral medicine	M
<i>Sassafras</i>	<i>albidum</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Pediatric aid	M
<i>Sassafras</i>	<i>albidum</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Throat aid	M
<i>Sassafras</i>	<i>albidum</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Urinary tract infection treatment	M
<i>Saururus</i>	<i>cernuus</i>	Mikasuki	Seminole	Fire Sickness treatment	S
<i>Saururus</i>	<i>cernuus</i>	Mikasuki	Seminole	Widow Sickness treatment	S
<i>Saururus</i>	<i>cernuus</i>	Mikasuki	Seminole	Chronic sickness treatment	S
<i>Saururus</i>	<i>cernuus</i>	Mikasuki	Seminole	Rheumatism, pain treatment	S
<i>Saururus</i>	<i>cernuus</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Sores and inflammations treatment	A
<i>Saururus</i>	<i>cernuus</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Antirheumatic (external)	M
<i>Saururus</i>	<i>cernuus</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Dermatological	M
<i>Saururus</i>	<i>cernuus</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Emetic	M
<i>Saururus</i>	<i>cernuus</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Febrifuge	M
<i>Saururus</i>	<i>cernuus</i>	Choctaw	Creek	Wound treatment as poultice	T
<i>Scirpus</i>	<i>sp</i>	Houma	Creek	Orthopedic Aid	M
<i>Scirpus</i>	<i>sp</i>	Houma	Creek	Pediatric Aid	M
<i>Scirpus</i>	<i>sp</i>	Houma	Creek	Sedative	M
<i>Senna</i>	<i>tora</i>	Houma	Creek	Misc. Disease Remedy	M
<i>Sequoia</i>	<i>sempervirens</i>	Houma	Creek	Blood Medicine	M
<i>Sequoia</i>	<i>sempervirens</i>	Houma	Creek	Liver Aid	M
<i>Sideroxylon</i>	<i>foetidissimum</i>	Mikasuki	Seminole	Body cleansing	S
<i>Sideroxylon</i>	<i>foetidissimum</i>	Mikasuki	Seminole	medicine for "washing the body"	A
<i>Sideroxylon</i>	<i>foetidissimum</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Love medicine	M
<i>Sisyrinchium</i>	<i>nashii</i>	Mikasuki	Seminole	Analgesic	A
<i>Sisyrinchium</i>	<i>nashii</i>	Mikasuki	Seminole	Moving Sickness treatment	A

<i>Sisyrinchium</i>	<i>nashii</i>	Mikasuki	Seminole	Moving Sickness treatment	S
<i>Sisyrinchium</i>	<i>nashii</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Analgesic	M
<i>Smilax</i>	<i>auriculata</i>	Mikasuki	Seminole	Chronic sickness treatment	S
<i>Smilax</i>	<i>bona-nox</i>	Houma	Creek	Urinary Aid	M
<i>Smilax</i>	<i>bona-nox</i>	Choctaw	Creek	Tonic	T
<i>Smilax</i>	<i>bona-nox</i>	Creek	Creek	Medicine	M
<i>Smilax</i>	<i>laurifolia</i>	Mikasuki	Seminole	Medicine	S
<i>Smilax</i>	<i>laurifolia</i>	Mikasuki	Seminole	Chronic sickness treatment	S
<i>Smilax</i>	<i>laurifolia</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Chronic sickness treatment	A
<i>Smilax</i>	<i>laurifolia</i>	Houma	Creek	Urinary Aid	M
<i>Smilax</i>	<i>rotundifolia</i>	Koasati	Creek	Analgesic	M
<i>Smilax</i>	<i>sp</i>	Creek	Creek	Dermatological treatment	M
<i>Solanum</i>	<i>americanum</i>	Houma	Creek	Anthelmintic	M
<i>Solanum</i>	<i>nigrum</i>	Houma	Creek	Dermatological treatment	M
<i>Solanum</i>	<i>nigrum</i>	Houma	Creek	Pediatric Aid	M
<i>Solanum</i>	<i>donianum</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Analgesic	M
<i>Solanum</i>	<i>donianum</i>	Mikasuki	Seminole	Headache treatment	S
<i>Solidago</i>	<i>nemoralis</i>	Houma	Creek	Jaundice treatment	A
<i>Solidago</i>	<i>nemoralis</i>	Houma	Creek	Liver Aid	M
<i>Sonchus</i>	<i>oleraceus</i>	Houma	Creek	Abortifacient	M
<i>Sonchus</i>	<i>oleraceus</i>	Houma	Creek	Antidiarrheal	M
<i>Sonchus</i>	<i>oleraceus</i>	Houma	Creek	Pediatric Aid	M
<i>Sonchus</i>	<i>oleraceus</i>	Houma	Creek	Toothache treatment	M
<i>Spigelia</i>	<i>anthelmia</i>	Muskogee	Creek	Stomachache treatment	A
<i>Spigelia</i>	<i>anthelmia</i>	Creek	Creek	To expel worms	A
<i>Spigelia</i>	<i>anthelmia</i>	Creek	Creek	Anthelmintic	M
<i>Spigelia</i>	<i>anthelmia</i>	Creek	Creek	Pediatric aid	M
<i>Spigelia</i>	<i>marilandica</i>	Choctaw	Creek	To expel worms	A
<i>Spigelia</i>	<i>marilandica</i>	Creek	Creek	To expel worms	A
<i>Spigelia</i>	<i>marilandica</i>	Creek	Creek	Anthelmintic	M

Genus	Species	Tribe	Tribal Group	Medicinal Uses	Sources
<i>Spiranthes</i>	<i>sp.</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Blood Medicine	A
<i>Spiranthes</i>	<i>sp</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Blood medicine	M
<i>Stenandrium</i>	<i>dulce</i>	Mikasuki	Seminole	Hog Sickness treatment	S
<i>Stenandrium</i>	<i>dulce</i>	Mikasuki	Seminole	Raccoon Sickness treatment	A
<i>Stenandrium</i>	<i>dulce</i>	Mikasuki	Seminole	Opossum Sickness treatment	A
<i>Stenandrium</i>	<i>dulce</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Hog Sickness treatment	A
<i>Stenandrium</i>	<i>dulce</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Rattlesnake bite treatment	A
<i>Stenandrium</i>	<i>dulce</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Pediatric aid	M
<i>Stenandrium</i>	<i>dulce</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Sedative	M
<i>Stenandrium</i>	<i>dulce</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Stimulant	M
<i>Stillingia</i>	<i>sylvatica</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Antidiarrheal	A
<i>Stillingia</i>	<i>sylvatica</i>	Mikasuki	Seminole	Menstruation sickness treatment	S
<i>Stillingia</i>	<i>sylvatica</i>	Mikasuki	Seminole	Diarrhea treatment	S
<i>Stillingia</i>	<i>sylvatica</i>	Mikasuki	Seminole	Bird Sickness treatment	S
<i>Stillingia</i>	<i>sylvatica</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Antidiarrheal	M
<i>Stillingia</i>	<i>sylvatica</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Antiemetic	M
<i>Stillingia</i>	<i>sylvatica</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Blood medicine	M
<i>Stillingia</i>	<i>sylvatica</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Dietary aid	M
<i>Stillingia</i>	<i>sylvatica</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Pediatric aid	M
<i>Stillingia</i>	<i>sylvatica</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Strengtheners	M
<i>Stillingia</i>	<i>sp.</i>	Creek	Creek	Abortifacient	A
<i>Stillingia</i>	<i>sp.</i>	Creek	Creek	Cathartic	A
<i>Stillingia</i>	<i>sp.</i>	Creek	Creek	Root extracts bath and drink for women after birth	A
<i>Stillingia</i>	<i>sp.</i>	Creek	Creek	A cold infusion taken by men to regain potency	A
<i>Stillingia</i>	<i>sp.</i>	Creek	Creek	Bird Sickness Treatment	A
<i>Stillingia</i>	<i>sp.</i>	Creek	Creek	Menstruation Sickness treatment	A

<i>Stillingia</i>	<i>sp.</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Stomachache treatment	A
<i>Stillingia</i>	<i>sp.</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Antidiarrheal	A
<i>Stillingia</i>	<i>sp.</i>	Creek	Creek	Abortifacient	M
<i>Stillingia</i>	<i>sp.</i>	Creek	Creek	Cathartic	M
<i>Stillingia</i>	<i>sp.</i>	Creek	Creek	Gynecological aid	M
<i>Stillingia</i>	<i>sp.</i>	Creek	Creek	Repro aid	M
<i>Strophostyles</i>	<i>helvola</i>	Houma	Creek	Misc. Disease Remedy	M
<i>Symphyotrichum</i>	<i>carolinianum</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Snake Sickness treatment	A
<i>Symphyotrichum</i>	<i>carolinianum</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Dermatological treatment	M
<i>Taxodium</i>	<i>distichum</i>	Houma	Creek	Blood Medicine	A
<i>Taxodium</i>	<i>distichum</i>	Houma	Creek	Jaundice treatment	A
<i>Tephrosia</i>	<i>angustissima</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Hemostat	M
<i>Tephrosia</i>	<i>florida</i>	Koasati	Creek	Snakebite treatment	M
<i>Tephrosia</i>	<i>virginiana</i>	Creek	Creek	Bladder problems treatment	A
<i>Tephrosia</i>	<i>virginiana</i>	Creek	Creek	Cough treatment	A
<i>Tephrosia</i>	<i>virginiana</i>	Creek	Creek	Menstruation treatment	A
<i>Tephrosia</i>	<i>virginiana</i>	Koasati	Creek	Treatment for intestinal worms	A
<i>Tephrosia</i>	<i>virginiana</i>	Natchez	Creek	Cough medicine	M
<i>Tephrosia</i>	<i>virginiana</i>	Creek	Creek	Abortifacient	M
<i>Tephrosia</i>	<i>virginiana</i>	Creek	Creek	Repro aid	M
<i>Tephrosia</i>	<i>virginiana</i>	Creek	Creek	Tuberculosis treatment	M
<i>Thelypteris</i>	<i>kunthii</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Old Paint Woman's Sickness treatment	A
<i>Thelypteris</i>	<i>kunthii</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Orthopedic aid	M
<i>Thelypteris</i>	<i>kunthii</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Psychological aid	M
<i>Thelypteris</i>	<i>kunthii</i>	Mikasuki	Seminole	Old Paint Woman's Sickness treatment	S
<i>Tillandsia</i>	<i>usneoides</i>	Houma	Creek	Fever treatment	A
<i>Tillandsia</i>	<i>usneoides</i>	Houma	Creek	Febrifuge	M
<i>Tournefortia</i>	<i>hirsutissima</i>	Creek	Creek	Chigger remedy	A
<i>Toxicodendron</i>	<i>radicans</i>	Mikasuki	Seminole	Medicine	A
<i>Toxicodendron</i>	<i>radicans</i>	Houma	Creek	Tonic	M

<i>Trema</i>	<i>lamarckianum</i>	Creek	Creek	Childbirth medicine	A
<i>Trema</i>	<i>lamarckianum</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Bark decoction for recurring indigestion	A
<i>Trema</i>	<i>micranthum</i>	Mikasuki	Seminole	Childbirth medicine	S
<i>Trema</i>	<i>micranthum</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Analgesic	M
<i>Typha</i>	<i>domingensis</i>	Houma	Creek	Whooping cough treatment	A
<i>Typha</i>	<i>latifolia</i>	Houma	Creek	Pulmonary Aid	M
<i>Ulmas</i>	<i>americana</i>	Houma	Creek	Dysentary treatment	A
<i>Ulmus</i>	<i>americana</i>	Choctaw	Creek	Menstruation treatment	A
<i>Ulmus</i>	<i>americana</i>	Choctaw	Creek	Menstruation treatment	T
<i>Ulmus</i>	<i>americana</i>	Koasati	Creek	Gunshot wound treatment	A
<i>Ulmus</i>	<i>americana</i>	Creek	Creek	Treatment for toothaches	A
<i>Ulmus</i>	<i>americana</i>	Houma	Creek	Antidiarrheal	M
<i>Ulmus</i>	<i>americana</i>	Koasati	Creek	Dermatological treatment	M
<i>Ulmus</i>	<i>americana</i>	Koasati	Creek	Gastrointestinal aid	M
<i>Ulmus</i>	<i>rubra</i>	Alabama	Creek	Childbirth medicine	T
<i>Ulmus</i>	<i>rubra</i>	Creek	Creek	Childbirth medicine	A
<i>Vaccinium</i>	<i>arboreum</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Decoction for sore throat and diarrhea	A
<i>Vaccinium</i>	<i>arboreum</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Dysentary treatment	A
<i>Vaccinium</i>	<i>myrsinites</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Sun Sickness treatment	A
<i>Vaccinium</i>	<i>myrsinites</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Hog Sickness treatment	A
<i>Vaccinium</i>	<i>myrsinites</i>	Mikasuki	Seminole	Sun Sickness treatment	S
<i>Vaccinium</i>	<i>myrsinites</i>	Mikasuki	Seminole	Hog Sickness treatment	S
<i>Vaccinium</i>	<i>myrsinites</i>	Mikasuki	Seminole	Fever treatment	S
<i>Vaccinium</i>	<i>myrsinites</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Analgesic	M
<i>Vaccinium</i>	<i>myrsinites</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Antidiarrheal	M
<i>Vaccinium</i>	<i>myrsinites</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Ceremonial medicine	M
<i>Vaccinium</i>	<i>myrsinites</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Cold treatment	M
<i>Vaccinium</i>	<i>myrsinites</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Emetic	M
<i>Vaccinium</i>	<i>myrsinites</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Eye medicine	M
<i>Vaccinium</i>	<i>myrsinites</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Febrifuge	M

<i>Vaccinium</i>	<i>myrsinites</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Pediatric aid	M
<i>Vaccinium</i>	<i>myrsinites</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Analgesic	M
<i>Verbascum</i>	<i>thapsus</i>	Creek	Creek	Cough medicine	M
<i>Verbena</i>	<i>officinalis</i>	Houma	Creek	Kidney Aid	M
<i>Verbena</i>	<i>officinalis</i>	Houma	Creek	Liver Aid	M
<i>Verbesina</i>	<i>virginica</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Bear Sickness treatment	A
<i>Verbesina</i>	<i>virginica</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Fire Sickness treatment	A
<i>Verbesina</i>	<i>virginica</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Mist Sickness treatment	A
<i>Verbesina</i>	<i>virginica</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Stomachache treatment	A
<i>Verbesina</i>	<i>virginica</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Emetic	A
<i>Verbesina</i>	<i>virginica</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Night sweats treatment	A
<i>Verbesina</i>	<i>virginica</i>	Mikasuki	Seminole	Medicine	S
<i>Verbesina</i>	<i>virginica</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Analgesic	M
<i>Verbesina</i>	<i>virginica</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Antirheumatic (external)	M
<i>Verbesina</i>	<i>virginica</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Ceremonial medicine	M
<i>Verbesina</i>	<i>virginica</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Emetic	M
<i>Verbesina</i>	<i>virginica</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Eye medicine	M
<i>Verbesina</i>	<i>virginica</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Febrifuge	M
<i>Verbesina</i>	<i>virginica</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Gastrointestinal aid	M
<i>Verbesina</i>	<i>virginica</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Laxative	M
<i>Verbesina</i>	<i>virginica</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Oral medicine	M
<i>Verbesina</i>	<i>virginica</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Urinary tract infection treatment	M
<i>Vernonia</i>	<i>sp</i>	Natchez	Creek	Antidiarrheal	M
<i>Viola</i>	<i>sororia</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Kidney Aid	A
<i>Vitis</i>	<i>shuttleworthii</i>	Creek	Creek	Tonsillitis treatment	A
<i>Vitis</i>	<i>aestivalis</i>	Mikasuki	Seminole	Fever treatment	S
<i>Vitis</i>	<i>aestivalis</i>	Mikasuki	Seminole	Childbirth medicine	S
<i>Vitis</i>	<i>aestivalis</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Analgesic	M
<i>Vitis</i>	<i>aestivalis</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Ceremonial medicine	M
<i>Vitis</i>	<i>aestivalis</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Emetic	M

<i>Vitis</i>	<i>aestivalis</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Febrifuge	M
<i>Vitis</i>	<i>aestivalis</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Gastrointestinal aid	M
<i>Vitis</i>	<i>aestivalis</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Pediatric aid	M
<i>Vitis</i>	<i>rotundifolia</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Ceremonial medicine	M
<i>Vitis</i>	<i>rotundifolia</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Emetic	M
<i>Vitis</i>	<i>rotundifolia</i>	Mikasuki	Seminole	Snakebite treatment	S
<i>Vitis</i>	<i>rotundifolia</i>	Mikasuki	Seminole	Childbirth medicine	S
<i>Vitis</i>	<i>rotundifolia</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Pediatric aid	M
<i>Vitis</i>	<i>rotundifolia</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Snakebite treatment	M
<i>Vitis</i>	<i>shuttleworthii</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Snake Disease treatment	A
<i>Vitis</i>	<i>sp</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Death Medicine treatment	A
<i>Vitis</i>	<i>sp</i>	Seminole	Seminole	A treatment for weakness, sleep	A
<i>Vittaria</i>	<i>lineata</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Chronic sickness, depression aid	A
<i>Vittaria</i>	<i>lineata</i>	Seminole	Seminole	leaves to avert lightning maladies	A
<i>Vittaria</i>	<i>lineata</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Pediatric aid	M
<i>Vittaria</i>	<i>lineata</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Psychological aid	M
<i>Vittaria</i>	<i>lineata</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Insanity treatment	S
<i>Vittaria</i>	<i>lineata</i>	Mikasuki	Seminole	Chronic sickness treatment	S
<i>Vittaria</i>	<i>lineata</i>	Mikasuki	Seminole	Insanity treatment	S
<i>Xanthium</i>	<i>strumarium</i>	Houma	Creek	Febrifuge	M
<i>Xanthium</i>	<i>strumarium</i>	Koasati	Creek	Gynecological aid	M
<i>Ximenia</i>	<i>americana</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Cow Creek Sickness treatment	A
<i>Ximenia</i>	<i>americana</i>	Mikasuki	Seminole	Cow Creek Sickness treatment	S
<i>Ximenia</i>	<i>americana</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Laxitive	A
<i>Ximenia</i>	<i>americana</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Antirheumatic (external)	M
<i>Ximenia</i>	<i>americana</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Oral medicine	M
<i>Ximenia</i>	<i>americana</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Orthopedic aid	M
<i>Xyris</i>	<i>ambigua</i>	Mikasuki	Seminole	Lion Sickness treatment	S
<i>Xyris</i>	<i>ambigua</i>	Mikasuki	Seminole	Coughs and colds treatment	S
<i>Xyris</i>	<i>ambigua</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Cold treatment	M

<i>Xyris</i>	<i>ambigua</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Pulmonary aid	M
<i>Xyris</i>	<i>caroliniana</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Respiratory treatment	A
<i>Xyris</i>	<i>difformis</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Colds and pulmonary disorders aid	A
<i>Xyris</i>	<i>sp</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Cold treatment	M
<i>Xyris</i>	<i>sp</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Pulmonary aid	M
<i>Xyris</i>	<i>sp</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Witchcraft medicine	M
<i>Yucca</i>	<i>sp</i>	Koasati	Creek	Medicine	A
<i>Zanthoxylum</i>	<i>americanum</i>	Creek	Creek	Bronchitis, tuberculosis, infections aid	A
<i>Zanthoxylum</i>	<i>americanum</i>	Creek	Creek	Toothache treatment	A
<i>Zanthoxylum</i>	<i>clava-herculis</i>	Houma	Creek	Orthopedic aid	M
<i>Zanthoxylum</i>	<i>clava-herculis</i>	Houma	Creek	Toothache treatment	M
<i>Zephyranthes</i>	<i>atamasca</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Analgesic	A
<i>Zephyranthes</i>	<i>sp</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Diabetes, reduce fevers and abscesses	A
<i>Zephyranthes</i>	<i>sp</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Colds coughs, and tuberculosis	A
<i>Zephyranthes</i>	<i>sp</i>	Seminole	Seminole	External infection treatment	A
<i>Zephyranthes</i>	<i>sp</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Toothachetreatment	M
<i>Zeuxine*</i>	<i>strateumatica</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Gynecological aid	M
<i>Zeuxine*</i>	<i>strateumatica</i>	Seminole	Seminole	Reproductive aid	M
<i>Zeuxine*</i>	<i>strateumatica</i>	Mikasuki	Seminole	Childbirth medicine	S

Sources: A-Austin (2004), M-Moerman (1998), SW-Swanton (1928), S-Sturtevant (1955), T-Taylor (1940)

*-non native FL species