

Wild Plants and Native Peoples of the Four Corners, pg. 98

A number of wooden objects with brightly painted or stained surfaces have been recovered from Ancestral Puebloan sites such as the eleventh-century Chetro Kettle ruin at Chaco (Dodgen 1978). ...Indian paintbrush (*Castilleja linearifolia*) roots mixed with juniper bark and white clay may have been the source for a reddish-orange organic paint that was applied to some objects made from gourds. At least that has been a practice among Hopi in more recent times (Whiting 1939).

Ethnobotany of the Ramah Navaho, pg. 43-44

342. *Castilleja integra* A. Gray

Paintbrush

WH 133 -- hummingbird's food (5), slender hummingbird's food (1)

To facilitate labor by "keeping the baby small": leaves, decoction, drink once a month during pregnancy (3) (conf. F.B.). Burns: apply leaves. Internal injury: "to clean out the blood," roots, decoction with roots of No. 349 (2).

343. *Castilleja linariaefolia* Benth.

Paintbrush

WH 133 -- hummingbird's food (1), large hummingbird's food (1), slender hummingbird's food (1)

"To keep a baby small" (see No. 342). Stomach-ache. Gameway plant.

344. *Castilleja miniata* Dougl.*

Paintbrush

Used with No. 321 or with any witchcraft plant as a protection while hunting or from witches: drink and lotion.

Contemporary Ethnobotany among the Apache of the Clarksdale, Arizona Area, pg. 120

Plants Not Named

Two plants were recognized but were said to have no known Apache name:

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Castilleja integra (paintbrush, painted cup)

Ethnobotany of the Hopi, pg. 91

***Castilleja linariaefolia* Benth.**

Painted Cup

mansi pala'mansi

A tall species of the familiar bright red flower sometimes known as "Indian Paint Brush." Common in many areas on the Hopi mesas.

Use: A decoction of this plant was sometimes used "against excessive menstrual discharges and to prevent conception, as it 'dried up the menstrual flow'." (Voth, 1905, p. 52.) Important ceremonially as the "Red Flower," associated with the southeast direction. In Hano it is painted on pottery and reproduced in carved wood and with colored yarn on a wooden framework (Robbins, et al., 1916, p. 54). Hough states that the flowers are worn for adornment by the girls. As a ceremonial paint, the root together with juniper bark is chewed and mixed with a white clay to produce an orange-colored juice which is used to decorate artificial squash blossoms. (See *Martynia*, p. 92; *Datura*, page 89.) Name of a clan of the Snake-Lizard phratry. An important plant for bees. (Don.) (Jones, 1932.)

Name: *pala*, red; *mansi*, flower. Several investigators have erroneously confused the words *mansi* (flower) with *mana* (girl). This species is sometimes designated as *wupa'mansi* or *wupa'valamansi* to differentiate it from the smaller species found at higher altitudes (*wupa*, tall). *ta'wamansi* (*ta'wa*, sun).