THE MEDICAL GARDEN

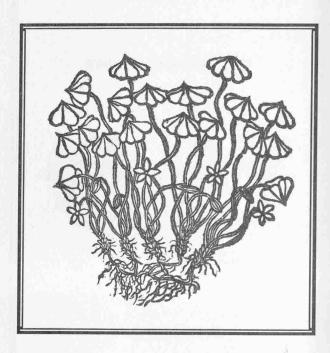


E. Christine Davis

Second edition revised and enlarged

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Oxalis
Oxalidaceae (oxalis family)
1636

FOREWORD



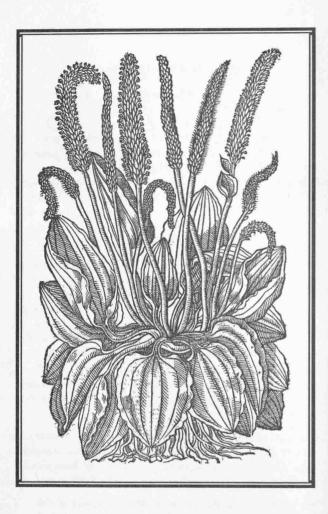
Twenty-four years ago Susan C. Smith and former curator G. S. T. Cavanagh produced an informal guide to the Duke University Medical Center Library's medicinal garden. Responding to the recent increased interest in herbal remedies and alternative therapies, Christine Davis, a graduate botany student, has researched and written a more formal catalog with expanded entries, scholarly citations, and additional indexes while retaining the original handy format.

Located on the History of Medicine terrace at the west side of the Seeley G. Mudd Building, the garden is presently contained in eight tubs of varying size. At no time will all the plants listed in the catalog be present in the garden; due to space constraints, some will be consistently represented while others will rotate. Each herb in the garden is clearly identified so it will be easy for the visitor to refer to the pamphlet. Woodcuts from the Trent copies of the 1597 and 1636 editions of Gerarde's Herball have been selected to serve as illustrations. Davis has given special attention to plants that are native to or naturalized in North Carolina.

Although all plants listed have been used to treat disease at one time or another, they are presented here for historical interest only. The reader is cautioned not to employ their therapeutic properties without consulting a trained herbal professional.

We would like to acknowledge the financial support of the Josiah Charles Trent Memorial Foundation, Inc., and of the Trent Associates, which made this publication possible.

Suzanne Porter Curator History of Medicine Collections



Plantago
Plantaginaceae (plantain family)

1597

INTRODUCTION



This guide to the medicinal garden includes not only text with accompanying references, but also two indexes, one by common name (see inside cover flaps) and the other by medicinal use. The plant descriptions have a five-part format:

Names

For each herb listed, the Latin name is given first followed by the common name in parentheses. If there is more than one Latin name in common usage, both names are given and shown as synonyms by an equal sign. If there is more than one common name, all names are listed within the parentheses, separated by commas.

Next, the family name, also in Latin, is listed followed by the common family name in parentheses. If there is more than one Latin family name in common usage, both names are given and shown as synonyms by an equal sign.

NATIVE RANGE

Information regarding the plant's native territory is provided when known.

NO

If the plant can be found growing wild in North Carolina, information about its range and location is given. In many cases, the plant has escaped cultivation or has become naturalized in North Carolina. When the plant is actually a North Carolina native, that is, it occurs naturally in North Carolina independent of human introduction, this is indicated by the symbol $\prec \leftarrow$ before the heading.

Text

Information concerning each herb's traditional uses, as well as any recent research, follows the previous categories.

■ Cautions, Warnings, and Conservation Issues
All herbal remedies should be used with caution. Special caution or warning is given following the symbol ■. Conservation issues are also described in this section.

MEDICAL USE INDEX

+> -

Ginseng Rosemary Anticoagulant Lungwort Antifungal Bee balm Parsley Pot marigold Yarrow Antioxidant Aloe Fennel Sage Antiviral Chamomile Scarlet pimpernel Anxiety, Depression, and Nervous Disorders Cowslip Lavender Passion flower Scarlet pimpernel St. John's wort

Adrenal Glands

Valerian Astringent Blue flag iris Cinquefoil Columbine Lady's mantle Red trillium Thyme Trailing arbutus Wild geranium Wild strawberry Autoimmune Borage Pot marigold

Cancer

Goldenseal

Ground ivy

Iceland moss

Aloe

May apple Pot marigold Red clover Saffron crocus Sweet violet Diabetes Yarrow Diuretic Blue flag iris Blue lobelia Borage Chicory Cowslip Dandelion Foxglove Horehound Lady's bedstraw Lily-of-the-valley Parsley Pipsissewa Scarlet pimpernel Trailing arbutus Wild strawberry Wintergreen Earache Chamomile Epilepsy Box Fever Reducers Bloodroot Boneset Pipsissewa Trailing arbutus Wall germander Wood sorrel Gastrointestinal System Blue flag iris Chamomile Chicory Closed gentian English pennyroyal Fennel

Goldenseal Ground ivv Hyssop Lemon verbena Peppermint Plantain Speedwell. Star anise Tansy Wild geranium Wild ginger Wintergreen Yellowroot Gout Autumn crocus Buttercup Chicory Wall germander Wild strawberry Headache Morning glory Heart and Circulatory System Fennel Foxglove Garlic Ginseng Lily-of-the-valley Periwinkle Pot marigold Rosemary Wood sorrel HIV Iceland moss Peppermint Pot marigold Self-heal Insect Repellent American pennyroyal Wormwood

Laxatives or Emetics

Aloe vera

Birdfoot violet

Blue flag iris

Blue lobelia Boneset Chicory Flax Horehound Hyssop May apple Liver Chicory Closed gentian Hepatica Malaria Box Lemon verbena Musculoskeletal System Bloodroot Comfrey Jack-in-the-pulpit Morning glory Wall germander Wintergreen Narcotic / Analgesic Opium poppy Obstetrics and Gynecology American pennyroyal Bee balm Blue cohosh Chamomile English pennyroyal Goldenseal Lady's mantle Parsley Partridge berry Red clover Red trillium Saffron crocus Sage Wild ginger Yarrow Respiratory System American pennyroyal Blue violet Bloodroot Boneset Borage Butterfly weed Coltsfoot Comfrey Cowslip Great mullein Ground ivy Hepatica Horehound

Hyssop Iceland moss Jack-in-the-pulpit Lavender Lungwort Maidenhair fern Milkweed Plantain Red clover Seneca snakeroot Speedwell Sweet violet Thyme Wall germander Wild ginger Sedatives and **Painkillers** Chamomile Cowslip Morning glory Opium poppy Passion flower Valerian Yellow ladyslipper Skin, Hair, and Scalp Aloe vera Borage Blue flag iris Blue lobelia Buttercup Chickweed Cinquefoil English pennyroyal Goldenseal Maidenhair fern Peppermint Pot marigold Red clover Rosemary Scarlet pimpernel Speedwell Star of Bethlehem Wild strawberry Snakebite Closed gentian Seneca snakeroot Syphilis Blue flag iris Blue lobelia Box Cardinal flower

Teeth, Gums, and

Yellowroot Throat and Mucous Membranes Cowslip Goldenseal Ground ivy Iceland moss Red trillium Sage Scarlet pimpernel Spiderwort Wall germander Wild geranium Urinary Tract Pipsissewa Trailing arbutus Vermifuge Cardinal flower Horehound Tansy Wormwood Wounds and Infections Aloe vera Bee balm Bloodroot Blue flag iris Boneset Chamomile Cinquefoil Comfrey Dandelion English pennyroyal Fennel Garlic Goldenseal Great mullein Lady's bedstraw Lady's mantle Lavender Parsley Peppermint Plantain Pot marigold Rosemary Self-heal St. John's wort Thyme Wintergreen Wood sorrel Yarrow

Sage Wild geranium

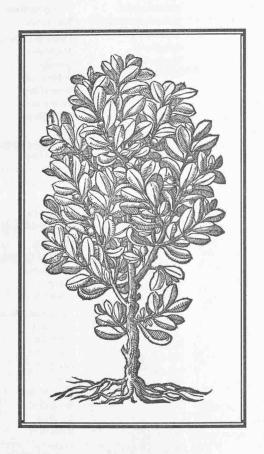
Mouth

Chamomile

Cinquefoil

Pellitory

Flax



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ABOVE: Buxus, Buxaceae (boxwood family), 1636;
COVER: Lavandula, Lamiaceae = Labiatae (mint family), 1597;
TITLE PAGE: Hypericum, Clusiaceae = Guttiferae (St. John's wort family), 1636. All illustrations are from the 1597 or 1636 edition of Gerarde's Herball in the Trent Collection.

