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Appendix I  The Hippocratic Oath

‘I swear by Apollo the physician, and Asclepius, and [Hygeia] and Panacea and all the gods and goddesses as my witnesses, that, according to my ability and judgement, I will keep this Oath and this contract:

To hold him who taught me this art equally dear to me as my parents, to be a partner in life with him, and to [fulfil] his needs when required; to look upon his offspring as equals to my own siblings, and to teach them this art, if they shall wish to learn it, without fee or contract; and that by the set rules, lectures, and every other mode of instruction, I will impart a knowledge of the art to my own sons, and those of my teachers, and to students bound by this contract and having sworn this Oath to the law of medicine, but to no others.

I will use those dietary regimens which will benefit my patients according to my greatest ability and judgement, and I will do no harm or injustice to them.

I will not give a lethal drug to anyone if I am asked, nor will I advise such a plan; and similarly I will not give a woman a pessary to cause an abortion.

In purity and according to divine law will I carry out my life and my art.

I will not use the knife, even upon those suffering from stones, but I will leave this to those who are trained in this craft.

Into whatever homes I go, I will enter them for the benefit of the sick, avoiding any voluntary act of impropriety or corruption, including the seduction of women or men, whether they are free men or slaves.

Whatever I see or hear in the lives of my patients, whether in connection with my professional practice or not, which ought not to be spoken of outside, I will keep secret, as considering all such things to be private.

So long as I maintain this Oath faithfully and without corruption, may it be granted to me to partake of life fully and the practice of my art, gaining the respect of all men for all time. However, should I transgress this Oath and violate it, may the opposite be my fate.

(Translated by Michael North, National Library of Medicine, 2002)’

Appendix II  The Declaration of Belém

‘Leading anthropologists, biologists, chemists, sociologists and representatives of several indigenous populations met in to discuss common concerns at the First International Congress of Ethnobiology and to found International Society of ethnobiology. Major concerns outlined by conference contributors were the study of the ways that indigenous and rural populations uniquely perceive, utilize, and manage their natural resources and the development of programs that will guarantee the preservation of vital biological and cultural diversity. This declaration was articulated.

As ethnobiologists, we are alarmed that:

SINCE
- Tropical forests and other fragile ecosystems are disappearing;
- Many species, both plant and animal, are threatened with extinction;
- Indigenous cultures around the world are being disrupted and destroyed.

AND GIVEN
- That economic, agricultural and health conditions of people are dependent on these resources;
- That native people have been stewards of 95% of the world's genetic resources, and
- That there is an inextricable link between cultural and biological diversity.

WE, MEMBERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY OF ETHNOBIOLOGY STRONGLY URGE ACTIONS AS FOLLOWS:
- Henceforth, a substantial proportion of development aid must be covered to efforts aimed at ethnobiological inventory, conservation, and management programs;
- Mechanisms be established by which indigenous specialists are recognized as proper Authorities and are consulted in all programs affecting them, their resources, and their environments;
- All other inalienable human rights be recognized and guaranteed, including cultural and linguistic identity;
- Procedures must be developed to compensate native peoples for the utilization of their knowledge and their biological resources;
- Educational programs must be implemented to alert the global community to the value of ethnobiological knowledge for human well-being;
- All medical programs include the recognition of and respect for traditional healers and the incorporation of traditional health practices that enhance the health status of these populations;
- Ethnobiologists make available the results of their research to the native peoples with whom they have worked, especially including dissemination in the native language;
- Exchange of information should be promoted among indigenous and rural peoples regarding conservation, management, and sustainable utilization of resources.

----Belem, Brazil, July 1988----

Appendix III Declaration of Alma-Ata

International Conference on Primary Health Care, Alma-Ata, USSR, 6-12 September 1978

The International Conference on Primary Health Care, meeting in Alma-Ata this twelfth day of September in the year Nineteen hundred and seventy-eight, expressing the need for urgent action by all governments, all health and development workers, and the world community to protect and promote the health of all the people of the world, hereby makes the following

Declaration:

I

The Conference strongly reaffirms that health, which is a state of complete physical, mental and social wellbeing, and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity, is a fundamental human right and that the attainment of the highest possible level of health is a most important worldwide social goal whose realization requires the action of many other social and economic sectors in addition to the health sector.

II

The existing gross inequality in the health status of the people particularly between developed and developing countries as well as within countries is politically, socially and economically unacceptable and is, therefore, of common concern to all countries.

III

Economic and social development, based on a New International Economic Order, is of basic importance to the fullest attainment of health for all and to the reduction of the gap between the health status of the developing and developed countries. The promotion and protection of the health of the people is essential to sustained economic and social development and contributes to a better quality of life and to world peace. IV The people have the right and duty to participate individually and collectively in the planning and implementation of their health care.

V

Governments have a responsibility for the health of their people which can be fulfilled only by the provision of adequate health and social measures. A main social target of governments, international organizations and the whole world community in the coming decades should be the attainment by all peoples of the world by the year 2000 of a level of health that will permit them to lead a socially and economically productive life. Primary health care is the key to attaining this target as part of development in the spirit of social justice.

VI

Primary health care is essential health care based on practical, scientifically sound and socially acceptable methods and technology made universally accessible to individuals and families in the community through their full participation and at a cost that the community and country can afford to maintain at every stage of their development in the spirit of self-reliance and self-determination. It forms an integral part both of the country's health system, of which it is the central function and main focus, and of the overall social and economic development of the community. It is the first level of contact of individuals, the family and community with the national health system bringing health care as close as possible to where people live and work,
and constitutes the first element of a continuing health care process.

VII

Primary health care:

1. reflects and evolves from the economic conditions and sociocultural and political characteristics of the country and its communities and is based on the application of the relevant results of social, biomedical and health services research and public health experience;

2. addresses the main health problems in the community, providing promotive, preventive, curative and rehabilitative services accordingly;

3. includes at least: education concerning prevailing health problems and the methods of preventing and controlling them; promotion of food supply and proper nutrition; an adequate supply of safe water and basic sanitation; maternal and child health care, including family planning; immunization against the major infectious diseases; prevention and control of locally endemic diseases; appropriate treatment of common diseases and injuries; and provision of essential drugs;

4. involves, in addition to the health sector, all related sectors and aspects of national and community development, in particular agriculture, animal husbandry, food, industry, education, housing, public works, communications and other sectors; and demands the coordinated efforts of all those sectors;

5. requires and promotes maximum community and individual self-reliance and participation in the planning, organization, operation and control of primary health care, making fullest use of local, national and other available resources; and to this end develops through appropriate education the ability of communities to participate;

6. should be sustained by integrated, functional and mutually supportive referral systems, leading to the progressive improvement of comprehensive health care for all, and giving priority to those most in need;

7. relies, at local and referral levels, on health workers, including physicians, nurses, midwives, auxiliaries and community workers as applicable, as well as traditional practitioners as needed, suitably trained socially and technically to work as a health team and to respond to the expressed health needs of the community.

VIII

All governments should formulate national policies, strategies and plans of action to launch and sustain primary health care as part of a comprehensive national health system and in coordination with other sectors. To this end, it will be necessary to exercise political will, to mobilize the country's resources and to use available external resources rationally.

IX

All countries should cooperate in a spirit of partnership and service to ensure primary health care for all people since the attainment of health by people in any one country directly concerns and benefits every other country. In this context the joint WHO/UNICEF report on primary health
care constitutes a solid basis for the further development and operation of primary health care throughout the world.

X

An acceptable level of health for all the people of the world by the year 2000 can be attained through a fuller and better use of the world's resources, a considerable part of which is now spent on armaments and military conflicts. A genuine policy of independence, peace, détente and disarmament could and should release additional resources that could well be devoted to peaceful aims and in particular to the acceleration of social and economic development of which primary health care, as an essential part, should be allotted its proper share.

The International Conference on Primary Health Care calls for urgent and effective national and international action to develop and implement primary health care throughout the world and particularly in developing countries in a spirit of technical cooperation and in keeping with a New International Economic Order. It urges governments, WHO and UNICEF, and other international organizations, as well as multilateral and bilateral agencies, nongovernmental organizations, funding agencies, all health workers and the whole world community to support national and international commitment to primary health care and to channel increased technical and financial support to it, particularly in developing countries. The Conference calls on all the aforementioned to collaborate in introducing, developing and maintaining primary health care in accordance with the spirit and content of this Declaration.'

Appendix IV  A Selection of Holy Days as well as Fasting Periods and Days within the 
Canon of the Greek Orthodox Church

_Holy Days_
January 6:   The Baptism of Christ (Epiphany, Theophany or ‘Fota’, ‘Lights’) 
The Great Blessing of the Waters
January 7:   Synaxis of Saint John the Baptist
January 30:   Synaxis of the Three Hierarchs Basil the Great, Gregory the Theologian and 
John Chrysostom
February 2:   The Presentation of Christ in the Temple
March 25:   The Annunciation
June 24:   The Nativity of Saint John the Baptist
June 29:   Feast of Saints Peter and Paul
August 6:   The Transfiguration
August 15:   The Dormition of the Mother of God
August 29:   Beheading of Saint John the Baptist
September 8:   The Nativity of the Mother of God
September 14:   The Elevation of the Life-Giving Cross
November 21:   The Presentation of the Mother of God in the Temple
December 25:   Christmas

Monday seven weeks before Easter: Clean Monday or Ash Monday
(end of three weeks of Carnival and beginning of Lent)
Sunday before Easter: Palm Sunday
Friday before Easter: Good Friday
Sunday after the Paschal Full Moon (according to ecclesiastical tables): Easter
40 days after Easter: The Ascension
50 days after Easter: Pentecost
First Sunday after Pentecost: All Saints Sunday

_Fasting Periods and Days_
Monday seven weeks before Easter until Easter: The Great Fast (Lent)
Monday eight days after Pentecost until June 28: Fast of the Apostles
August 1 until August 14: Fast of the Dormition of the Mother of God
November 15 until December 14: Christmas Fast (Advent)

Every Wednesday and Friday, except for the week after Easter, Christmas and Pentecost
January 5:    Eve or Vigil of Epiphany
August 29:    Beheading of Saint John the Baptist
September 14: Elevation of the Holy Cross

# Appendix V: MAC Plants reported by the Study Population during the Periods of Fieldwork (in alphabetical order)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Local Name</th>
<th>Latin Name</th>
<th>English Name</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-Abarsamos&lt;sup&gt;a&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>-Mentha longifolia (L.) Hudson</td>
<td>-Spearmint</td>
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<tr>
<td>-Barsamos&lt;sup&gt;a&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>-Mentha spicata L.</td>
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<td>-Dhiosmos</td>
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<td>-Menda</td>
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<tr>
<td>-Aghria Anginara</td>
<td>-Cynara cardunculus L.</td>
<td>-Wild Artichoke</td>
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<tr>
<td>-Aghria Akhładha</td>
<td>-Pyrus spinosa Forskkal</td>
<td>-Wild Pear</td>
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<tr>
<td>-Angutsakas&lt;sup&gt;a&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
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<tr>
<td>-Menda</td>
<td>-Malva sylvestris L.</td>
<td>-Mallow</td>
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<tr>
<td>-Mentha longifolia (L.) Hudson</td>
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<td>-Mentha spicata L.</td>
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<tr>
<td>-Aghria Molokha</td>
<td>-Cynara cardunculus L.</td>
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<tr>
<td>-Mentha longifolia (L.) Hudson</td>
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<td>-Mentha spicata L.</td>
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<tr>
<td>-Aghria Fraula</td>
<td>-Fragaria vesca L.</td>
<td>-Wild Strawberry</td>
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<tr>
<td>-Aghriadha</td>
<td>-Cynodon dactylon (L.) Pers.</td>
<td>-Couch Grass</td>
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<tr>
<td>-Angrustos&lt;sup&gt;a&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
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<td>-Mentha longifolia (L.) Hudson</td>
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<td>-Mentha spicata L.</td>
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<td>-Aghrimonio</td>
<td>-Agrimonia eupatoria L.</td>
<td>-Agrimony</td>
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<td>-Fonokhorto</td>
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<td>-Aghriomarulo</td>
<td>-Allium ampeloprasum L.</td>
<td>-Wild Leek</td>
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<tr>
<td>-Aghriomandzurana</td>
<td>-Origanum majorana L. or</td>
<td>-Marjoram</td>
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<tr>
<td>-Antonaidha</td>
<td>-Origanum microphyllum (Bentham) Boiss.</td>
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<tr>
<td>-Mandzurana</td>
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<tr>
<td>-Matzurana</td>
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<tr>
<td>-Aghriomarulo</td>
<td>-Lactuca serriola L.</td>
<td>-Wild Lettuce</td>
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<tr>
<td>-Aghrioradhikia</td>
<td>-Taraxacum helenium Dahlst.</td>
<td>-Dandelion</td>
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<tr>
<td>-Aghudhuras&lt;sup&gt;a&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>-Hypericum empetrifolium Willd. or</td>
<td>-St. John’s Wort</td>
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<tr>
<td>-Akrevatos</td>
<td>-Hypericum perforatum L.</td>
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<tr>
<td>-Krevatos</td>
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<tr>
<td>-Aladania</td>
<td>-Cistus creticus L.</td>
<td>-Cretan Rockrose</td>
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<tr>
<td>-Aleksandhrina Filla&lt;sup&gt;c&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>-Senna alexandrina Mill.</td>
<td>-Senna</td>
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<tr>
<td>-Kassia&lt;sup&gt;c&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
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<td>-Aloi</td>
<td>-Pelargonium graveolens L’Her.</td>
<td>-Rose Geranium</td>
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<td>-Althaea</td>
<td>-Aloe vera (L.) Burm. fil.</td>
<td>-Aloe Vera</td>
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<td>-Althea</td>
<td>-Alcea cretica (Weinm.) Greuter</td>
<td>-(Cretan) Hollyhock</td>
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<td>-Althea</td>
<td>-Alcea rosea L.</td>
<td>-Marshmallow</td>
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<td>-Ambeli</td>
<td>-Althea officinalis L.</td>
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<td>-Titis vinifera L.</td>
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<td>-Grape Vine</td>
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<td>-Angarahia</td>
<td>-Phlomis fruticosa L.</td>
<td>-Jerusalem Sage</td>
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<td>-Angarathia&lt;sup&gt;b&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>-Phlomis lanata Willd.</td>
<td>-Woolly Jerusalem Sage</td>
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<td>-Angathia</td>
<td>-Onopordum bracteatum Boiss. &amp; Helder. or</td>
<td>-Donkey Thistle</td>
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<td>-Gaidhurangatha</td>
<td>-Onopordum illyricum L.</td>
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<td>-Illyrian Thistle</td>
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<td>-Cucumis sativus L.</td>
<td>-Artichoke</td>
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<td>-Anguria</td>
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<td>-Cucumber</td>
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<td>Latin Name</td>
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<tr>
<td>Anithos</td>
<td>Anethum graveolens L.</td>
<td>-Dill</td>
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<td>Ononis spinosa L.</td>
<td>-Restharrow</td>
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<td>Apighanos</td>
<td>Ruta chalepensis L. or Ruta graveolens L.</td>
<td>-(Fringed) Rue</td>
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<td>Apsithia†</td>
<td>Artemisia arborescens L.</td>
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<td>Rosmarinus officinalis L.</td>
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<td>-Dhendhroliiano</td>
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<td>Arnica montana L.</td>
<td>-Arnica</td>
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<td>Askolimbros</td>
<td>Scolymus hispanicus L.</td>
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<td>Agave Americana L.</td>
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<td>Atzuri</td>
<td>Cucumis flexuosus L.</td>
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<td>Tanus communis L.</td>
<td>-Black Bryony</td>
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<td>Dhiktamos²</td>
<td>Origanum dictamnus L.</td>
<td>-Cretan Dittany</td>
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<td>-Erondhas³</td>
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<td>Stomakhokhorto</td>
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<td>Dhilino</td>
<td>Mirabilis jalapa L.</td>
<td>-Four o’ Clock Flower</td>
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<td>Dhракondia</td>
<td>Dracunculus vulgaris Schott.</td>
<td>-Dragon Arum</td>
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<td>Solanum lycopersicum L.</td>
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<td>Eucalyptus globulus Labill.</td>
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<td>Olea europaea L. sylvestris Brot. or Olea europaea L. oleaster (Hoffmanns. &amp; Link) Negodi</td>
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<td>Faskomilo</td>
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<td>-Pennyroyal</td>
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<td>Pteridium aquilium (L.) Kuhn</td>
<td>-Bracken</td>
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<td>Gharifallo²</td>
<td>Caryophyllus aromaticus L. or Eugenia aromatica (L.) Baill. or Syzygium aromaticum (L.) Merrill &amp; Perry</td>
<td>-Clove</td>
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<td>Kariofilic</td>
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<td>Ghlikanisos</td>
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<td>Ghlikokolokitha</td>
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<td>-Pumpkin</td>
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<td>Ghlikosiridha</td>
<td>Crepis commutate (Spreng.) Greuter</td>
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<td>Scientific Name</td>
<td>Common Name</td>
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<td>Verbena officinalis L.</td>
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<td>Centaurea calcitrapa L.</td>
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<td>-Giant Horsetail</td>
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<td>-Buck’s-horn Plantain</td>
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<td>-Zucchini</td>
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<td>-Broad Bean</td>
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<td>Onion</td>
<td>-Onion</td>
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<td>Rock Samphire</td>
<td>-Rock Samphire</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>White Hedge-nettle</td>
<td>-White Hedge-nettle</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common Sheep Sorrel</td>
<td>-Common Sheep Sorrel</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lemon Balm</td>
<td>-Lemon</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>French Lavender</td>
<td>-French Lavender</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chaste Tree</td>
<td>-Chaste Tree</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lemon Verbena</td>
<td>-Lemon Verbena</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mountain Tea</td>
<td>-Mountain Tea</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fennel</td>
<td>-Fennel</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mastic</td>
<td>-Mastic</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mastic Tree</td>
<td>-Mastic Tree</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lemon Balm</td>
<td>-Lemon Balm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aubergine</td>
<td>-Aubergine</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peppermint</td>
<td>-Peppermint</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apple</td>
<td>-Apple</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myrtle</td>
<td>-Myrtle</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White Mulberry</td>
<td>-White Mulberry</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elderberry</td>
<td>-Elderberry</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mustard</td>
<td>-Mustard</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White Mustard</td>
<td>-White Mustard</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paparuna</td>
<td>Papaver argemone L. or Papaver rhoes L.</td>
<td>Long Pricklyhead Poppy or Corn Poppy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>Paskhalia</td>
<td>Syringa vulgaris L.</td>
<td>Common Lilac</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patata</td>
<td>Solanum tuberosum L.</td>
<td>Potato</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pentanevro</td>
<td>Plantago lagopus L. or Plantago major L.</td>
<td>Plantain or (Greater) Plantain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perdhikaki</td>
<td>Parietaria judaica L.</td>
<td>Pellitory-of-the-Wall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perghamondo</td>
<td>Citrus bergamia Risso</td>
<td>Bergamot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petrokhorto</td>
<td>Saxifraga chryssomenifolia Boiss. or Sedum acre L.</td>
<td>Saxifrage or Wall Pepper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pikramighdhalia</td>
<td>Prunus amygdalus Batsch amara</td>
<td>Bitter Almond</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pikranguria</td>
<td>Ecbalium elaterium A. Rich.</td>
<td>Wild Cucumber</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pikrodhafni</td>
<td>Nerium oleander L.</td>
<td>Oleander</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sfaka</td>
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<tr>
<td>Piperi</td>
<td>Piper nigrum L.</td>
<td>Pepper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Piperia</td>
<td>Capsicum annuum L.</td>
<td>Common Pepper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portokalia</td>
<td>Citrus sinensis (L.) Osbeck</td>
<td>Orange</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Praso</td>
<td>Allium ampeloprasum L.</td>
<td>Leek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rigani</td>
<td>Origanum onites L. or Marjorana onites (L.) Bentham or Origanum vulgare L.</td>
<td>Oregano</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rodhia</td>
<td>Punica granatum L.</td>
<td>Pomegranate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Selino</td>
<td>Apium graevolens L.</td>
<td>Celery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sikia</td>
<td>Ficus carica L.</td>
<td>Fig</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skordho</td>
<td>Allium sativum L.</td>
<td>Garlic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skorpidh</td>
<td>Asplenium ceterach L. or Ceterach officinorum Wildl.</td>
<td>Rustyback</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skorpidhokh</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sparangi</td>
<td>Asparagus aphyllus L.</td>
<td>Mediterranean Asparagus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stammangathi</td>
<td>Cichoragus spinosum L.</td>
<td>Spiny Chicory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thimari</td>
<td>Coridothymus capitatus (L.) Rechenb. fil. Thymus capitatus (L.) Hoffmans. &amp; Link</td>
<td>Thyme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thimos</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thrimba</td>
<td>Satureja thymbra L.</td>
<td>Summer Savory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thrumba</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tilio</td>
<td>Tilia cordata Mill.</td>
<td>Lime Flower</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Triandafillos</td>
<td>Rosa centifolia L. or Rosa gallica L.</td>
<td>Rose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tsai</td>
<td>Camellia sinensis (L.) Kuntze</td>
<td>Tea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tsuknidha</td>
<td>Urtica pilulifera L.</td>
<td>Nettle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vanilia</td>
<td>Vanilla planifolia Jacks. ex Andrews</td>
<td>Vanilla</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vasilikos</td>
<td>Ocimum basilicum L.</td>
<td>Basil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vatos</td>
<td>Rubus canescens DC. or</td>
<td>Bramble</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
- *Rubus sanctus* Schreb.
or
- *Rubus ulmifolius* Schott.

- Velanidhia
- *Quercus ithaburensis* Decaisne
- *Valonia Oak*

- Vlita
- *Amaranthus viridis* L.
- Slender Amaranth

- Yiasemi
- *Jasminum officinale* L.
- Jasmine

- Zokhos
- *Sonchus oleraceus* L.
- Sow Thistle

(a: Plant Name Cretan
b: Plant endemic to Crete
c: Plant not found in Crete)


**Appendix VI Engraving of the Goat feeding on Cretan Dittany by Dapper**

Source: Liolios et al. 2010.
Appendix VII  ‘Mercy on the Evil Eye’. Prayer directed at the Treatment of the Evil Eye