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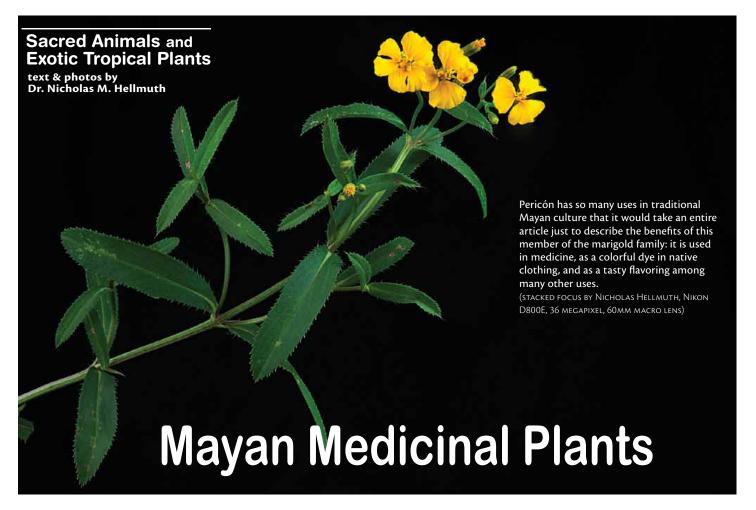
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wo thousand years ago the Maya peoples had abundant sources of natural medicine from plants. It is sometimes thought that "primitive" societies had mostly witch doctors and chants for healing. But considering how the Greeks, Romans and medieval Europeans managed illness and medicine, frankly I would rather be a patient in a Mayan treatment center than anywhere in Europe!

The Maya of 2,000 years ago would be difficult to label as "primitive." They maintained international trade relationships north through Mexico and south at least to Costa Rica. At Tikal, in the Tomb of the Jade Jaguar, the ruler had decorations of spondylus

shells (commonly called thorny oyster). Harvested by skilled divers, these shells with extremely fragile spines are generally identified as coming from lower Central America. Thus, they were traded over long distances.

This ruler also had jadeite implants in most of his teeth. So the dentists of A.D. 850 had methods to drill into the teeth and had adequate pain killer for this operation.

Being a student at Harvard in the "New Age" 1960s influenced my interest in studying subjects that were far outside my normal fields. Archi-

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tecture was what I initially majored in, but after finding cacao in a ninth century vase and discovering a painting of a high-status individual enjoying smoking a cigar (in the royal tomb I found under a pyramid in Tikal), I developed an interest in studying plants. Living in the neotropical seasonal rain forests of Tikal for 12 months at age 19, and then five years working to create the Parque Nacional Yaxhá, definitely instilled me with a curiosity about plants the Maya had available.

In my list of circa 400 utilitarian native plants of the Maya peoples, I specifically did not list the medicinal plants since these have already been carefully studied and cataloged by botanist Armando Cáceres and by



Tobacco flowers from the FLAAR Mesoamerica botanical garden, Guatemala City, elevation about 1,500 meters. Tobacco is a great garden flower and for the intellectually curious, there is a lot more to tobacco than merely smoking it: Tobacco is a popular medicine in many countries of the Americas.

many botanists of USAC and Universidad del Valle. There are also many well-known studies of medicinal plants of the Maya of Yucatán, medicinal plants of the Aztec, etc. So I decided to focus on edible plants and plants used for all other daily purposes: for making soap, for tanning leather, for house construction, for basketry, etc.

These themes needed much more research since the many monographs on Mayan agriculture and silviculture while helpful, remained focused, sometimes even fixated, on the standard plants that are always discussed. However, after many years of studying utilitarian plants, especially herbs and spices, I noticed how many of the plants that I was studying were also medicinal.

For example, tobacco is also considered a medicinal plant, as has already been well documented by many scholars. Not long ago I no-56

ticed a tobacco plant growing in the front of a Mayan house in a village deep into the Ixil-speaking Highlands, high above Nebaj. The resident said the plant was for medicine. I have also found other medicinal plants that were added to tobacco.

Cacao was even more often used as a beverage of choice to deliver medicine to the body.

So I have begun to study medicinal plants in more detail. My primary interest is to raise awareness by finding and photographing in high resolution the flowers that identify each medicinal species. Most of the useful books on medicinal plants have only basic drawings or traditional academic-style photographs.

In addition, I am beginning to raise several local medicinal plants, such as chipilín (Crotalaria longirostrata), which I drink as a soup or tea about 30 minutes before bedtime. It provides a calming, relaxing effect. and I sleep soundly. But as any plant product, we ourselves do not prescribe or recommend it to anyone without professional medical consultations because most plants have a multitude of diverse chemicals. The roots, bark. stems and flowers each have different chemicals and should only be used after appropriate medical consultation. But precisely because of the diversity of chemicals in each plant (and the thousands of plant species in the multitude of totally different eco-systems in Guatemala), there is significant potential for modern medicine.

Thus it is beneficial to move forward to learn more about medicinal plants, and to support product developement together with capable Guatemalan botanists with experience in medicinal plants. (1)







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