

3. *Angelica gigas* Nakai

A. The scientific name of origin is *Angelica gigas* NAKAI and the medicine is called *Angelicae Gigantis*.

Name	Chinese	Korean
<i>Angelicae Gigantis</i>	当归 Dong Quai	□□(□□) Dang-gui

B. The used part of the plant is root.

C. The original plant of Dang-gui is classified as plant for tea or other drinks by KFDA. The edible parts are leaf and root. There are three species in Eastern Asia which are used as Dang-gui(Dong Qui); *Angelica sinensis* in China, *A. gigas* in Korea, *A. acutiloba* Kitagawa in Japan. *A. sinensis* and *A. gigas* are recorded in *Tujing Bencao* (Illustrated Scripture of Herbs) and *Bencao Gangmu* as two kinds of Dong Quai with white and purple flower each. *A. gigas* was called as Tu Dang Gui by Chinese folk but modern day Tu Dang Gui means *Aralia cordata*. In Korea, *Angelica gigas* is known as Seunggeomcho and this herb was recorded in *Dong-Eui-Bo-Gam* (Heo, 1610) as □□, **Seunggeomcho** root. So, *Angelica gigas* has been used more than 390 years in Korea.

D. Decursin, decursinol angelate and decursinol are well known chemicals in *Angelica gigas*.

4. *Dong-Eui-Bo-Gam* (Heo, 1610)

Dong-Eui-Bo-Gam was accomplished in 1610 by Heo Joon (1546-1615) and published in 1613 by Hoonlyeondogam a government body. Heo referred to more than 70 medical books of China and Korea, and wrote it easy to find remedies according to diseases. With its substantiality and practicality, this book has been recognized as one of the most important medical books in East Asia and also published 7 times in China and Japan.

A. Inner cover of *Dong-Eui-Bo-Gam*

