

The Blood Herb and Hahndorf Academy History

Botany And History · Practice Test · 22 Questions

1. What is the botanical name for the Blood Herb?

- A) Hypericum perforatum
- B) Sonn's Wort
- C) Klamath Weed
- D) Goatsbeard

2. Which of the following is NOT an alternative name for St John's Wort mentioned in the text?

- A) Witch's Herb
- B) Devil's Flight
- C) Penny Royal
- D) Tipton Weed

3. When was the Blood Herb introduced to Australia at the Melbourne Botanical Garden?

- A) 1858
- B) 1859
- C) 1905
- D) 1840

4. By 1905, where was St John's Wort a widespread weed?

- A) Victoria
- B) South Australia
- C) New South Wales
- D) Tasmania

5. What is the name of the photodynamic compound found in St John's Wort that reacts to light?

- A) Hypericin
- B) Chlorophyll
- C) Carotene
- D) Anthocyanin

6. Photosensitization caused by hypericin can manifest as:

- A) Skin irritation and light sensitivity
- B) Increased appetite
- C) Improved vision
- D) Hair growth

7. Which of these is NOT a negative effect of St John's Wort ingestion on animals?

- A) Weight gain
- B) Reduced reproductive performance
- C) Failure to gain weight
- D) Death

8. How many seeds can a mature St John's Wort plant produce?

- A) Up to 30,000
- B) Up to 1,000
- C) Up to 100,000
- D) Up to 5,000

9. Besides livestock coats, what else can help spread St John's Wort seeds?

- A) Vehicle tyres
- B) Bird droppings
- C) Human clothing
- D) Insect activity

10. What color can St John's Wort dye cotton, linen, and ramie?

- A) Yellow
- B) Red
- C) Green
- D) Blue

11. What color can St John's Wort dye silk and wool?

- A) Reddish
- B) Yellow
- C) Green
- D) Brown

12. If alum is added to a St John's Wort dyebath, what color can all fibres be dyed?

- A) Green
- B) Blue
- C) Purple
- D) Orange

13. Infused in alcohol, the Blood Herb can be used to make:

- A) Inks
- B) Perfumes
- C) Varnishes
- D) Medicines

14. Processing the Blood Herb for dye potential is recommended to be done outdoors or in a well-ventilated area due to:

- A) Nausea and headaches from vapours
- B) Attracting insects
- C) Risk of fire
- D) Strong odor

15. Nurse Bertha Schmidtke opened her lying-in hospital in the Hahndorf Academy building in what year?

- A) 1919
- B) 1935
- C) 1950s
- D) 1905

16. Approximately how many babies were born in Nurse Schmidtke's Private Nursing Home over a 16-year period?

- A) More than 500
- B) Less than 100
- C) Exactly 500
- D) Around 200

17. What activity did new mothers engage in to gather post-partum strength at Nurse Schmidtke's hospital?

- A) Peeling potatoes
- B) Knitting
- C) Reading
- D) Exercising

18. When did the maternity hospital facility at the Hahndorf Academy close?

- A) 1935
- B) 1919
- C) 1950s
- D) 1924

19. Nurse Schmidtke had a life interest in the Hahndorf Academy property until when?

- A) The late 1950s
- B) 1935
- C) 1919
- D) The early 1960s

20. During the depression, Nurse Schmidtke provided accommodation for families needing:

- A) Cheap housing
- B) Luxury apartments
- C) Temporary shelter
- D) Work opportunities

21. The Hahndorf Academy has a register and seeks stories from babies born there when the area was known as:

- A) Ambleside
- B) Hahndorf
- C) Victoria
- D) Adelaide

22. What is the common name for *Hypericum perforatum*?

- A) St John's Wort
- B) Blood Herb
- C) Witch's Herb
- D) All of the above