

Images in this coloring book are taken from two volumes
in the Health Sciences and Human Services Library's
Historical Collections.

Historical Collections contains the library's rare book
collection as well as archival materials documenting the
history of the University of Maryland, Baltimore.

William Withering (1741-1799) was a botanist, geologist, chemist, and physician from England. He introduced the value of digitalis (Foxglove) for medical purposes, specifically to treat dropsy, now known as edema. An Account of the Foxglove covers some of his clinical trials using digitalis as well as its medical benefits and toxicity. The Health Sciences and Human Services Library (HSLS) received the first edition of Withering's volume from Dr. Mordecai Blaustein and his wife Ellen in 2018.

William Woodville (1752-1805) was a physician and botanist from England. Medical Botany is a four volume set published between 1790 and 1794. It includes 300 plant illustrations by James Sowerby. Through the 20th Century these beautiful volumes were heavily used and referenced by physicians. The HSLS Historical Collections holds copies of these volumes in both the Pharmacy and Cordell book collections.



Latin Name:
Quassia Amara

Common Name:
Bitter Quassia

Perennial woody plant
native to South America
& West Indies

Traditionally the root, bark,
and wood were used to treat
endemic fevers and stomach
issues or to treat parasites
such as lice or worms.



Latin Name:
Pulsatilla pratensis or
Anemone pratensis (historic)

Common Name:
Pasque Flower or
Meadow Anemone

Perennial native to
central and eastern Europe.

The plant is toxic but can
be used medicinally when
heated. It has been used to
externally to treat ulcers and
inflammation of the eyes



Latin Name:
Aloe Perfoliata
Socotorina

Common Name:
Socotorine Aloe

Succulent plant
native to South Africa

The juice from the
leaves of the plant were
historically used as a
purgative or laxative and
to calm stomach ailments.



Latin Name:
Iris Florentina

Common Name:
Florentine Orris or Iris

Rhizomatous perennial
native to Italy

Historically the
roots were used as
an expectorant
and decongestant.



Latin Name:
Althaea officinalis

Common Name:
Marsh-Mallow

Perennial native to Europe,
Western Asia,
and North Africa

The leaves, flowers,
and root has been
historically used to treat
inflamed or irritated mucous
membranes in the mouth and
throat.



Latin Name:
Rosa Centifolia

Common Name:
Hundred-Leaved Rose

Perennial woody plant
native to the Netherlands

The petals of the plant
are used to make rose oil
for perfumes, which were
traditionally believed to be
restorative. The petals were
also used for laxatives
or as a blood purifier.

Latin Name:
Paeonia officinalis

Common Name:
Common Peony

Herbaceous perennial plant
native to Switzerland

The root of the plant
was traditionally used to
treat epilepsy, promote
menstruation, antispasmodic,
diuretic, and as a sedative.

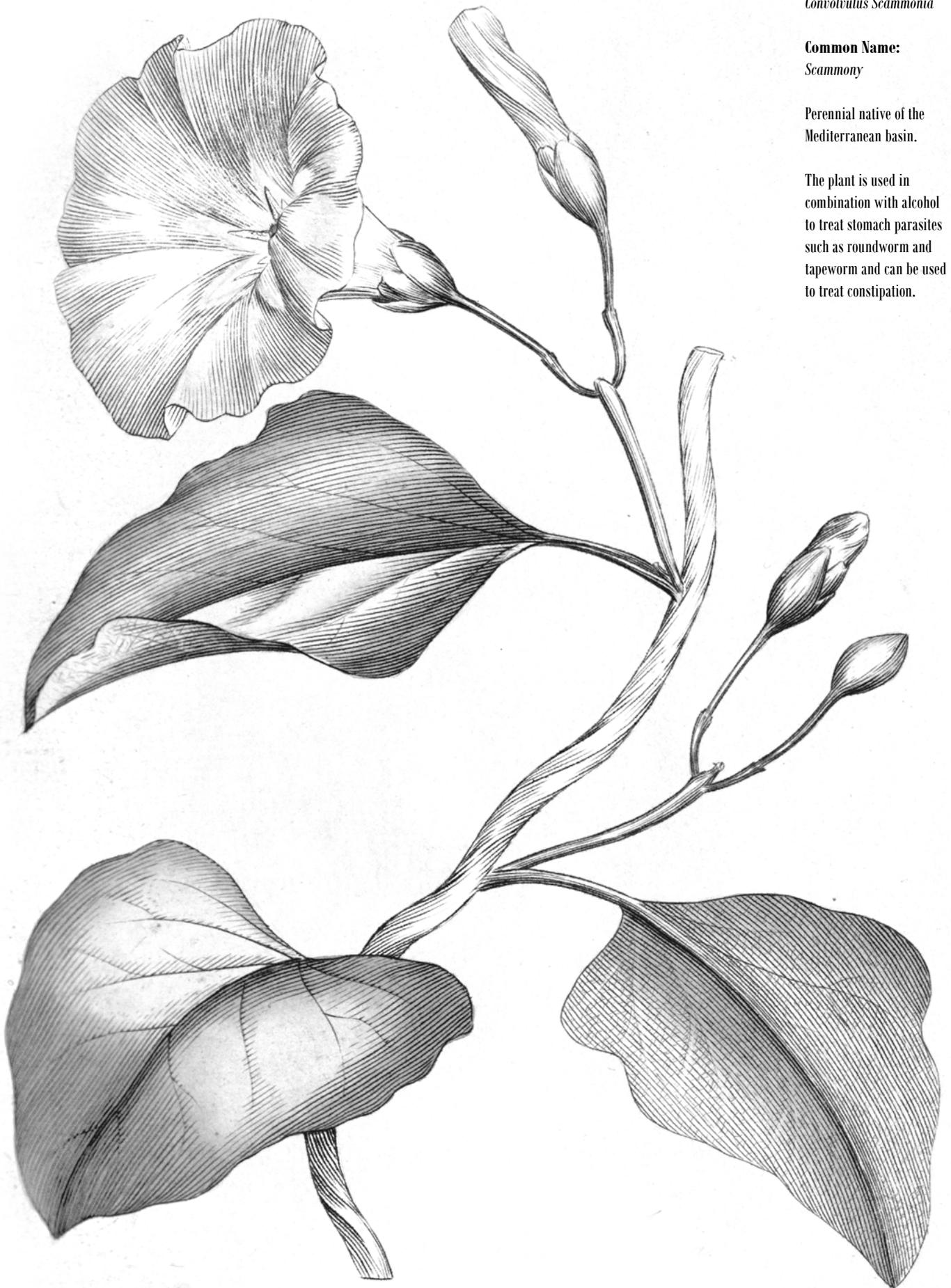


Latin Name:
Convolvulus Scammonia

Common Name:
Scammony

Perennial native of the
Mediterranean basin.

The plant is used in
combination with alcohol
to treat stomach parasites
such as roundworm and
tapeworm and can be used
to treat constipation.





Latin Name:
Verbascum Thapsus

Common Name: Great
Broad-Leaved Mullein

Biennial plant
native to Europe,
Northern Africa, and Asia

Historically, the leaves and
flowers of the plant were used
externally as an emollient to
soften the skin and to treat
warts, boils, hemorrhoids,
chilblains, carbuncles,
athletes' foot, and other skin
ailments and infections. The
plant could also be smoked
or drunk to cure catarrhal
coughs and other respiratory
infections, diarrheas, colic,
and stomach pain.



Latin Name:
Salvia Rosmarinus

Common Name:
Rosemary

Perennial native to the Mediterranean region. It has been naturalized around the world.

Rosemary has been used since ancient times to help alleviate muscle pain, improve memory, boost immune and circulatory system, and to promote hair growth.

Latin Name:
Salvia officinalis

Common Name:
Sage

Perennial, evergreen subshrub native to the Mediterranean region. It has been naturalized around the world.

In ancient times, *Salvia officinalis* was used in religious rituals. It has also been used to treat snakebites, increase women's fertility, and as a diuretic, hemostatic, emmenagogue, and tonic. It may also improve brain function.





Latin Name:
Digitalis Purpurea

Common Name:
Common Fox-Glove

Herbaceous biennial plant
native to Europe

Historically the leaves and flowers of the plant were used externally on sores and scrophulous tumors, caused by tuberculosis or tuberculo-sis-like bacteria. More notoriously, the leaves were used to create medicine for dropsy (swelling due to excess water; edema due to congestive heart failure). Digitalis has also been used to treat epilepsy, scrofula (mycobacterial cervical lymphadenitis), phthisis (pulmonary tuberculosis) and as a diuretic.



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Health Sciences and Human Services Library

For more than 200 years the HS/HSL has served as the only publicly-funded health sciences library in Maryland. It serves the University's schools of dentistry, medicine, nursing, pharmacy, social work, the Graduate School, and works in partnership with the Thurgood Marshall Law Library. The HS/HSL embraces the role of the campus' knowledge hub, focused on advancing UMB's missions of teaching and learning, discovery and service.

Our attractive and vibrant facility, which opened in 1998, serves as a hub for collaboration and learning with resources, programs and tools that promote discovery, creativity, and innovation. The HS/HSL has 45 group study rooms, three computer classrooms, an Innovation Space, a presentation and production studio, an art gallery, and multiple technology-enhanced meeting spaces. The HS/HSL offers a robust collection of digital resources and print volumes, as well as a Historical Collection of archival and rare book materials. For over 30 years the HS/HSL has been home to the National Network of Libraries of Medicine/Southeastern Atlantic Region (NNLM/SEA).