THE

EMBERS

OF

MAN.

Epitome of Helkiah Crooke's
ΜΙΚΡΟΚΟΣΜΟΓΡΑΦΙΑ. 1615

Rhed

16

Σωματογραφία Ανθρωπίνη.

Mr George Sh[illegible]
-treth[illegible]

OR

A DESCRIPTION of the Body of MAN.

By Artificiall Figures representing the members, and fit termes expressing the same. Set forth either to pleasure or to profite those who are addicted to this Study. By W.I. Printer.

Crook

Printed by W. Iaggard dwelling in Barbican, and are there to be sold, 1616.

To the Courteous Reader.

IT may bee, that ſome nice Criticke, of the poſteritie of *Ariſtarchas* or *Palemon*, hauing taken a view of this Booke, wil pronounce it altogether vnneceſſarie, both by reaſon of the matter and of the Language; ſeeing *Gaſpar Bauhinus* (renowned both for his Learning & Experience) hath ſet downe the matter more amply in his *Anatomicall Theater*, and M. Doctor *Crooke* hath expreſſed it in our vulgar tongue; adding thereto, the deciſions of Anatomical Problems out of the famous *Andreas Laurentius*: ſo that the like hath not bene publiſhed in this Plebeian tongue, nor any monument of this ſubiect can be expected, which wil be more excellent. If ſuch a one wil ſo iudge becauſe he fixeth his eies onely vpon thoſe who are equall with the Authors in this kinde of ſtudie, his cenſure may paſſe. But if any man of ſolid iudgement will but conſider the proficient, or him who onely by deſultorie inſpection, laboureth to delight himſelfe, he muſt out of all doubt think otherwiſe: for in the aforeſaid Au-

thors, the deſcriptions of the parts being interpoſed betweene the Figures, diſtract the minde, and defraud the ſtore-houſe of memory; beſides this the volumes are not portable: Whereas by the contrarie, this ſmall volume preſenting all the partes of the body of man by continuation to the eie, impreſſeth the Figures firmely in the mind, and being portable may be carried without trouble, to the places appointed for diſſection: where the collation of the Figures, with the Deſcriptions, cannot but affoord great contentment to the minde. The Printer therefore of the former great volume, hath publiſhed this ſmall Manuell, hoping it will prooue profitable and delightfull to ſuch as are not able to buy or haue no time to peruſe the other: deſiring the Readers acceptance, becauſe it proceedeth fró a mind deſirous to giue ſatisfaction to all. Thus much I thought good to inſinuate vnto thee, ſeeing we liue in a miſconſtruing Age.

Thy well-wiſhing Friend,

Alexander Rhead.

The explication of the 4. and 6. Tables of the Bones, are tranſpoſed one for the other.

The Table.

Of the Bones. *Fol* 1

Of Veines, Arteries, and Sinewes. 28

Of the Muscles. *Fol.* 67

Of the Senses, and their Instruments. 95

Of the Head. 106

Of the Middle Region, called the Chest, or Thorax. 114

Of the Naturall Parts belonging to Generation, aswel in men as in women. 122

Of the Parts belonging to Nutrition or Nourishment. 135

Of the parts inuesting and containing the whole body, & the lower belly. 140

FIG.II.

FIG.III.

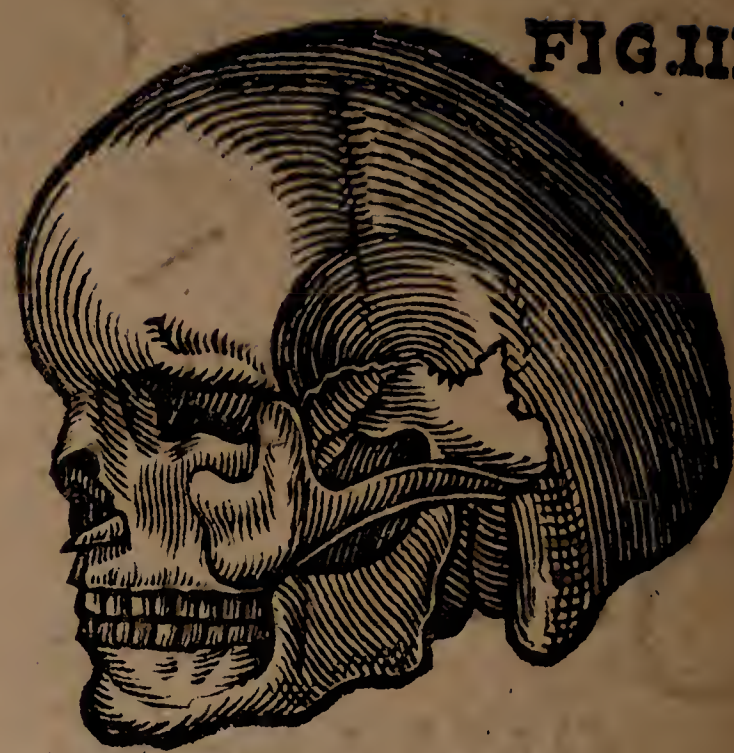


FIG.I.

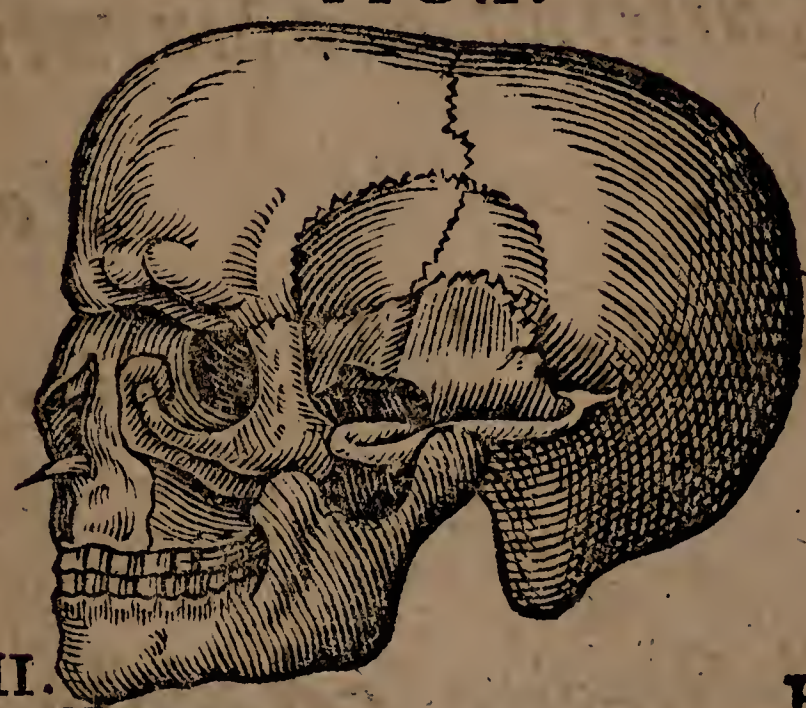


FIG.IIII.

FIG.V.

Of the Bones.

TABVLA I. *ſheweth the forepart of the Sceleton of a man that is to ſay, the whole packe of the Bones and Griſtles in a mans body, as they appeare on the foreſide.*

Table 2. ſheweth the backſide of the Sceleton.

Table 3 ſheweth the lateral part of the Sceleton. Wherfore we wil put all theſe three Deſcriptions into one.

A 3. THe Coronall Suture called in Greeke στεφανιαία.

B 2,3 The ſuture like the letter Λ called λαμδοειδῆ.

C 2. The ſagitall ſuture, called ὀβελιαῖα.

D 2,3. The Scale-like *Coniunction*, called λεπιδοειδεῖς.

α 2,3. *Os verticis* or *ſyncipitis*, the bone of the Synciput, called *Os* βρέγμαΐος.

β, 1,3. The forehead bone, that is, μετώπου.

γ, 2,3. The bone of the Nowle or ἰνίου.

δ, 2,3. The bones of the temples or κροταφῶν.

ε, 3. An appendix in the temple-bone like a Bodkin, συλοειδὴς.

ζ, 1,2,3. A proceſſe in the temple-bone like the teate of a dugge, called therefore *Mamillaris* and μαστοειδὴς.

E, 2,3, The Wedge-bone, σφηνοειδὲς.

η, 3, The ſtony part of the ſcull.

θ 3. A proceſſe of the Wedge-bone, much like the wing of a bat, and therefore called πτερυγοειδεῖς.

F, 1,2,3. The yoake-bone ζυγῶμα.

G, 1,2,3. The lower Iaw.

I,K,L,M,N. 1,2,3. The backe or the ſpine, ῥάχις.

From I, to K the Necke, τράχηλος.

From K to L, The rackbones of the Cheſt.

Fro

932

2

From L to M, the rackbones of the Loynes.
From M to N, the Holy-bone, ἱερὸν.
N, The Rumpe bone, κόκκυξ.
O,1,3, the breſtbone, στέρνον.
P,1,3, the Sword-like griſtle of the breſt, ξιφοειδὴς.
Charact. 1,2,3, as farre as to twelue in all three tables, ſhew the twelue ribs of the Cheſt, called πλευράι.
Q 1, the Clauicles or Coller bones, κλειδεῖς.
R, 1,2,3, the ſhoulder blade, ὠμοπλάτες.
λ, 1,2,3, the vpper proceſſe of the Shoulder-blade, or the top of the ſhoulder, called ἀκρώμιον.
[illegible] 1.3. The lower proceſſe of the ſhoulder blade, cald ἀγκυροειδὴς.
[illegible], 1,2, the bone of the arme, called *Humerus* and βραχίων.
T,V,1,2,3, the Cubit πῆχυς.
X,1,2,3. the wand or the vpper bone of the cubit called κερκὶς.
Y, 1,2.,3, the ell or the lower bone of the Cubite, called πῆχυς.
ν 3, the proceſſe of the cubit, ὠλέκρανον.
ξ,1,3, the proceſſe like a bodkin or probe, called συλοειδὴς.
ZZ, 1 2,3, The wreſt καρπὸς.
ΓΓ, 1,3, The Afterwreſt κελακάρπιον.
ΔΔΔ, 1, the fingers δάκτυλοι.
Θ1,2,3. The bones ioyned to the ſides of the holy bone on each ſide one, diſtinguiſhed as it were into three parts.
[illegible] 1,2,3. the firſt part called the Haunch bone *Os Ilium* λαγόνων.
π,1,2,3, The ſecond part the bone of the *coxendix*, ἰσχίον.
ρ. 1 ,2,3. The third part, the ſharebone *os pubis*, ἤβης.
σ,1,2,3. A griſtle going betweene the coniunction of the ſhare bones.
Λ, 1,2,3, the thigh, μηρὸν.
τ,1,2,3, the greater outward proceſſe of the thigh called *Rotator* τροχαντὴρ μέγας.
υ,1,2,3, His leſſer and inner proceſſe.
Ξ, 1,2,3. The whirlebone of the knee *Patella Rotula*, ἐπιμυλὶς.
Π,Σ. 1,2,3, The legge, κνήμη.


B
A
K
E
Y
V
R
O
P
S
L
M
T
II
Y
h
h

Φ,1,2,3, the inner and greater bone of the legge, προκνήμιον.

Ψ,1,2,3, the vtter and smaller bone of the Legge, called the *Brace-bone, Fibula* περόνη.

φ,1,2,3. The processe of the Legge or the inner Anckle called *Maleolus internus.*

X,1,2 The processe of the brace or the outwarde ankle, both of them are called in greeke σφυλὸν.

Ω,1,2,3, the bone called the cockal *Talus, balistæ Os* ἀστράγαλος.

a,2, The Heele *Calx*, πτέρνα.

b 1,3, The bone called *Os Nauiculare*, σκαφοειδὲς.

cc,1.2,3. The wrest of the foote called *Tarsus*, consisting of four bones, ταρσὸς.

d,e,f,1,2.3, Three inner bones of the wrest of the foote, called by some χαλκόειδῆ.

g,1,2,3. The vtter bone of the wrest of the foote like a Dye, κυβοειδὲς.

h h,1,2.3, The Afterwrest of the foote called *Pedium*, by some μετάταρσος.

i,i,1,2,3. The toes of the foote.

k, 1, 2, 3. The seede bones of the foote, called *ossicula sesamina*, σησαμοειδῆ.


A
C
C
D
B
B
F
G
G
L
K
H
I
M

Table 6 sheweth the bones and Gristles of an Embyro or vntimely birth. The first figure sheweth the Embyro at 42 dayes olde, already formed and proportioned, when all the bones are like to curdled Cheese or to Butter. Fig. 2 sheweth the tender bones of an Abortiue fruite about 3 months olde, which are more gristly then they are in a Childe borne in due time.

aa 1, Betwixt these letters is that space which on the top of the scul is soft and membranous, the Arabians cal it *Zeudech*, and commonly it is called *Fontanella*.

a 2, A thicke membrane which goeth between the fore-head bone & the bones of the *Sinciput*.

bb 1, the ends of the arm gristly.

b 2, Membráes betwixt the diuision of the Bones of the Head where afterward the sutures are.

cc 1, the soft appendices of the El & the Wand almost separated from their bones.

dd 1, the Appendices of the thigh and the Leg.

ee 1, the bones of the after-wrest of the Foote, altogether gristly.

z 2, the nailes of the fingers which are conspicuous euẽ in abortiue Infants.


a
c
d
n
m
q
m
n
r
r
p
s
s
t
u
u
v
x

Table 5 sheweth the Sceleton of a child new borne, wherein the bones are yet eyther gristly or membranous.

a, A thicke and for the most part square membrane betwixt the bones of the forehead & of the Synciput which filleth vp the parts betwixt them.

c, The bone of the forehead diuided into two equall parts by the sagittall suture.

d, the separation of the lower Iaw into two bones.

e, the Scaly part of the Temple bones, which in the middest indeede is bony, but in the circumference membranous

f, the other part of the Temple bone which maketh a part of the stony bone where the hole of hearing is gristly.

l, the sockets of the Iawes made to receiue the teeth.

mm, the body of the rack-bone distinct from his backpart.

nn, the backpart of the rackbones consisting of two broade and small bones, and of gristly processes.

o, the Holy-bone made of 5 racks with a gristle betwixt them.

p, The Rump gristle.

q. the breast-bone, gristly in the circumference, but in the middest compounded of many bones.

rr, the large part of the Coxendix made of three bones, with a gristle betwixt them.

ss. the second part of this bone making the parts of the Coxendix & the share-bones.

t, the third part behind making the same parts with the second.

uu, the whirle of the Knee which is gristly.

x, the wrest of the hand gristly.

y, the After-wrest of the foote gristly.

* Although all the appendances of the bones in infants are gristly, yet this * marketh the most notable, as those of the arm, the blade, the cubit, the hanch bone, the thigh and the legge.

935

FIG. II

FIG. I

Table 4 sheweth the Sceleton of the bones and gristles of a woman, that it may appeare, all her bones are in proportion lesser then the bones of a man. But in this table onely those parts are marked with letters wherein a woman differeth from a man in her bones & gristles

A, The sagittall suture descending vnto the Nose and diuiding the forehead bone, which is sometimes found in women, very rarely in men, but alwayes in Infants.

BB, the chest somwhat depressed before because of the Paps.

CC, the coller bones not so much crooked as in men, nor intorted so much vpward.

D, the brest-bone perforated somtimes with a hole much like the forme of a heart, through which veynes do run outward from the mammary veynes vnto the paps.

E, the gristles of the ribs which in women are somwhat bony because of the weight of the Dugs.

F, A part of the backe reflected or bent backward aboue the loines.

GG, the compasse of the hanch-bones running more outward, for the wombe to rest vppon, when a woman is with childe.

HH, the lower processes of the share-bones bearing outward that the cauity marked with K might be the larger.

I, the anterior commissure or coniunction of the share-bones filled vp with a thicke gristle, that in the birth they might better yeelde somewhat for Natures necessity.

K, A great and large cauity circumscribed by the bones of the coxendix and the Holy-bone.

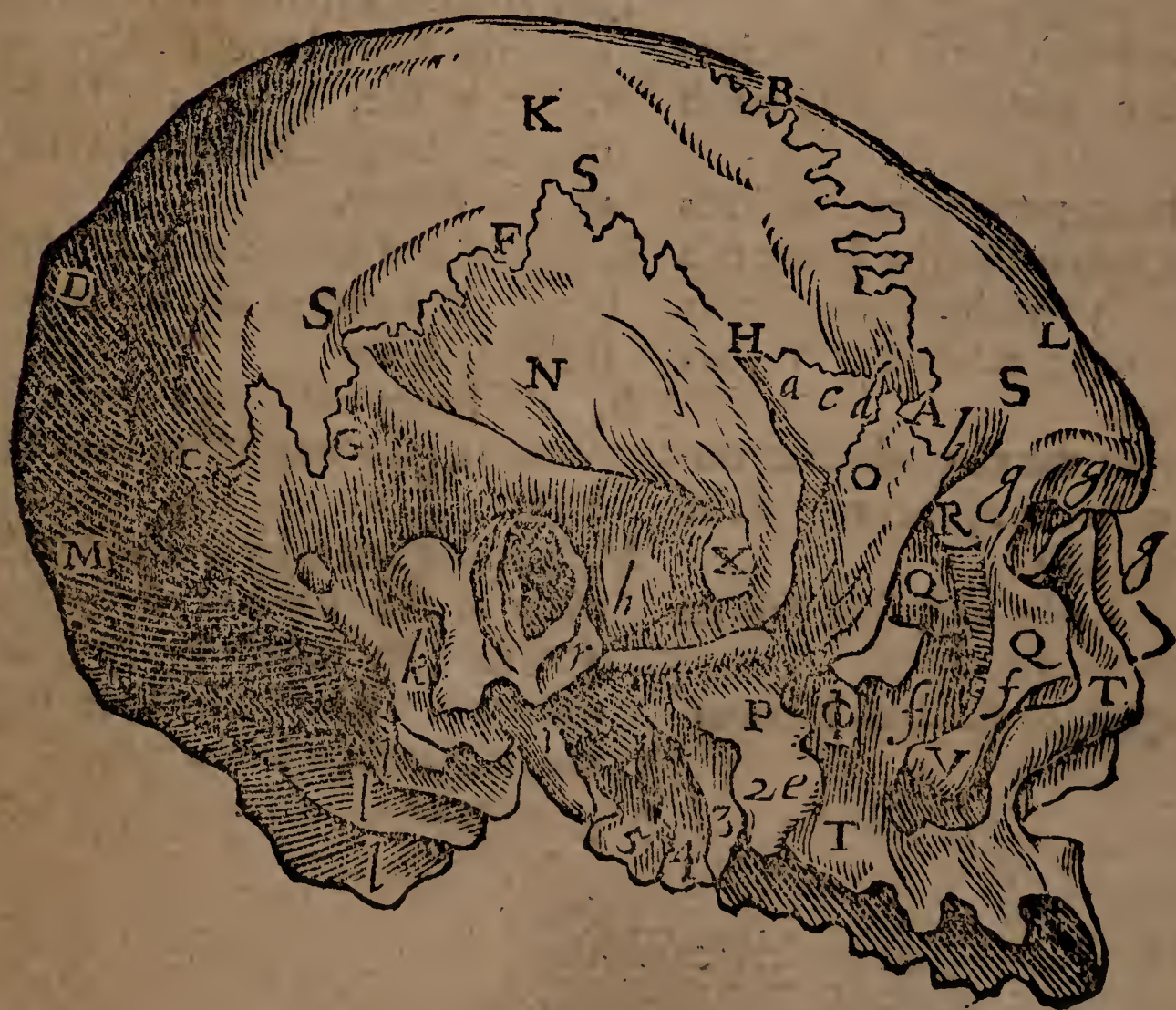
L, the Rump or Coccyx curued backward to giue way in the time of the birth.

M, the thigh bones by reasō of the largenesse of the foresaid cauity haue a greater distance betwixt them aboue, whence also it is that womens thighes are thicker then mens.

See the History of this in the Booke at large, in lib. 7. fol. 438. and in lib. 13. fol. 937.

FIG. VI.

VII.



TABVLA VII. *sheweth some Bones & sutures of the head.*
Figure 6 sheweth the left side.
Figure 7 sheweth the right side, the yoke-bone being remoued.

A, B. The Coronall suture.
C, D. The Lambdall suture.
E, The sagittall suture.
F, G, H, Ω, the fourth proper circular suture.
I, K, the bones of the Synciput.
L, the forehead bone.
M, the *occiput* or Nowle bone.
N, the bones of the temples.
O, the wedge bone.
Φ 7, the fourth hole of the wedgebone in the orbe of the eye.
P 7, Foure processes of the wedge bone marked with 2, 3, 4, 5.
QQQ, the first bone of the vpper iaw.
R, The prominence of this bone toward the temples.
SSS, A semicircle in the scull, from whence the temporall muscle doth arise.
TT, the fourth bone of the vpper iaw.
V, X, the yoake bone.
Y, A suture in the yoake bone which some haue accounted for the fourth common suture.
Ω 6. *aa* 7. the forepart of the fourth proper suture.
b, the 5 proper suture of the scul running obliquely from H to g.
c 7, A scale growing sometimes to the wedge bone.
d 7, A line distinguishing this scale from the bone.
ee, the lower part of the second common suture at the sides of the pallat.
f 7, the first suture of the vpper iaw in the cheeke.
ggg, the first common suture in the side of the eyebrow.
h 7, A cauity of the temples made for the articulation of the lower iaw.
i, the appendixe of the temples called *Styloides*.
k, the Mammillary processe of the temples.
l 7, the heads of the *Occiput* or Nowlebone where it is articulated with the first rackbone.
m 6, A suture betwixt the bone of the Iaw and the forehead.
n 6, The third bone of the vpper Iaw.

TABVLA

See this in the Booke at large, in lib. 7. 441.

FIG. X.

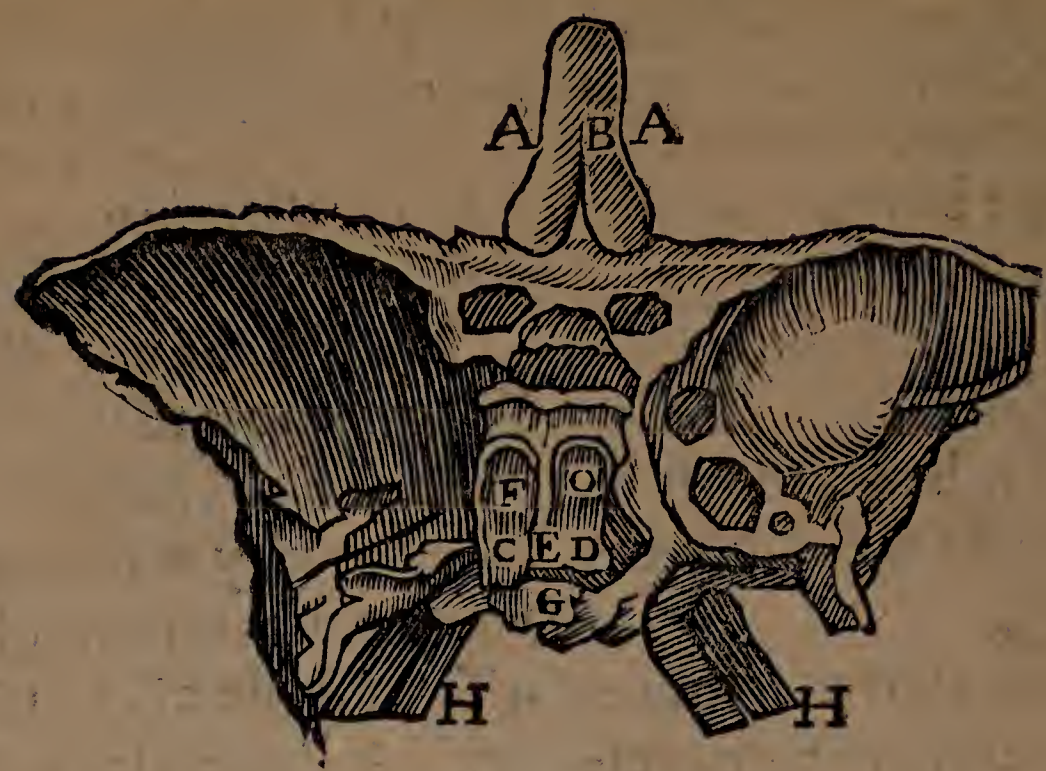
FIG. XI.

TAB. VIII. fig. 10 sheweth the lower and inner part of the scull, together with many holes, especially those of the Wedge-bone. Figu. 11. sheweth the vpper part of the inside of the Scull cut from the lower.

A. The Wedge bone.
B. His first hole.
C. The corner of that hole.
D. The anterior transuerse Cauities of this bone, in which the anteriour Optick Nerues are hidden.
E. The latter of these foure-square wherein the pituitary Glandule lyeth.
F The forward passage through which the Flegme gathered together is deriued.
G. The second hole of the Wedgbone in the vpper part of the orbe of the eye.
H. The third in the bottome of the eye.
I. The small holes of the spongy bone.
K. A cleft of this bone, through which the *duramenmnx* is tied
L 10, 11. The cauity of the forhead bone betwixt the two Tables.
M. The Wedge bone in this place hath oftentimes a perforation.
N. a cleft common to the wedg bone & bones of the temples.
O. The last of the wedgebone.
Q. The sixt hole.
R. The 7 hole in the choppes at the bottome of the throat.
SS. 10, 11 & T. Certain inscriptions or surrowes in the scul, impressed by the veyns of the *Dura Meninx*
V. The eight hole of the wedge bone at the nostrils.
X. The 5 hole of the same bone.
Y. 11. The Fontanell.
ZZ. A cauity made for the forward extuberations of the brain
a The 6. hole of the tēplebones which is the 4 for the hearing.
b. The 2. hole of the nowlbone.
c. The third.
d. The first.
e. The second.
f.g. The two posterior cauities of the scull.
h. 10. 11. The extremity or end of the third & middle cauity.
i.i. 11. A bosome of this passage running thorough the length of the Scull.
i. 10. A bosome common with the Newle bone.
m 11. Certain smal holes in the inside of the bone of the *sinciput*
nn 11. The Coronall suture.
oo 11. The sagittall suture.
pp 11. The Lamdall suture.
qq 10, 11. The fourth suture called *Squami-formis*.
rr. The forepart of this Suture compassing some part of the wedge bone.
x. The bridge or partition of the spongy bone.
aa. The processes of the wedge bone called *Clinoides*.

See this in the Booke at large, fol. 443.

FIG XII



XIII

XIV.

Table X. Figure 12. ſheweth the inſide of the Wedge and Spongie bones. Fig. 13. Two portions of the Bones of the Synciput a little diſioyned the one from the other, that the frame of the Suture might be better perceiued. Figure 14. ſheweth a part of the bone ſynciput diuided with a ſawe from the reſt of the ſame bone, the better to exhibit the ſubſtance of the ſcull.

AA. The ſpongy or the eight bone.

B. A bridge or partition diuiding the organs of ſmelling.

C D. Two Cauities of the wedge-bone.

E. A partition diſtinguiſhing them aſunder.

F. A hole of one of the Cauityes ending in the Noſtrils.

G. A right Cauity ſcituated vnder the two former.

HH. Proceſſes like to Bats wings.

a.o, 14. the vpper or exterior table *a.* the interior *o.*

c 14. A cauernous or ſpongy ſubſtance in the middeſt betwixt them, called *Diplois.*

See his particular History, in fol. 957.

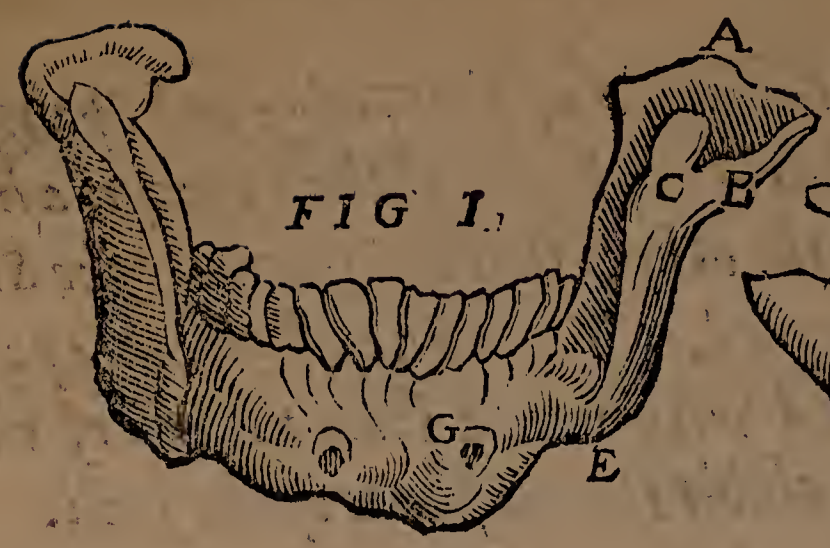


FIG I.

FIG. II.

FIG. III.

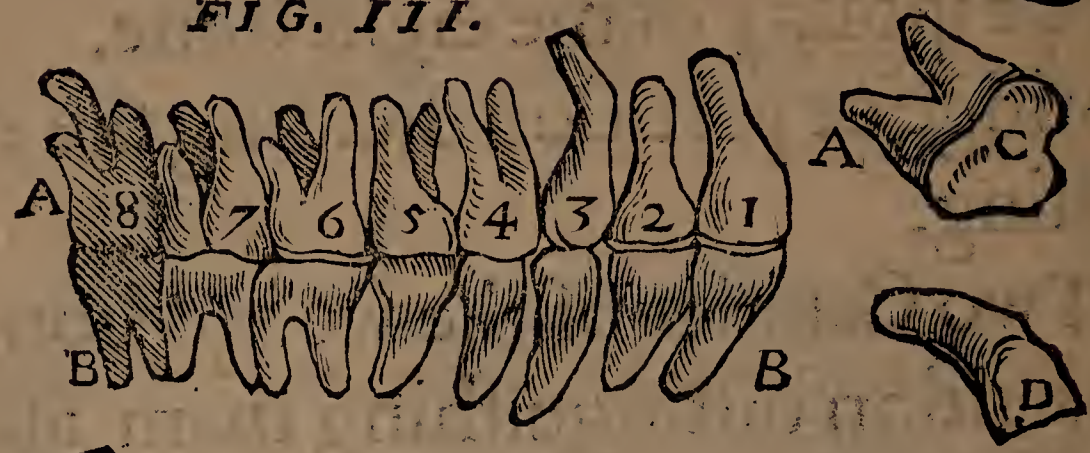
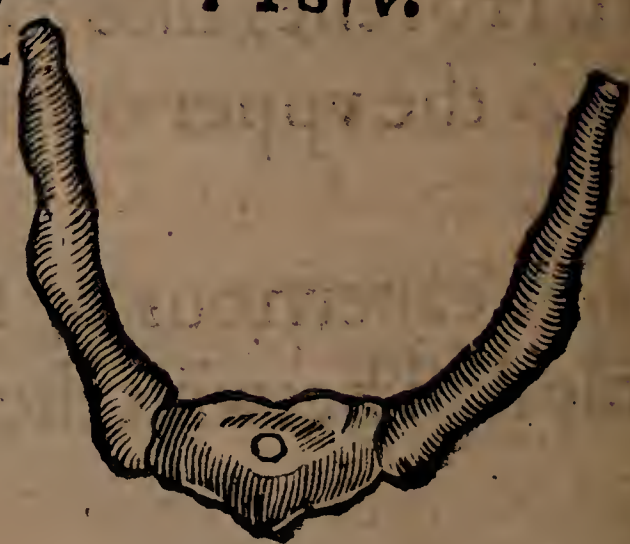


FIG. IV.

FIG. V.



This table ſheweth the lower iaw together with the teeth in the 1 and 2 Figures. Fig.3.the teeth by themſelues. Fig. 4.the bone Hyois, as well the foreſide as the backſide with his proceſſes. Fig.5.the Bone Hyois without proceſſes or hornes.

A.The head of the Iaw where it is articulated to the Temple bones.
B. The necke of the Head.
C.The proceſſe into which the temporall muſcle is inſerted
D.A cauity giuing way to the 3 muſcle of the Lower iaw.
E A roughnes into which is inſerted the muſcle called *manſorius.* F.the inner perforation.
G,the vtter perforation.
H. Aſperities into which the Muſcles are implanted.
*Fig.*3. AA,Eight vpper teeth. BB, Eight lower teeth.
C,the baſis or bottome of a grinding tooth,called *Molaris.*
D,the baſis or bottome of a ſhearing-tooth,called *Inciſorius*
E,the cauity in the grinding teeth when they are broken.
Figure 4. The forepart of the greater bone.
* His protuberation.
D, the backſide of the ſame greater bone.
E,F.His lower proceſſes on each ſide.
G.The connexion of the lower ſide, with a ſmall bone of the broad bone of the Hyois.
HH. The tops of the Hyois,by which they are ioyned to the Larynx. I, K.The vpper proceſſes.
L,M,N. three bones of theſe proceſſes.
O 5.His anterior part. P.5. His poſterior.

See the Historie of this in the Booke at large, Fol. 974.

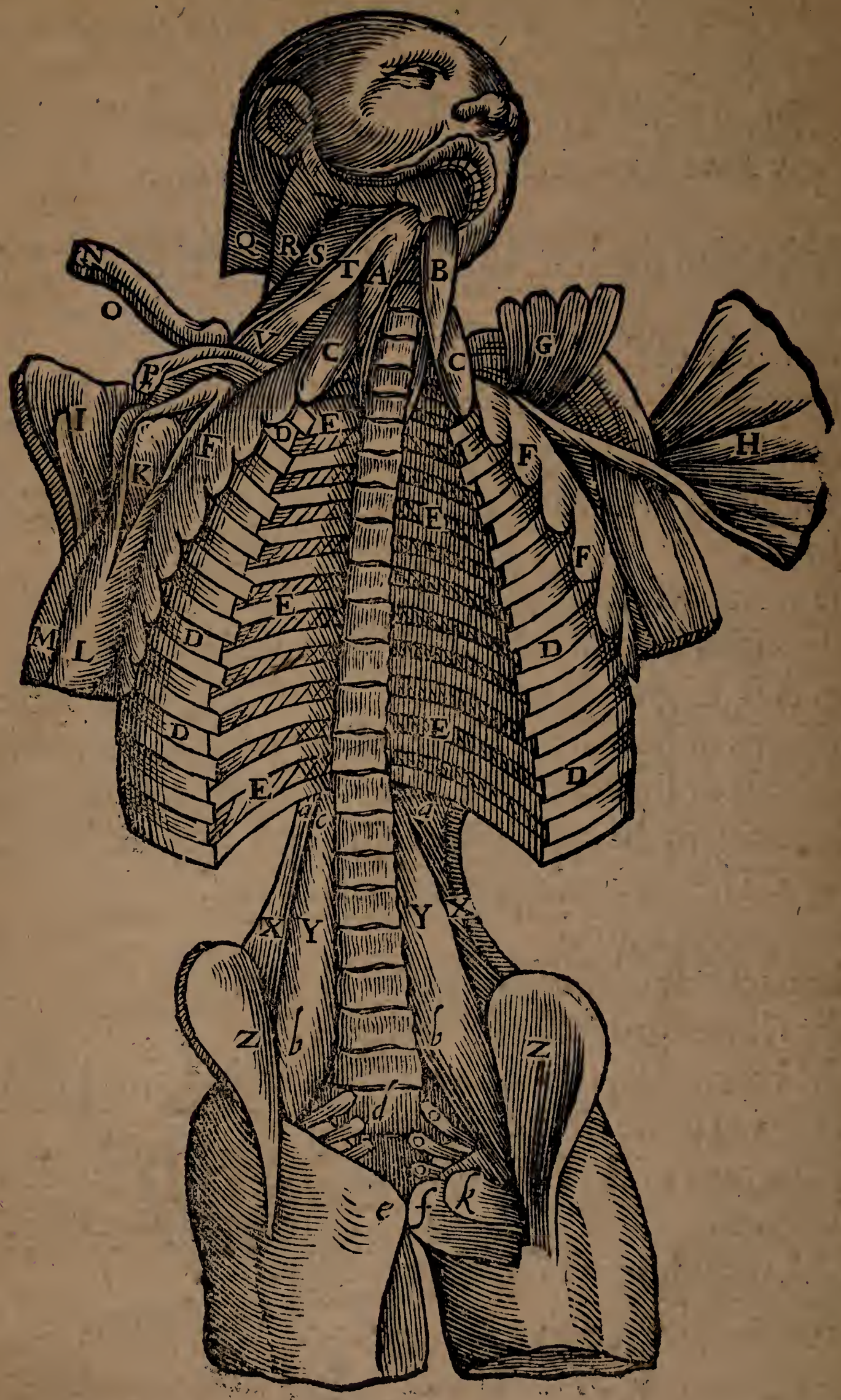


Table XII. sheweth the cauity of both bellies without the bowelles and the Midriffe, as also what Muscles and what Bones remaine when the bowelles and breast-bone are remooued.

A B. The first muscle mouing the Neck, or the long muscle.
C C. The second muscle mouing the neck, called *Scalenus*.
DDDDD. The outward intercostall Muscles.
EEEEE. The inward intercostall Muscles.
FF. The Muscle called *Serratus maior*, or the second muscle of the Chest.
G. The Muscle called *Serratus minor*, or the first Muscle of the shoulder-blade freed from his originall.
H. The Muscle called *Pectoralis*, or the first muscle of the arme separated from his originall.
I. The Muscle *Deltoides* or the second of the arme.
K. The shoulder-bone without flesh.
L. The fyrst Muscle of the Cubite called *Byceps*.
M. The second Muscle of the Cubite, called *Brachiæus*.
N. The Clauicle or Coller-bone bent outward.
O. The fyrst Muscle of the Chest called *Subclauius*.
P. The higher processe of the Shoulder-blade.
Q. The sixt muscle of the head or the lower oblique.
R. The second muscle of the head.
S. The fourth muscle of the shoulder-blade or the *Leuator*.
T V. the two bellies of the fourth Muscle of the bone *Hyois*
XX. *aa* The fyst muscle of the back, whose beginning is at *aa*.
YY. *bb*, *cc*. The fyrst muscle of the thigh called *Posa*, whose originall is at *cc*. and his tendon at *bb*.
ZZ. The seuenth Muscle of the thigh.
d. The holy-bone or *Os Sacrum*, out of the holes wherof at *o* certaine Nerues do yssue.
e A part of the fyst Muscle of the thigh at the share-bone.
f The share-bone bared.
k. The ninth Muscle of the thigh, or the fyrst muscle wherby it is turned.

See the Historie of this in the Booke at large, Fol. 397.

FIG. I

III

II.

IV

V

VI

The Rackes of the Shoulderblade and Necke.

Table XIII. *sheweth the Bones of the Necke. Figure* 1. *the Bone of the occ p tium or Nowle separated from the scull. Figure* 2 *sheweth the coniunction of the seuenth vertebræ of the Necke, as it appeareth in the backepart. Fig.*3. *sheweth the forepart. Figu.* 4. *The laterall face. Fig.*5. *The Ligaments which ioyne the first & second Rackebones. Fig.*6. *sheweth the gristles which are sometimes found betwixt these vertebræ.*

A 1 The hole in the nowlbone, made for the outlet of the spinal marrow

B.C.1, Two heades of the bone *occiput* or Nowlebone, which are articulated to the first Rackbone of the neck.

D.1. The roughnes wherein the ligament is inserted

E.1. A sinus or hollownes in the backpart of those heads, making a way for the first paire of sinews.

FF.2.3. The first rackbone of the necke.

G.H.2,3,4. The cauity of the first rackbone, receiuing the two heads of the Nowle-bone.

II.2,3. The transuers processe of the first *vertebra*

K.2. The hole of this transuerse processe.

L.2. A cauity which with the cauity of the nowlbone marked with E. maketh a common passage which is prepared for the Nerues.

M 2.4. A rough place ther where the first rackbone of the neck wanteth the spine.

NN.λ.2,3 The 2. *vertebra* of the necke, whose bodyy bunching in the middest and depressed on either side, λ. in the 3. figure exhibiteth.

O.2,3,4 The appendix or processe of the seconde *vertebra* cald the Tooth.

P 2. A hole made of the cauity of that Tooth & of the first Rackebone, through whiche small branches of Nerues are transmitted.

Q 2. A roughnesse wherein the hole is not perceiued to bee thrilled through,

R 2. The descending processes of the 2. *vertebra*.

S 2,3. The thirde *vertebra* of the necke.

T 2. The descending processe of the 3 *vertebra*.

V.V.2,4. The processes of the racke-bones on the backside diuided thorough the middest

X 2.4. The backward processe of the 7. rackbone which is not clouen as the former *ββ*.

Y.3,4. The highest processe of the rackebones.

Z.3,4. The two first extraordinary processes in the highest part of the *vertebra*.

αα 2 the extraordinary part of the laterall processes

ββ.4. The processes diuided through the middest

γγγγ 3. The bodies of the rackbones.

aa.3,4. The holes of the laterall processes.

bb 4. The lower nodes or knots of the processe.

Char.1.2,3,4,5,6,7. shew the seauen *vertebræ* or rackes of the necke.

Figure V.

ABCD. The first *vertebra* of the necke.

ABC. The second DD.

E.F. A membranous Ligament knitting the first *vertebra* to the Nowlebone at E. and the first to the second at F.

G. The body of the secōd *vertebra*.

H. The tooth of the second *vertebra*.

I. The Ligament tying the tooth to the Nowlbone.

K. A Ligament compassing the tooth of the first rackbone.

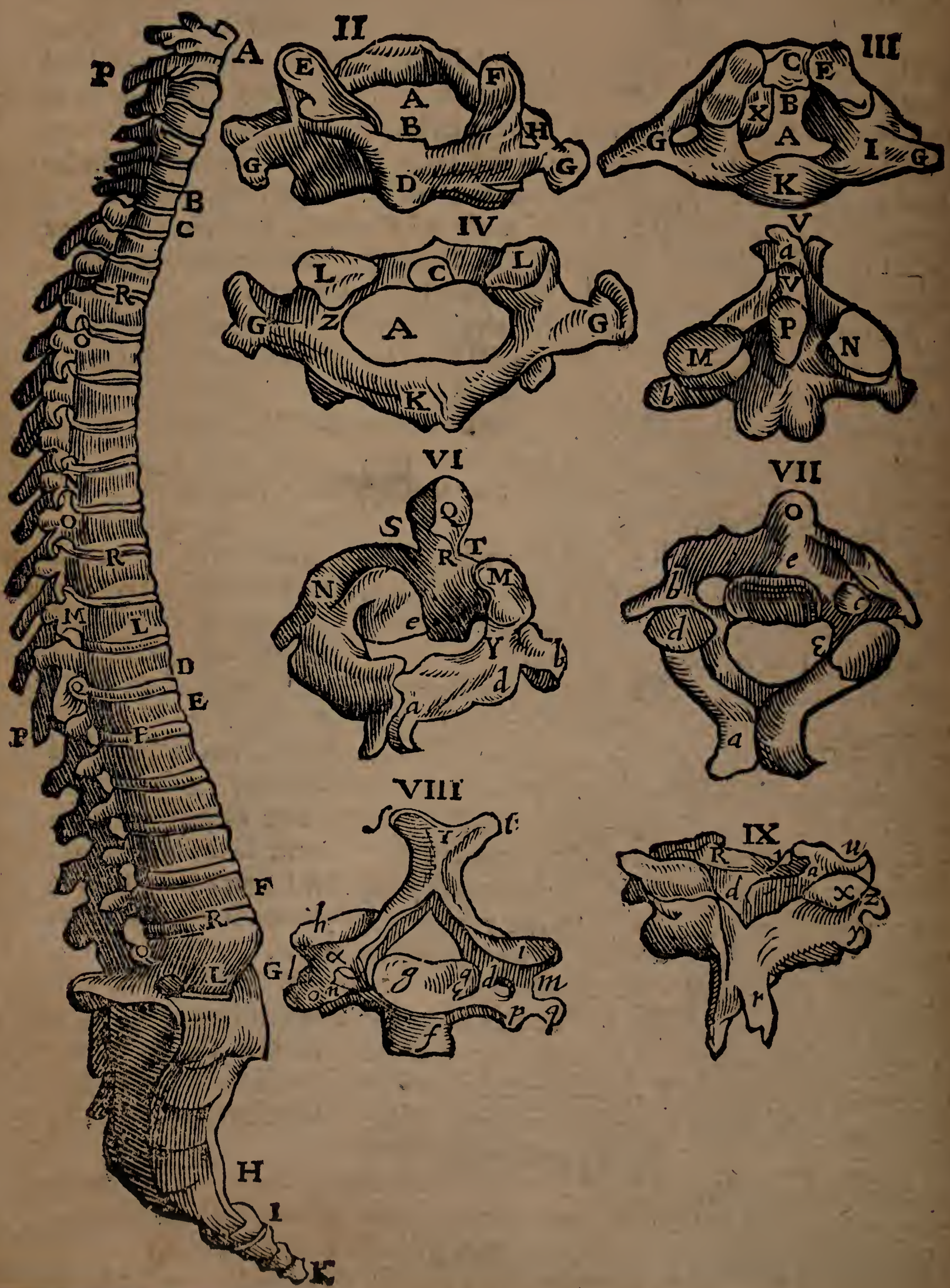
Figure VI.

The gristles which *Vesalius* saith are sometimes found betwixt the two first *vertebræ*.

TABVLA XIIII. *Fig.1. sheweth all the rack-bones of the backe knit together. Fig.2. sheweth the Fore & vpper face of the first racke-bone of the Necke. Fig.3. the backeward and vpper face of the same. Fig.4. The lower and backward face thereof. Fig.5. The forepart of the second Rackebones. Fig.6. The backe part of the same. Fig.7. The lower part of the said 2 rack-bone. Fig.8. The Foreward and vpper Face of the third vertebræ. Fig.9. The backer and vpper Face thereof.*

See the Historie of this in the booke at large, fol: 398.

FIG. I



From A to B. The ſeauen *vertebraes* of the necke.

From C to D. The twelue *vertebres* of the Cheſt.

From E to F. The fiue racke-bones of the Loynes.

From G to H. The *Os ſacrum* or Holie bone.

From I to K. The bone *Coccyx*, or the rumpe-bone according to the late Writers.

LL. The bodies of the *vertebræ*.

M. The tranſuerſe proceſſes of the *vertebræ*.

N. The deſcendant proceſſes.

OO The aſcendent proceſſes.

PP. The backward proceſſes.

QQ The holes that are in the ſides of the *vertebræ*, thorough which the Nerues are tranſmitted.

RR. A griſtly Ligament betwixte the *vertebræ*.

A. 2.3,4. The hole whereout the marrow of the backe yſſueth.

B.2.3. The cauity which admitteth the tooth of the ſecond rack-bone.

C.3.4. A cauity or ſinus in the ſame place, cruſted ouer with a griſtle.

D 2. A prominence in the outward Region of this Sinus.

E.F. 2.3. The Sinus or cauitie of the firſt rack bone, which admitteth the two heads of the Nowle bone.

GG. 2.3.4. The tranſuerſe proceſſe of the firſt *vertebra*.

H 1. The hole of this tranſuerſe proces

I. 3. The Sinus which together with the cauity of the Nowle-bone marked with E. maketh a common paſſage prepared for the Nerues.

K.3.4. A rough place where the ſpine of the firſt racke is wanting.

LL 4. Two cauities of the firſt rack, receiuing the two bunches of the ſecond racke marked with M.N.

M.N. 5.6. The two bunches of the ſecond racke which fall into the cauities of the firſt.

O.7. The appendix or tooth of the ſecond Racke.

P.5. A knub of this appendix cruſted ouer with a griſtle.

Q6. The backſide of the tooth.

R.6. The Sinus or cauity of the ſame, about which a tranſuerſe Ligament is rowled, containing the ſaid tooth in the cauity of the firſt racke.

S.T.6. Certaine cauities at the ſides of the tooth, whence the roctes yſſue of the fore-braunch of the ſecond paire of ſinewes.

V.5. The point of the Tooth.

X.3. An aſperity or roughneſſe where there is ahole, but not thrilled through

Y.6. A cauity of the ſecond rack which together with the cauity marked with Z maketh a hole through which the Nerues do yſſue.

Z.4. The Sinus of the firſt racke.

a 5.6.7. The double ſpine of the ſecond racke.

b.5 6.7. The tranſuerſe proceſſe of the ſecond racke.

c.7. The hole of the ſaid tranſuerſe proceſſe.

d.6.7. The deſcending proceſſe of the 2. racke, whoſe cauity is marked with *d* in the ſixt figure.

e 6.7. The place where the body of the ſecond rack deſcendeth downward.

f.gg. 8. The lower ſide of the bodye of the third racke at *f*. the two eminent parts of the ſame at *gg*.

h.i.8. The aſcending proceſſes.

l.m.8. The two deſcending proceſſes.

n.o.p q.8. The tranſuerſe proceſſes.

r.8.9. The ſpine or backward proceſſe.

ſ.t.8. The two tops of the ſpine.

u.9. The deſcending proceſſe of the 3. rack. *x* 9. The aſcending proceſſe.

y. the tranſuerſe proces of the 3, racke.

α.8.9. The hole of this tranſuers proces

β.9. The vper hollowd part of the body of the third racke.

δ.9. The ſinus which maketh the lower part of a hole, through which the cõiugations of the Nerues are led.

ε.7. The vpper part of the ſame hole.

Table 11.*fig*.1.*exhibiteth the foreface of the middle ſpondel, to which the other ten are very like. Fig*.2 *The backepart of the ſame. Fig*:3.*the backepart of the* 11 *Spondel. Figu*.4. *The backepart of the* 12 *ſpondell. Fig*.5. *The three middle Spondels of the Cheſt, together with their articulation with the rib. Figure*.6.*ſheweth the griſtly Connexion of two Spondels. Fig*.7.*ſheweth the inner part of the right ſhoulder-blade. Figure* 8 *the outward, as the ninth figure ſheweth it ſide.* :395

A.1 .2,3,4. The vper part of the Spondel, to which the lower is answerable.

Φ 3. The vpper appendixe of the head of the *vertebra*, to which the lower appendix is like.

B.C.1. The bosome which receiueth the rib marked with B. another lesse bosome at C.

D 3.5. The bosome of the 11 rackbone, to which the 11 rib is articulated & in the fift figure it is shewed togither vvith the Rib.

E.4. A sinus or hollownes in the 12 Spondel.

F.4. A roughnes or inequality in the bone, bringing forth the Ligament or tie of this ioynt.

G 2,3,4. The holes that are in the backsideof the bodies of the rackbones.

H I.1. 2,3,4. The trãsuerse processe of therackbones of the Chest.

KK 1 5. A sinus in the top of the transuerse processes, to which the ribbe is articulated.

L 1 2. The gibbous or imbowed part of the trãsuerse processe.

M 1. the hollow part of the transuerse processe.

N.O.P.1,2. The Spine distinguished in the three sides by three lines.

Q 1. A sharpenesse in the inside of the spine.

R 3. The spine of the 11. rackbone. S 4. The spine of the twelfth rackbone.

T V 1. The foreface of the ascending processes.

X.Y.2,3. The backface of these processes.

ab.2,3. the outward faceof the descending processes

c 1. Their foreface crusted ouer.

e.f.4. the ascending processes of the 12 racke-bone which go vnder the 11.

g.h.4. The descending processes of the 12 Racke-bone, which are articulated to the cauities of the ascending processes of the first rackbone of the Loines.

i.l.l. 5. The three middle *vertebræ* ioyned togither

m.n.5. The bosome in the body of the *Vertebræ*, & receiueth the heade of the rib.

o 5. The articulatiõ of the rib to the transuers proces

p 5. The circular bowingof the ribs from D to *p* back warde, from thence to *s* forward.

qr.5. The ioyning of the rib with his Cartilage.

s 5. The blunt head of the Cartilage. Ch.1, 2. fig.6 A Cartilage ioyning the appendices of either rackbone to their bodies.

Cha.3.5. fig.6. The apendices of either rackbone.

Char.5.f.6 A gristly Ligament ioyning both the rackbones.

A threefold delineation of the Scapula or Shoulderblade.

A.B.7,8. The cauity ofthe blade called *Acetabulum* into which the bone of the shoulder entreth.

α 8. A griftle enlarging that cauity, which is also by it selfe noted in K

C D.7,8. The necke of the shoulder-blade

E.7,8. The lesser processe of the shoulder-blade.

F 7,8. The knubbe of the same whereto the Clauicle is connected.

f 7. His roughnesse which bringeth forth a ligament.

G.H.8, 9. The spine of the shoulder-blade.

I.8,9. The thicker parte of the spine which hath an appendixe.

K.7,8,9. *Acromion* consisting of an appendix.

L 7. the sinus of ϑ *Acromion* sustaining the collerbone.

MMMM. Certaine small dens made by the contaction of the ribs.

NOP. 7. the inward holow part of the root of the spin at N O the inward extuberatiõ of the lower side at P

p 7. The sharpenes of the shoulderblade in the vper side. Q 7. The sinus of the lower side, whence ariseth the first muscle extending the cubit. S 8. the outward protuberatiõ of the lower side. T 8. an impresionof the lower side, whence ariseth the 4 Muscle of the arme. V.V.8. the cauity of the outside of the *Scapula*.

X 7,8,9. An appendix of the basis of the shoulder-blade. Y 7,8,9. An apẽdix of the lower angle. Z,7,8, 9. The vpper angle of the basis of the shoulderblade

Φ 7. The inner protuberation of this angle.

a.7,9. The bosome of the vpperside of the shoulder-blade. *b* 9. the thinnest part of the shoulderblade. *c* 9. A smal hole foũd somtime throgh which veins creep

See the History of this in the Booke at large, in fol. 978.

FIG. I.

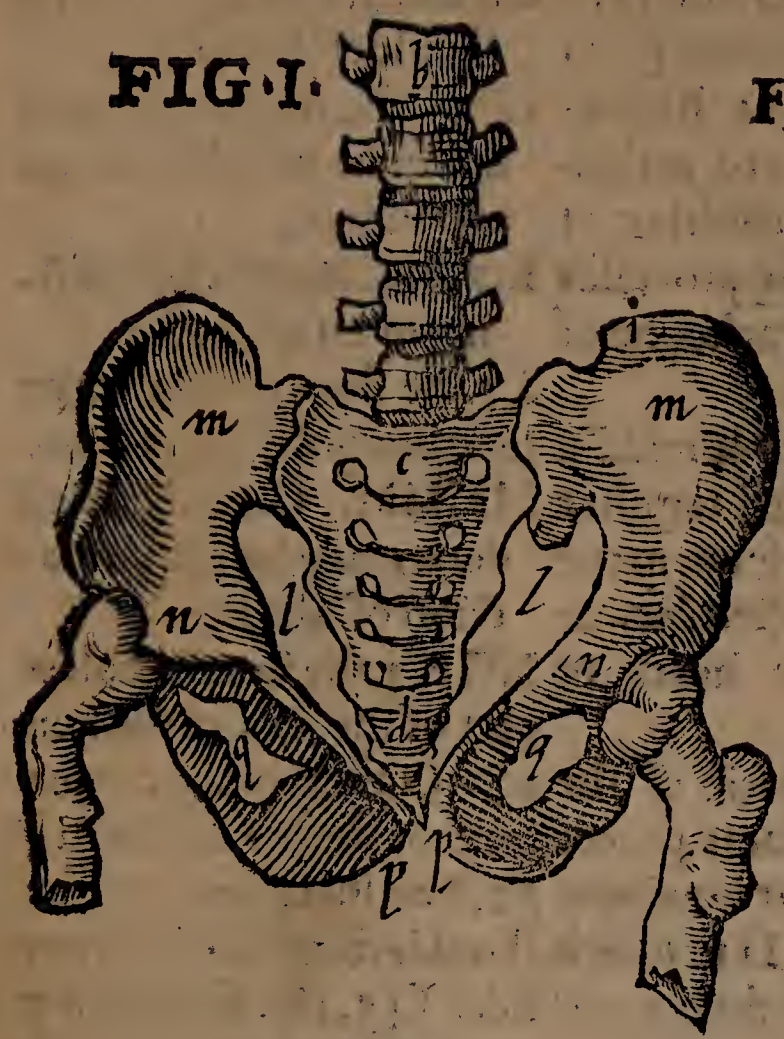


FIG. II.

IV

III

V

TABVLA XVI. *Figure 1. sheweth the anterior part of the lower belly.*
Figure 2. The posterior parts.
Figure 3,4,5. do shew one of the Racke-bones of the Loynes.
The third figure his fore-part, the fourth Figure his backe part.
The fift figure his side.

a. 2. The last racke bone of the Spine.
From *b* to *c* 1,2. The fiue Racke bones of the Loines, or of the Rheines.
From *c* to *d* 1.2. The broad Holy bone.
d. 1,2. The Hip-bone or the *Coccyx.*
e e. 1,2. The laterall processes.
f 2. His posterior processe or the Spine.
g. 2. The vpper processe. *h* 2. The lower.
i i, 1,2. The plainer or bunching part of the *Coxa.*
k 2. His lowest processe.
ll, 1,2. A bosome or cauitie in the lower part of that bone.
mm 1,2. The hanch-bone called *Os Illium* and *Lumbare.*
nn. 1.2. The share-bone, *Os pubis.*
qq 1. The hole of the Share-bone.
AA. 3,4,5. The vpper appendix of the bodie of the Racke.
B. 3,4. The lower Appendix.
C. 3,4,5. The vpper part of the spine of the racke of the Loines, or a broad and rough line.
D 5. The lower seate of this Spine, or the lower line.
E. 5. A sinus or cauity at the side of the line D.
F. G. 4,5. The appendix of the Spine resembling a triangle.
H. 3,4,5. A transuerse processe on either side.
I. 4. The right ascending processe.
K. A sinus of the left ascending processe.
L. M. 4,5. The browes of this sinus before and behinde.
N. 4. The descending processe of the other side.
O. 4.5. The head of that descending Processe.


FIG. VI.
VII.
X
XI
XIII
IX
IIX
XIV
XII
XV. XVI.

TABVLA XVII. *Fig.6. sheweth the foreside of the Holy bone, & the Rumpe. Fig.7. The backeside. Fig.8 The Rump bone of a man curued forward. Fig.9. The Rumpe bone of a woman curued backward. Fig.10. sheweth the foreside of the Holy & Rumpe bones of an Ape. Fig.11. Their backeside.*

From A to F.6, The six parts of the Holy-bone placed vnder the fift racke of the Loines.

From G to K.6. 8, Foure bones of the *Coccyx* or rumpe which cleaue to the Holy-bone.

LL. 6,7. The large transuerse processe of the second Holy-bone for the rest as farre as R are by degrees angustated or straightned.

M.7. An vnequall bosome of the Holy-bone, to which the right hanch-bone is ioyned.

N 7. The exterior part of this sinus which is the plainer.

O 7 A long protuberation distinguishing this exterior sinus from the interior, noted with Φ.

Φ 7. The interior sinus vnequall.

P.Q, 7. The vpper and lower part of this sinus.

R.6, 7, A swelling of the transuerse processe, wherto a ligament is ioyned.

S.6,7. The ascending processe of the first bone.

T.7. A sinus of the processe, receiuing the head of the descending processe of the fist racke of the Loines.

V,X.7. The browes of this sinus on either hand.

Y.7. The connexion of the descending processes of the first bone with the ascending processes of the second bone.

Z 6,7. The coniunction of the transuerse processes of the first & second bones.

ab.7. The connexion of the Holy-bone with the Rumpe.

bb 6,7,8. A gristly Ligament comming betweene the loose connexion of the Rumpe bones.

c.7,8. A gristle growing to the end of the Rumpe-bone.

dddd 7. The spines of the Holy bone.

efg hi k.7. Holes betwixt the distances of the spines, made for the transmission of the spinall marrow.

1,2,3,4,5,6. in Figure 6 and 7. Holes through which the nerues of the Holy bone do passe.

See the Historie of this in the booke at large, fol: 986.

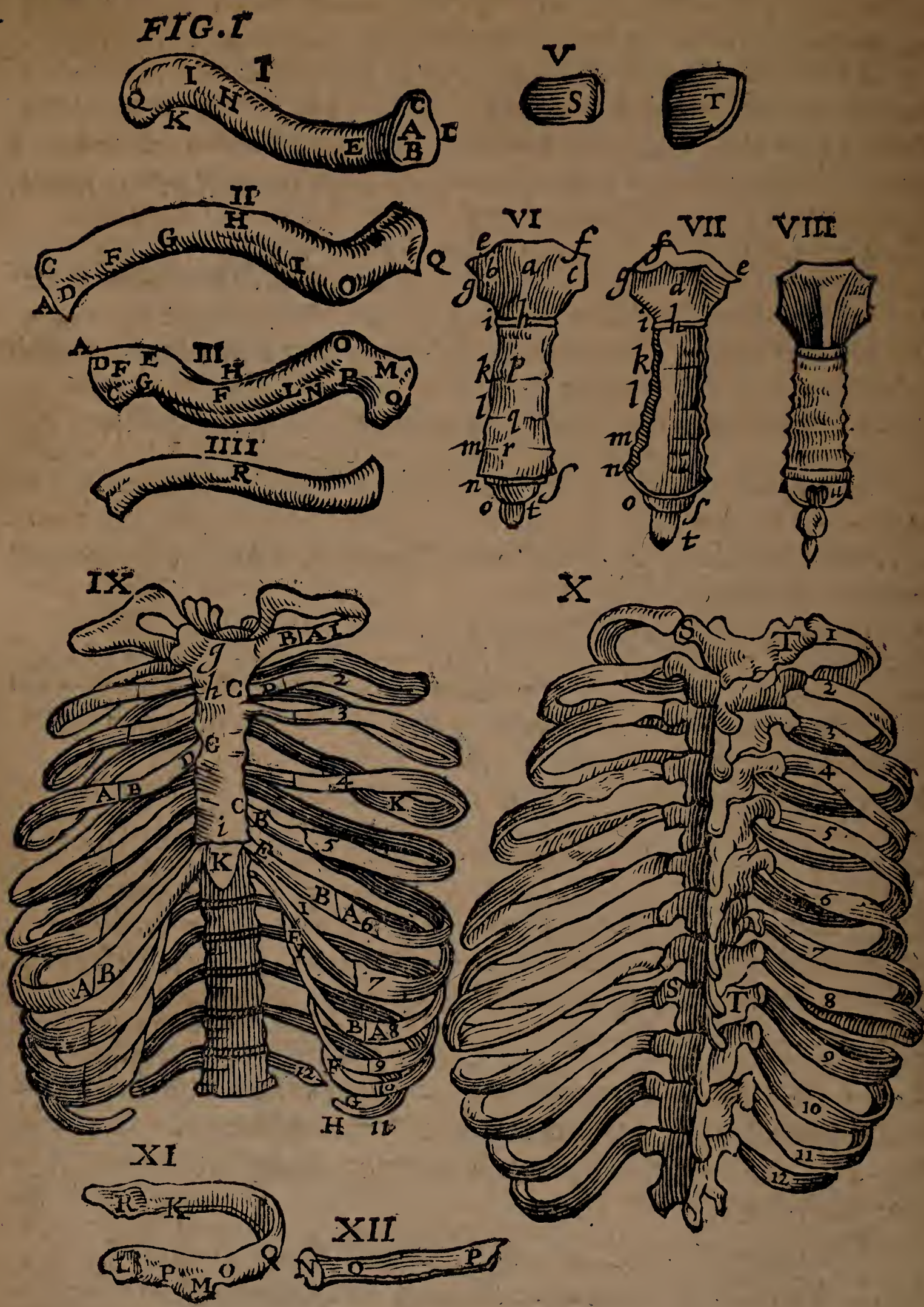


Table 17. hath 12. Figures, whereof 4 shew the Collerbone. The first the anterior part, the 2 the posterior. The 3 the lower part. The 4 the Coller-bone of a woman. Fig. 5. shew the two gristles placed on either side betwixt the ioynts of the Coller-bone. Fig. 6. The foreside of the Brestbone. Fig. 7. The backepart. Fig. 8. The foreside of the breast bone of a woman, together with the hole therein after the fashion of a heart. Figu. 9. The foreside of the bones of the Chest. Fig. 10. The backeside. Fig. 11. One of the true Ribs broken. Fig. 12 The backepart of the 12 broken. From Char. 1 to the 12. in the 9 & 10 figures are exhibited the 12 ribs: The seuen uppermost true ribs, the fiue lower bastard ribs.

A. 1,2,3. The head of the Clauicle which is ioyned to the brest-bone.

B. 1. The first angle or corner of this head.

C.D. 1, 2,3. The second & third angles.

E. 1,3. The eminent and forward line of ỳ clauicle

F.G. 2,3. The lower line which nere G is rugged.

H. 1,2,3. The midst of the Clauicle or collerbone which is round.

I. 1,2. The exteriour part which is broder & crooked

K. 1. A roughnesse in that place.

L.M.N. 3. The lower side of the clauicle which is sinuated and rough, & about N there riseth a Ligament which is fixed into the inner proces of the *shoulderblade.*

O. 2,3. A swelling of the clauicle opposite to the brest-bone.

P. 3. The lower roughnes of the inner side.

Q 1.2.3. The plaine or smooth head wherewith it is ioyned to the shoulderblade. R. 4. The collerbone of a woman.

S. 5. That cartilage or gristle of the coller-bone, which is betwixte his ioynt with the shoulder blade.

T. 5. The other gristle that is betwixte his ioynt with the brest-bone.

a. 6. The bunching prominence of the first bone of the *sternō* or *brestbone*

b. c. 6. An impression or doke on either hand at the sides of the said *prominence*

d 7. The backside of the brestbone which is somwhat hollow.

e.f. 6. The cauity which admitteth the Collerbones

g. 6.7. The bosom or cauity to which the first rib is articulated.

h. 6.7. The articulation of the first bone with the 2.

i. 6,7. The sinus or holownesse to which the second rib is ioyned

k.l.m.n.o. 6,7. Other Sinus to which the 5 following ribs are articulated.

p.q.r. 6. The lines which remaine after the bones do grow into one.

s. 6,7. The 3. bone of the *sternon.* *t. 6,7.* The gristle of that third bone.

u. 8. A hole made in the bottom of the brestbone carrying the representation of a heart.

Figure 9, 10, 11. & 12.

A.B. 9. The ioyning of the ribs with their gristles.

C.D. 9. The articulation of the gristles of the ribs with the brest-bone.

E 9. the blunt head of the gristle.

FF. 9. The gristles of the bastard ribs being sharpe.

g *h.i. 9.* The breastbone in the midst of the ribs.

G.H. 9. The distance betwixt the 11. rib, where the gristle sometimes is parted from the other gristles, but at 12 alwaies

II. 9. An vnequall prominence of the gristles.

K. 9. the swordlike cartilag

K. 11. A bosom running along in the inner side of the rib.

L.M. 11. The head wherewith the rib is articulated or ioyned to the spondell or rackbone L. & M sheweth the head whereby it is ioyned vnto the transuerse processe.

N. 12. The blunt heade of the 11 & 12 ribs.

O. 11.12. A knub wherein to the 11 muscle of the backe is inserted.

P. 11. an asperity or roughnes betwixt the 2 heads which bringeth foorth a Ligament.

Q 11. A roughnesse with a light extuberation, in to which the Muscle of the Chest called *Sacrolumbus* is implanted.

R 11. the fungous substáce of the rib apearing when it is broken.

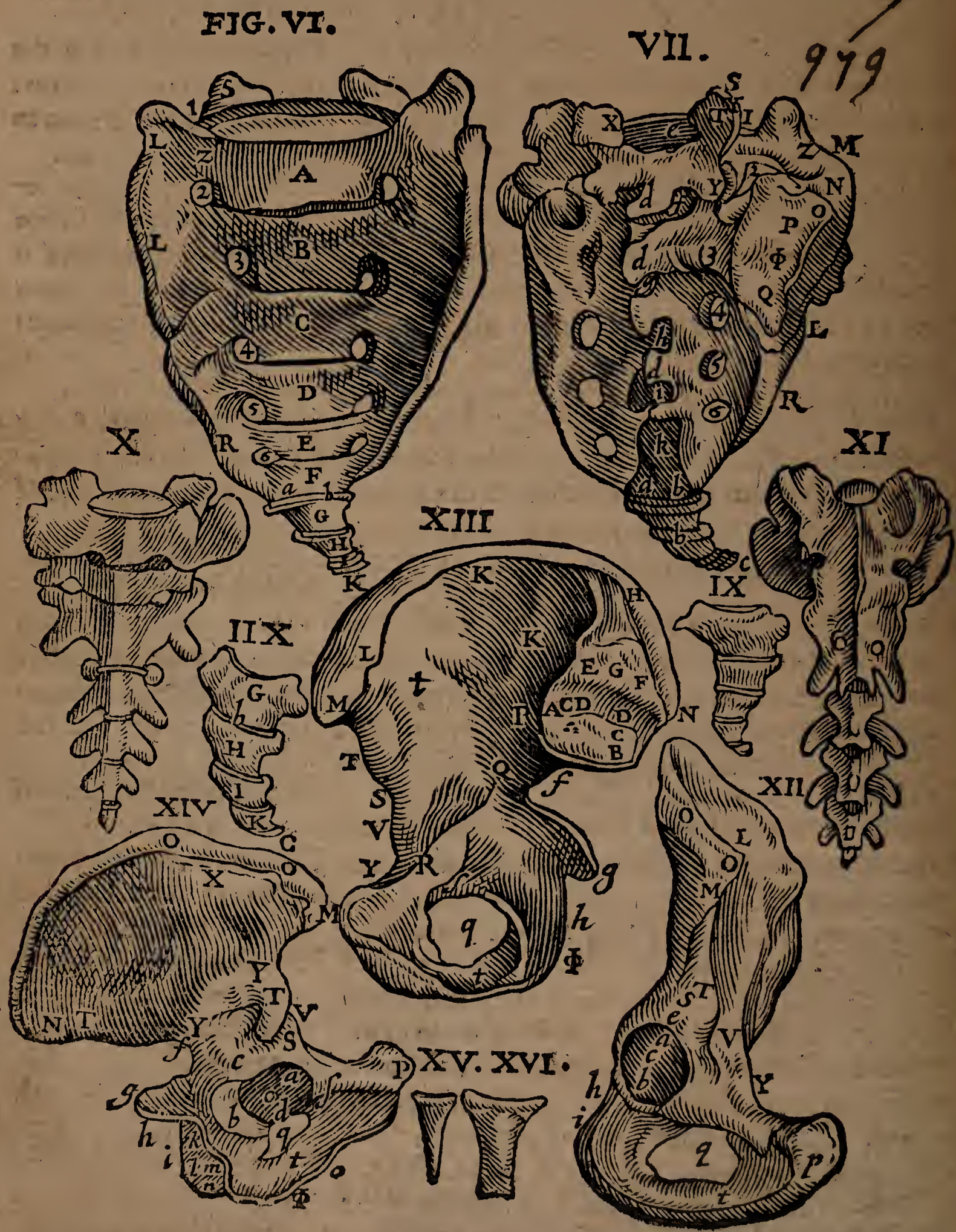
Figure 12. sheweth the forepart of the Coxendix, which is ioyned to the right side of the Holy-bone.

Fig: 13. the inside of the Coxendix. *Fig. 14. His outside.*

Fig. 15. the gristle that goeth betwixt the share-bone in a man.

Fig; 16, the gristle that goeth betwixt them in a Woman.

See the Historie of this in the booke at large, fol: 979



From T to *f*. in figure 13 & 14. A part of the Coxendix, called *Os Illium* the hanchbone that which is below as far as to the R and φ is cald by the name of *Coxendix*, the hip the remainder is the ſhare-bone.

A B.CC,DD,13. The foreſide of the hanch bone, where it is ioyned to the Holy-bone, diſtinguiſhed by a protuberation CC. into two ſinus A, B, DD.

E,F,G,13. The backſide of the hanch-bone, which gapeth from the holy bone, and is filled vp by a griſtle.

H,13,14. A part of the backſide reaching out beyonde the proceſſe of the Holy bone.

K 13. An impreſsion in the inſide of the hanch bone made for the originall of the fyfte muſcle of the backe.

L 12,13. The inſide of the appendix of the hanch bone.

M 12, the anteriour end of the appendix.

N 13,14. His poſterior end.

O 12.14. His outſide.

P Q R, 13. A ſwelling, from whence the tenth muſcle of the thigh yſſueth.

13. Affordeth an originall to the 7 muſcle of the thigh.

S.12,13,14. The vpper ſinus of the Coxendix aboue which do run the ſixt muſcle of the thigh, and the 7 with a nerue.

T.12.13,14 A higher protuberation aboue this ſinus.

V.12, 13, 14. Another lower protuberation.

X,YY.14. A darke line in the backe of the hanch bone, *X*. another in the ſame place YY.

Y,12,13. The vpper ſinus of the ſhare bone.

a,*b*,12,13. The *Cup* of the Coxendix which admitteth the head of the thigh, the deepe hollowneſſe of is marked with *c*.

d 14. The ſinus or boſom wherein the Cup is grauen.

e 12,14. The brow of the cup.

f,13,14. A cauity of the Coxendix made for tranſmiſsion of the fourth nerue of the leg.

g,13,14. The acute proceſſe of the Coxendix.

h,12,13,14. A ſinus vnto which the tenth muſcle of the thigh is reflected.

i,12,14. The appendixe of the Coxendix.

k l m n.14. Diuers impreſsions in this appendix.

o 14. The poſteriour end of this appendix

p 12, P 14. The roughnes of the ſhare bone to which the griſtle groweth.

q. 12, 13, 14. The hole of the ſhare bone.

ſ, 12,13, 14. A boſome aboue the hole of the ſhare bone.

t 12,13,14, The lower proceſſe of the ſhare bone.


FIG. I
II.
III.
IV.
V
VI
VII.
VIII
IX
X
XI
XII
XIII

TABVLA 20. *sheweth the Bones of the Arme and the cubit.*

Figure 1. *sheweth the foreside of the right arme.*

Figure 2. *The backeside.*

*Fig.*3 *&* 4. *shew the inner & outward parts of the left cubit.*

*Fig.*5 *and* 6. *shew the inner and outer parts of the left Ell.*

*Fig.*7 *and* 8, *The inner and vtter seate of the left wand.*

*Fig.*9. *the lower part of the left Wand.*

*Fig.*10 *and* 11. *the lower and vpper part of the right wand.*

*Fig.*12 *and* 13. *the vpper and lowver extremity of the right Ell.*

A.B.C. 1,2. The head of the arme which entreth into the cauity of the shoulder-blade. D.1. His anterior processe.

E 1,2. The other posterior processe.

F.G,1.2. The orbicular cauity of the head thereof.

H.I.1. A right sinus leading directly downward.

K.1,2. the sinus of the gutture of the arme receiuing the cubit.

L,M.1,2. The 2 lips of the gutture, the inner and the vtter.

N,I.1,2. The anterior sinus in the vpper part of the gutture.

O 2. Another posterior sinus.

P.1,2. The head of the arme to which the wand is articulated.

Q 1,2. A line swelling out in the vtter side of the arme.

R 2. A bosome of the vtter processe of the arme.

S 1,2. The inner protuberation of the arme.

T 1. The anterior sinus of the inner protuberation.

V 6, The posterior sinus of the same.

X.Z 2. The length of the arme betwixt his thicke ends.

Y 1. The middle part, where the bone of the arme is as it vvere writhen.

a 1. A bunching line in the foreside, which runneth along as far as to *f*.

b,c. 1. Impressions on both sides the line.

d 1. The vpper gibbous part of the arme.

e 1,2. A roughnesse in the outside of the middle of the arme.

f 1. Another somewhat higher, but more inward.

Figure 3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13.

A 3,4. The vpper part of the Cubite whereby it is ioyned vnto the arme.

B. 3,4. The lower part of the Cubit reaching to the wrest.


FIG. I
II.
III.
IV.
V
VI
VII.
VIII
IX
X
XI
XII
XIII

C.3,5,13. The anterior and vpper processe of the Ell.
D.3,4,5,13. The posterior and vpper processe of the Ell.
E.3,4,5. A sinus of the Ell receiuing the pulley of the arme.
F.13. A protuberation in the foresaid sinus.
GG. HH.13. The internall side depressed nere vnto the protuberation at G. the externall side at H.
I.13. A sharpe small cauity in the left hand, vnto which the right answeres on the other side.
L.3.5,13. An asperity in the roote of the processe of the El.
M.3,4,7,8,11. The necke of the wand.
O 11 A sinus of the wand wherin the head of the arm doth enter
P.3.4,5,6,12. The necke of the Ell.
Q.3.4,5,6,12. The appendix of the Ell.
R.3,4,5,6,12. The processe of the Ell called *Styloides*.
S.12. A sinus or cauity in the basis of the appendix of the Ell.
T3,4,7,8.9,10 A gristle growing to this sinus.
V.4,6. A sinus in the side of the appendix of the Ell.
X,Y,Z.4,6. Three corners of the latter processe of the Ell.
aa.3,4 A line or the first bunching part of the El. *bb* 3,5,the 2 line of the Ell. * An oblique inferior line of the ell.
cc.3,4,5 The sharpnesse of the Ell touching the wand.
dd.3,6 The first vtter side of the Ell. *e* 4,6,the 2.vtter side.
f.3,5. The lower rough side.*gg* 4,6. A line drawn in the vter side
hi.1,3. The commissure of the wand with the el aboue *h*.below *i*.
i,k. A distance where these bones do part asunder.
l.13. A sinus of the Ell wherein the head of the wand is turned.
m.7,8,11. The head of the wand resting vpon the Sinus of the ell
n.3,7. The lower appendix of the wand.
o 9. a Sinus of the *Radius* receiuing the head of the Ell.
p.5,12. The head of the Ell entering into the Sinus of the wand.
q.qq,3,4,7,8,11.a roughnes swelling vnder the neck of the wand
rr.3 4,7,8. An acute line respecting the Ell and the wand.
ſ,ſ. 3,7. The rough internall side of the wand.
tt, 4,8. The smooth externall side of the wand.
u.4,7,8. A roughnesse in the middest of the length of the wand.
x,y 3,10. A Sinus of the wand whereunto the wrest is ioyned.
z,3,10 a protuberation in the midst of the Sinus. *α* 3,7,8,9,10 The processe of the Sinus x. *ΔΔ* 4,8,the inner Sinus of the wand double which carrieth the tendons. *εζ* 4,8, the external double Sinus of the wand. *η* 4,8. The 4th.sinus producing a Ligament *θ* 4, A Sinus of the wand common with the Ell.

See this in the Booke at large, in lib. 13. 902.

FIG. I.

FIG. II.

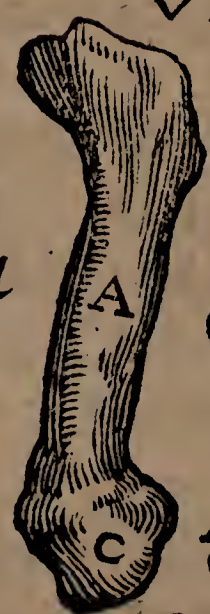
III

III

V

VI.

VII

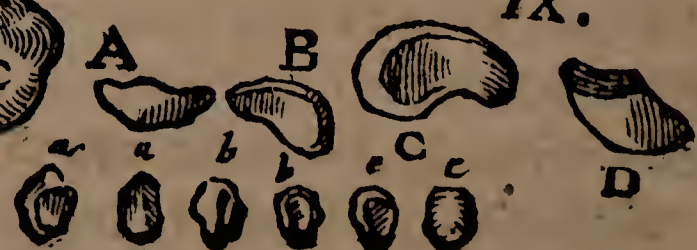


IIX

I X.

X

IX.



TABVLA XXII.

Figure 1 *&* 2. *The first sheweth the inside of the bones of the Hand, the second the outside.*

Fig. 3 *&* 4. *shew the inside and outside of the bones of the wrest.*

Fig. 5. *The posterior part of the bones of the wrest articulated to the Cubit.*

Fig. 6. *Their anterior part ioyned to the Afterwrest.*

Fig. 7. *Two bones making the first Ioynt of the Fingers.*

Fig. 8. *The second Ioynt.*

Fig. 9. *The third Ioynt.*

Fig. 10. *A Nayle parted from the Finger, and shewed on both sides.* *Fig.* 11. *The seede bones in the foote and the Hand.*

A 1.2. The first bone of the After-wrest supporting the thumbe.

I,II,III,IIII. The foure other bones of the Afterwrest ioyned to the Fingers.

B C 1,2. The two bones of the thumbe.

D E F,1,2. The three bones of the fore-finger, the same also in the rest of the fingers.

G 3,6. The gutture of the 5 bone of the wrest, whereto the first bone of the afterwrest is articulated.

a b 6. The length of this gutture.

c d 6. The inside of the gutture *c*. the outside *d*.

e 3,4,6. A sinus at the gutture, which the second bone of the Afterwrest doth touch.

H 3,4,6. The sinus of the sixt bone of the wrest, whereto the second bone of the Afterwrest is ioyned.

f 3,4,6. A part of this sinus which the third bone of the Afterwrest scarse toucheth.

I 3,4,6. The sinus of the seuenth bone of the wrest to which the third bone of the After-wrest is ioyned.

K 3,4,6. The place of the eight bone of the wrest which admitteth the fourth bone of the After-wrest.

L 3,4,6. A sinus of the same bone receiuing the fifte bone of the After-wrest.

M 1,2. A small bone placed sometimes outwardly at the ioynt of the eight bone of the wrest.

N.1,3,6. A

See this in the Booke at large, in lib. 13. 902.

FIG. I.

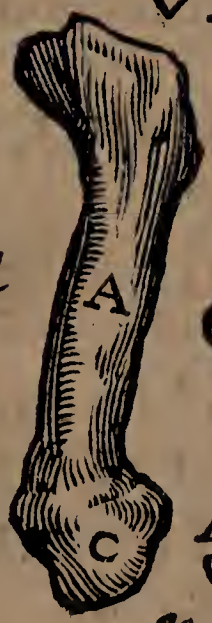
FIG. II.

III III

V

VI.

VII

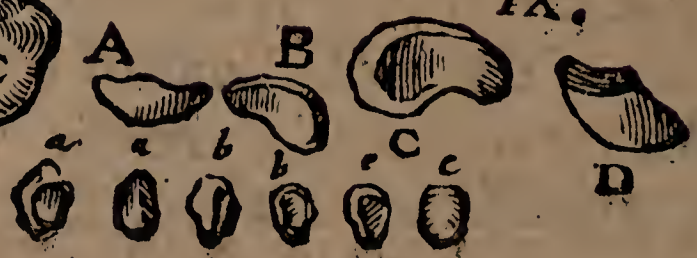


IIX

I X

X

IX.



N, 1, 3, 6. A proceſſe of the ſame eight bone ſwelling out into the ball of the Hand.

O 1, 3, 6, The proceſſe of the fift bone of the wreſt, from whence groweth a Ligament.

P 2, An appendix of the wreſt, whereby they are ioyned vnto the after-wreſt.

Q 2. Another appendix which with the head entereth into the Sinus of the fingers.

R. 1, 2. The diſtance betwixt the bones of the After-wreſt.

S 1, 2. two ſeed bones ſet at the inſide & outſide of the firſt ioynt

T 1, 2, two ſeed bones in the firſt ioynts of the foure fingers.

V, V 1. One ſeed bone in the 2 and 3 ioynts of the Fingers.

Char. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8. Theſe numbers in ſixe Figures doe ſhewe the eight bones of the wreſt.

A 7. The bone of the afterwreſt which ſupporteth the forefinger.

B 7. The firſt bone of the fore-finger.

C 7. The round head of the bone of the after-wreſt.

D 7. a Sinus of the fore-finger receiuing the foreſaid head.

E F, 8. The firſt bone of the fore-finger E. the ſecond F.

G, H, 8. Two ſmall heads of the firſt bone of the forefinger.

I K, 8. Two Sinus of the ſecond bone of the forefinger.

L. 8. a Sinus betwixt the two ſmall heads of the firſt bone.

M 8. a ſmall head betwixt the two Sinus of the ſecond bone.

N 9. The ſecond bone of the Forefinger and his two heads.

O 9. The third bone of the Forefinger containing a Sinus.

Figure 10. A 10. The inſide of the naile hollow.

B 10. His ſoft roote which the skin is wont to couer.

C 10. The outſide of the naile gibbous.

Figure 11.

A 11. The lower ſide of the Seed bone that is placed before the firſt ioynt of the great Toe.

BB 11. The vpper part of the ſame which is next vnto the ioynt.

C 11. The vpper of another ſeed bone.

D 11. The lovver part.

aa 11. The ſeed bones at the ioynt of the thumbe.

bb 11. The ſeed bones at the ioynt of the Forefinger.

cc 11. Seed bones placed at the little Finger.

See his History in the Booke at large, fol. 998.

FIG. I. I. III.

Table 23. fig. 1 & 2. shew the fore & hinder part of the thigh bone. Fig. 3. The thigh, whose appendices are remoued out of their place, and disioyned with a litle distance. Fig. 4. The anterior and rough side of the Pattel-bone. Fig. 5. His posterior part crusted ouer.

A 1,2. The head of the thigh going into the cup of the hipbone.

B 2. A sinus into the head of the thigh, into which is inserted a round Ligament.

C 1, 2. The coniunction of the appendix of the thighe with the bone it selfe.

D 1,2,3, the necke of the thigh.

E, F. The two lower heades of the thigh.

G 1,2. The coniunction of the lower appendix.

H 1. I 2. A Sinus betwixt the 2. heads of the thigh.

K 2. A part of the lower head of the thigh, from whence the first muscle of the foot proceedeth

L 2. Another part from whence the 2 and 3 muscles arise.

M 2. Another part to which the tendon of the fifte muscle of the thigh is infixed.

N 1,2. A Sinus of the outwarde side of the head for the fourth muscle of the legge.

O 2. A Sinus of the inside, thorough which the tendons passe.

P 2. A protuberation at which the said tendons are reflected.

Q 2. The vtter processe of the thigh, and betwixt Q and D is the sinus.

R 1,2. The vnion of the proces with the thigh.

S 2. A rough line from the impression of the external proces

T 1. The anterior impression of the internall processes.

β, betwixt T and V another impression higher then the former

V 1,2. The fourth impression in the top of the processe.

X 3. Foure *X* shew the foure appendices of the thigh.

Y 3. Three Y shew the 3 Heads of the thigh.

ZZ 3. two processes of the thigh

a 1. The anterior processe of the thigh.

b 1. The coniunction of the processe with the thigh.

cc 2. a line descending obliquely from the inner processe.

dd 2, a line running throughthe length of the thigh.

e 2. The largenesse of the Thigh in this part.

f 1 a roughnesse from which the eight muscle yssueth.

g,h 5, a knub of the Whirl-bone going into the Sinus marked with I which is betwixte the heads of the thigh.

i 5, a sinus fitted for the inner head of the thigh.

k 5, a sinus agreeing with the external head of the thigh.

l 5. The lower asperity or roughnesse.

m 4. The foreside of the pattell or whirle-bone rough or vnequall.


FIG. I.
II.
III.
IV.
V.
VI.
VII.
VIII.
IX.
X.
XI.

Table 24. ſheweth the bones of the Leg and the Brace, together with the griſtles about the knee. Fig. 1 & 2. ſhew the right Legge whole, both the fore-part and the back-part.
Fig. 3 & 4. ſhewe the foreſide and the backeſide of the Legge or Shank-bone. Fig. 5 & 6. ſhew the foreſide and the backſide of the Brace or Shin-bone. Figu. 7. ſheweth the vpper part of the Shanke-bone to which the thigh is articulated.
Figu. 8. two griſtles increaſing the cauity of the ioynt of the Leg-bone at the knee. Fig. 9: the lower part of the whole Leg where on the foreſide it receiueth the Talus or the Inſtep. Fig: 10. the backpart of the lower end of the Leg-bone. Figure 11. ſheweth the inſide of the lower end of the Brace or Shinne-bone where it is articulated with the Talus or Inſtep.

A B 1. The vpper appendix of the leg or ſhanke-bone.
A B, 2, 3. The line where the appendix ioyneth with the bone.
C 1. The vpper appendix of the Brace-bone.
C 5. The coniunction of this appendix with the bone.
DD 1. The lower appendix of the Legge bone.
D 3. The coniunction of this appendix with the bone.
E 1. The lower appendix of the brace or ſhin-bone.
F, G, 2, 4, 7. The boſomes of the bones of the legge receiuing the heads of the Thigh-bone.
H, I, K, 7. A protuberation which is betwixt theſe cauities. K L in the ſecond, third and fourth figures do ſhew the ſame.
L M 8. A griſtle increaſing the outward cauity of the leg-bone L. another encreaſing the inner cauity M.
N 8. The foreſaide griſtles do in this place appeare thickeſt.
O 8. And heere they appeare thinneſt.
P 8. Heere they do determine into ſharpe points.
Q 5. A ſhallow ſinus of the Brace-bone to which the head of the Leg-bone is articulated.
R 4. The head of the leg bone which is ioyned to the Brace.
S 4, 10. a ſinus of the legbone receiuing the lower end of the brace bone. T 5, 6, 11. The inſide of the brace where it is ioined to the bone of the leg. V 2. The context or coniunction of the brace with the leg bone aboue.
X 2. The ſame coniunction below. Y 2. The diſtance betweene the ſhank & ſhin-bones.

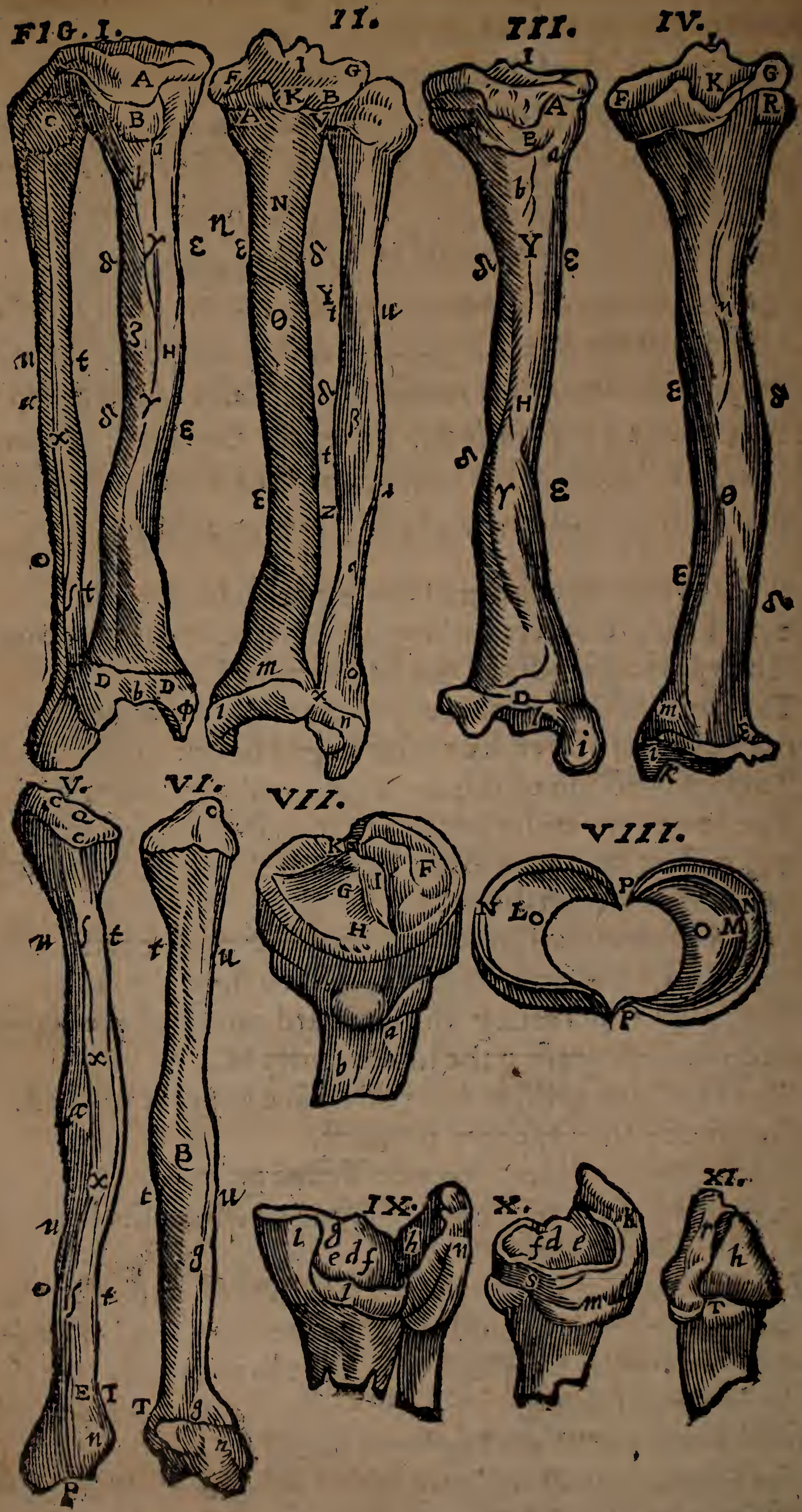


FIG. I.
II.
III.
IV.
V.
VI.
VII.
VIII.
IX.
X.
XI.

Z.1,2. The oblique turning of the brace inwarde, which on the outside is somewhat indented.

ab,1.3. The forepart of the Legge bone, whereinto the muscles which extend the leg are inserted.

c 5,6. The vpper processe of the appendix of the bracebone, wher into is inserted the tendon of the 4 muscle of the leg.

de fg h 9. At this place the vpper part of the Talus or instep is articulated: in the ninth and tenth figures *def* shewe the vpper region, but *d* noteth the protuberation.

h 9,11. The outside where it is fitted with the instep.

Φ. The inner ankle, or a processe of the inner appendix of the leg-bone. *i*.2 3,9,10. The inner ankle.

k 4,10. A sinus of the inner ankle from whence a gristly ligament is inserted into the instep.

l.1,3,9. An vnequall sinus in the lower appendix of the legbone, whence groweth a gristly ligament which is sent vnto the neck of the instep.

m 2,4,10. Certaine sinus through vvhich three tendons are led to the foote.

n 2,5,6,9. The outer ankle or the processe of the shin bone in the first Figure noted with E.

op.1,5. That part of the shin bone which is bare.

qq 2,6. In this sinuated place of the shin bone the tendons of the seuenth and eight muscles of the foot are reflected.

r 2,6,11. A sinus of the appendix of the shin bone, from whence goeth a ligament into the instep.

ſſ.1,5. The first line of the shin bone.

tt.2,5,6. The second line of the shin bone.

uu.1,2,5,6. The third line of the shin bone.

xx. 1,5. The first side of the shin bone bunching a little out.

αα.1,5. The second side of the shin bone.

ββ.2,6. The third side of the shin bone.

γγ.1,3. The first line of the leg bone.

δδδδ. 1,2,3,4. The second line of the legge bone.

εε.1,2,3,4. The third line of the leg bone.

ζ.1,3. The first side of the leg bone.

η.1,3. The second side of the leg bone.

θ. 2,4. The third side of the leg bone.

N 2. *κ* 4. A rough line of the third side of the leg bone made for the muscle called *Popliteus*.

See the History of this in the Booke at large, fol. 1006.

Table 25. Sheweth the bones of the Foote properly so called.

Fig. 1. & 2. shewe the bones of the right foote fastened together their vpper face and their neather face.

Fig. 3. 4. 5. & 6. shewe the vpper, lower, inner & outer sides of the Talus or pasterne.

Fig. 7. 8. 9. shewe the same sides of the Heele.

Fig. 10. & 11. sheweth the forward and backward side of the boate-bone.

Fig. 12. & 13. shew the fore and backepart of the wrest made of foure bones.

ABCD 3,5,6. The protuberation of the *Talus* ioyned to the appendixe of the Leg-bone, and of this protuberation foure sides.

EE 3. A sinus insculped in the protuberation of the *Talus*.

F.F 3. Two bunching parts of the protuberation of the *Talus*.

G 3. The inner side of the protuberation of the *Talus*, crusted ouer with a gristle, ioyned to the inner ankle.

H 6. The outward sinus of the protuberation of the *Talus*, couered ouer with a gristle, and receyuing the inner ankle.

I 5. A rough sinus of the *Talus* receyuing a gristly Ligament from the inner ankle.

K 6. A sinus of the *Talus* receyuing a gristly ligament from the outwarde ankle.

L M 5,6, Two sinus in the hinder part of the *Talus*.

N 3,4,5,6. The necke of the *Talus* or pasterne bone.

O 3,4,5,6. The head of the *talus*, going vnder the sinus of the boat-bone.

P 7,8,9. The head of the bone of the heele crusted ouer with a gristle and going vnder the sinus of the Talus or the pasterne bone.

Q 4. A large sinus of the Talus receyuing the head of the heele.

R 7,8,9. A Sinus of the heele whereto the lower part of the head of the *Talus* is ioyned.

S 4. The lower part of the head of the *talus* going into the sinus of the heele.

TT 4. A sharp sinus of the heele receyuing a gristlye Ligament from the pasterne bone.

X Y Z 2. The place of the heele.

Y Z 2. Y 8. Z 9. A processe of the heele made for the production of muscles.

a b 7,8,9. From *a* to *b* the distance of the vpper part of the heele.

c 8,9. The hinder part of the heele.

d 2,8. The inner side of the heele.

e 8. The place where the tendons that run to the bottome of the foot are reflected.

f 7,8. The vtter side of the heele.

g 1,7,9. Heere the Tendons of the 7 & 8 muscles of the foot are stretched out.

h 7. The forepart of the heele, which is ioyned to the pasterne bone.

i 7. That part of the heele which is ioyned to the Cube bone.

k 11. The Sinus of the Boat bone receyuing the head of the Talus.

l m n 10. Three surfaces of the Boate-bone lightly prominent, which are articulated to the bones of the wrest.

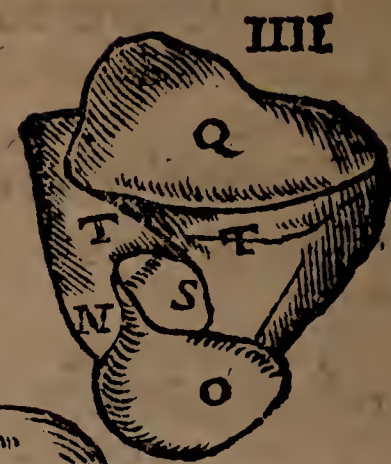
o p 11. The vpper part of the boatbone regarding the top of the foote.

q r 10. and *q* 11. His lower part.

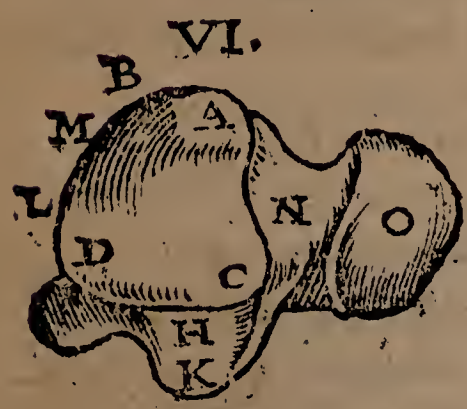

FIG. I


II


III


IIII


V

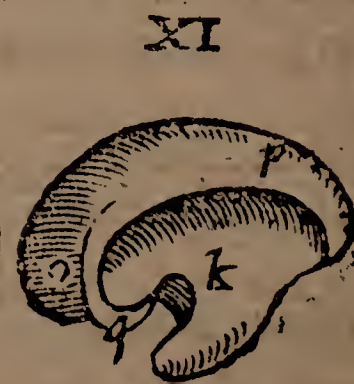

VI.


VII


VIII


IX


X


XI


XII


XIII

q 10,11. A sinus through which the sixt muscle of the foote is led.

s,t.u. 13. The plaine surfaces of the 3. inner bones of the wrest, whereby it is articulated to the Boat-bone.

x 13. A shallow Sinus of the cube-bone whereby it is articulated to the heele.

α β 12. The place of the Cube bone to which that bone of the Afterwrest is ioyned, which supporteth the last Toe saue one.

γ, 12,13. The place of the Cube bone where the third bone of the wrest is articulated.

δ 12,13. That part of the Cube bone which respecteth the outside of the foote.

ε 12,13. The surface of the Cube bone in the vpper part of the foote.

ζ 2, 13. That part of the Cube bone which regardeth the earth.

η 2. A Sinus of the Cube bone at which the Tendon of the seauenth muscle of the foote is reflected.

B.13. A processe of the thirde bone of the wrest whereinto the fift muscle of the foote is inserted.

ι 12. The place of the inner bone of the wrest, to which that bone of the afterwrest which sustaineth the great Toe is coupled.

κ.12. The place of the second bone of the wrest, whereto the bone of the Afterwrest that supporteth the foretoe is articulated.

λ.12. The place of the thirde bone of the wrest, whereto that bone of the After-wrest which supporteth the middle Toe is articulated.

μ, 1,2, A small bone whereby that bone of the After-wrest which sustaineth the little Toe is ioyned to the cube-bone.

ψ 1,2. The distances betwixt the bones of the Afterwrest.

ξξ 1,2. The heads of the bones of the Afterwrest which enter into the bosomes of the toes.

π.2. A processe of the bone of the Afterwrest wherinto the tendon of the seuenth muscle of the foot is implanted.

ρ. 2. A processe of the bone of the Afterwrest, which sustaineth the little toe, which processe receiueth the tendon of the 8. muscle of the Foot.

ς τ υ. 1,2. The three bones of the foretoe.

ψ ω, 2. Two seede bones placed vnder that bone of the After-wrest which sustaineth the great toe.

* 2. Vnder X a seed bone set to the second ioynt of the great toe.

Γ 1,2. The *Talus* or pasterne.

Δ 1,2. The Heele.

Θ 1,2. The Boat bone.

Λ.Ξ.1,2. The bones of the Toes.

Φ.X.1,2. Two bones of the great toe.

I.II.III. IV.V.1. The fiue bones of the Afterwrest.

1,2,3,4. In fig.1, 2, 12, 13. The Foure Bones of the *Tarsus* or wrest.

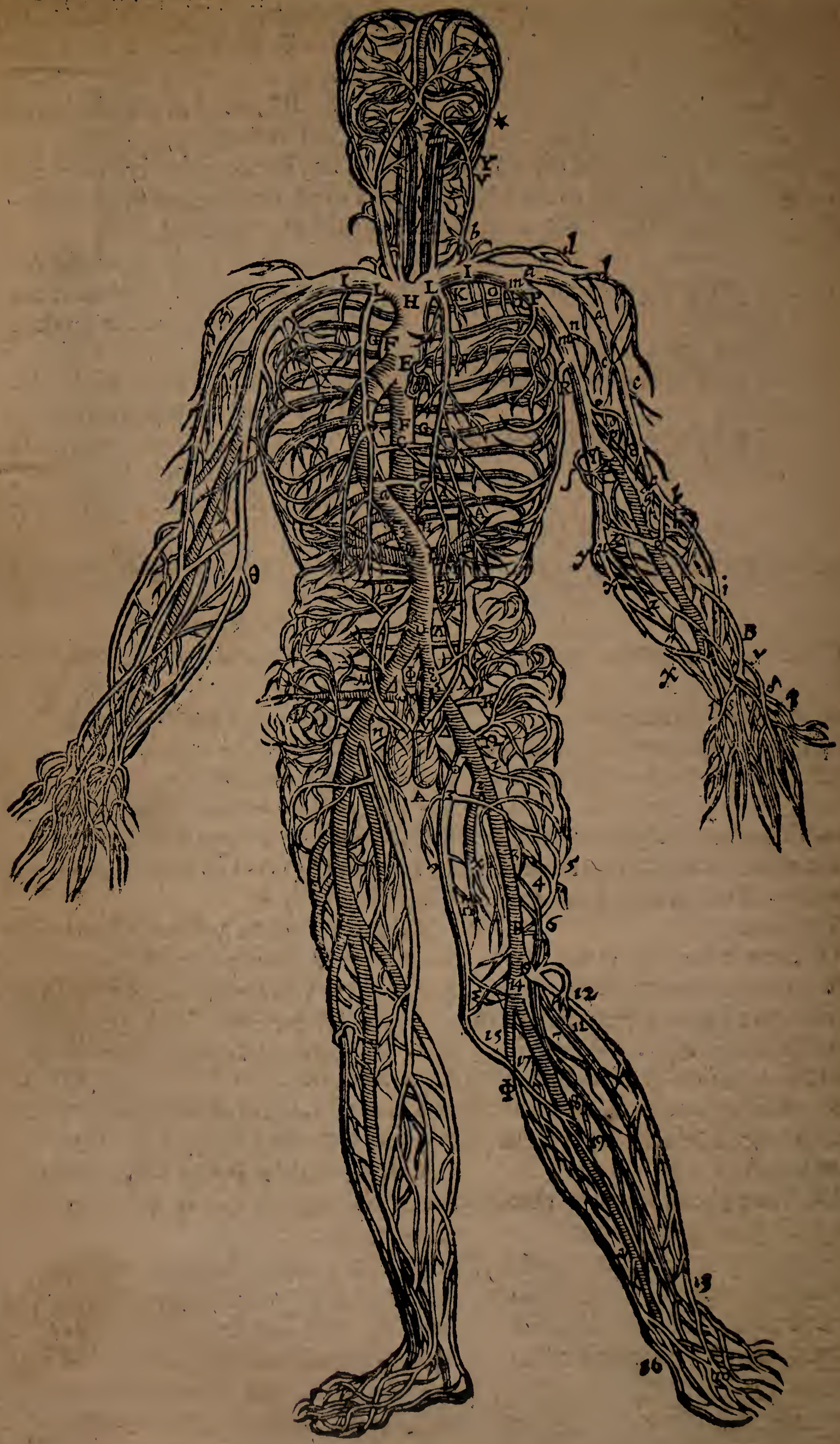
Char.1. in fig.12, & 13. The greater wedge bone or the 5 bone of the wrest.

Char.2.fig.12,13. The lesser Wedge-bone, or the sixt bone of the wrest.

Char.3.fig.12,13. The middle wedge-bone, or the 7 bone of the Wrest.

Char.4 fig.12,13. The Cube bone.

See the Historie of this in the booke at large, fol: 829.



Of the Veynes.
Of the Arteries.
Of the Sinewes.

TABVLA. I.

Sheweth the hollow Veine whole and freed from the whole bodie.

A. THE Trunke of the Hollow veine.

The lower AA. At this place of the Liuer is ſeated the left part of the vein and diſtributeth branches to the left ſide.

B. Sheweth how the trunke of the hollow veine in the Cheſt, to giue way to the heart, is curued or bowed to the right hand.

Betwixt A and B. That part of the hollow Veine which is betwixt the gibbous ſide of the Liuer & the midriffe

C. The left Midriffe veine called *Phrenica ſiniſtra*, from which ſurcles doe run in a man vnto the purſſe of the heart, for the Midriffe and it doth grow together.

D. The orifice of the Hollowe Veyne which groweth vnto the heart.

E. The crowne veine, called *Coronaria*, which like a crowne compaſſeth the baſis of the heart, and ſprinkleth his ſurcles on the outſide thereof as far as to the cone or point.

F. The trunke of the veine *Azygos* or *non paril* deſcending along the right ſide of the Rack-bones to the loines.

GG. The lower intercoſtall Veines, or the branches of the veine Azygos, which go vnto the diſtances betwixt the ribs, and afford ſurcles vnto the muſcles which lye vpon the ribbes and the racke bones, and the Membranes of the Cheſt.

H. The diuiſion of the hollow vein into two ſubclauian trunkes neere the Iugulum, vnder the breſt-bone.

II. The ſubclauian branch tending on either ſide vnto the arme, called by ſome *Axillaris*.

K. The vpper intercoſtall veine which commonly ſendeth three ſlips vnto the diſtances of the vpper ribs, vnto which the firſt intercoſtal vein ſent no branches.

LL. The deſcending Mammary veine: this deſcendethvnder the breſtbone vnto the right muſcles of the *Abdomen*, and affoordeth ſurcles vnto the diſtances of the griſtles of the true ribs to the *Mediaſtinum*, the Muſcles

that

See the Historie of this in the booke at large, fol: 829,

that lye vppon the breast and the skin of the *Abdomen*.

M, The coniunction of the mammary, with the Epigastrick vein ascending about the nauil vnder the right muscles

N, The veyne of the necke called *Cerucicalis*, ascending toward the Scull which alloweth surcles to those muscles that lye vppon the necke.

O, The veine called *Muscula*, which is propagated with many surcles into the muscles that occupy the lower parts of the necke & the vpper parts of the chest.

P, *Thoracica* superior, the vpper chest veyne which goeth to the muscles lying vpon the chest, to the skin of that place and to the dugges.

Q, The double *Scapularis* distributed into the hollow parte of the shoulder-blade and the neighbour muscles: so also betwixt P and R, sometimes small veines do reach vnto the glandules that are in the arme-holes.

R, *Thoracica* inferior running downeward along the sides of the chest, and specially distributed into the muscle of the arme called *Latissimus*.

S, The inner Iugular veine which entreth into the Scull after it hath bestowed some surcles vppon the rough artery. T, The external Iugular vein.

V, The diuision of this veine vnder the root of the eare.

X. A branch of the externall Iugular which goeth into the inside of the mouth, and is diuersly diuided into the parts therein contained.

Y. The exterior branch distributed near the *Fauces* into the muscles of the chops and the whole skinne of the Head. Z. A portion of the branch, y, reaching vnto the Face.

aa, The veyne of the forehead.

a. A portion of it creeping through the temples, *a*.

* A propagation that goeth vnto the skin of the Nowle or *Occiput*.

aa. The veine called *Cephalica*, or the external veine of the arme which others call *Humeraria*.

b. *Muscula superior*, A propagation of the *Cephalica* veyne which goeth vnto the backward muscles of the necke.

Betwixt *b* and *d* on the backside issueth a branch from the *Cephalica* which passeth vnto the outside of the blade and a portion thereof runneth betwixt the flesh and the skinne.

dd, A veyne from the *Cephalica* which attaineth vnto the top of the shoulder, and is consumed into the muscle that eleuateth or lifteth vp the arme and into his skinne.

ee. A small veyne from the *Cephalica* dispersed through the skinne and the muscles of the arme.

f, the diuisiō of the *cephalica* into 3. parts.

g, The first branch runneth deepe vnto the muscles which arise out of the externall protuberation of the arme.

h, The second branch which goeth to make the *Median* veyne.

ii, The third branch running obliquely aboue the wand and the outside of the arme.

k, From this branch certaine Surcles are diuided into the skin, the chiefe whereof is marked with *k*.

l. The third branch at the wrist which is ioyned at *l*, with the branch of the *Basilica* marked with *x*.

m, The *Basilica* which on the right hand is called *Hepatica*, on the left hand *Lienaris*. *n*, *o*, A branch of the *Basilica* going to the heads of the muscles of the Cubit at *n*, and to the muscles themselues at *o*. *p*. A notable branch of the *Basilica* running oblikely, and bestowing surcles to the muscles that issue from the external protuberation. This branch descendeth together with the fourth nerue.

q, The diuision of the *Basilica* into two branches, & that that is noted with *q*, is euer accompanied with an artery. *s*, A branch of this veyn bestowed vpon the skin of the arme.

t A branch of the *Basilica*, which together with the branch of the *Cephalica* marked with *h* makes the *mediana* or middle veine marked with *a*.

u. A branch of the *Basilica* going to the inner head of the arme.

xx. A branch yssuing out of the former that creepeth along vnto the wrest, and toward the little finger conioyneth it selfe with a branch of the *Cephalica*.

y. A veine running out vnto the skinne at the outside of the cubite.

Vpper z, A propagation yssuing out of a branch of the *Basilica* marked with *t*.

Lower z. A branch of the *Basilica* *x*. going to the inside of the arme.

α. The Median or common veine.

β. The partition of the Median Veyne aboue the wrest, this diuision should haue bene made aboue γ.

γ. The externall branch of the partition which goeth vnto the outside of the hand.

δ From which yssueth a small branch to the inside.

ε. The internall branch vnder ε which toward the middle and the ring Finger is especially disposed.

ζ. The veine of the thumbe, dispersed into his mountenet or hillock, which is conioyned with the braunch noted with δ.

ζ The trunke of the hollow vein from which issue branches vnto the partes seated vnder the Liuer.

η The fatty veine called *adiposa sinistra* which goeth to the fat of the kidnies.

ϑ . The two Emulgents which leade whaey blood vnto the kidnies.

λ μ. The two spermaticall veines leading the matter of the seede vnto the Testicles.

V. The beginning of the bodden Vessel called *vas varicosum*.

ξ. The veines of the ioynts called *Lumbares*, which are sent in knottes or branches to the rack bones, to the marrow of the backe, to the muscles that lye vpon the Loynes, and to the *Peritoneum*.

ο. The bifurcation of the hollow veine into the Iliack branches, which byfurcation is not vnlike Λ.

π. *Muscula superior*, a transuerse branch going to the muscles of the *Abdomen* and to the *Peritonæum*.

ρ σ. The diuision of the left Iliack vein into an inner branch at ρ. and an vtter at σ.

τ. *Muscula media*, the vtter propagation of the branch ρ distributed thorough the muscles of the *Coxa*, and the skin of the buttockes.

υ. An inner propagation of the same branch ρ which goeth vnto the holes of the Holy bone.

φ. The veine called *Sacra*, which goeth to the vper holes of the holibone.

χ ψ. The veine *Hypogastrica* distributed to the bladder, to the muscles of the fundament, & the neck of the womb.

ω. A Vein arising from the vter branch marked with σ which is ioyned with some branches of the internal veine neare the holes or perforations of the share bone.

ϑ. A veine which when it hath passed the share-bone distributeth one branch into the cup of the *Coxendix* & to the muscles of that place.

κ. Another smal branch which runneth vnder the skinne at the inside of the thigh.

χ. The congresse or meeting of the foresaid veine with a branch marked with char. z. and distributed into the Legge.

Γ. The Epigastrick veine, a propagation of the vtter branch σ perforating the *Peritonæum*, whereto as also to the muscles of the *Abdomen* and the skin it offereth branches, the chiefe branch of this veine is ioyned with the descending Mammary aboue the nauel at M.

Δ *Pudende*

Δ *Pudenda* an inner propagation ofthe branch ⊂ running ouer-thwart vnto the priuities.

Θ. *Saphæna* or the ankle veine, or the inner branch of the crurall Trunke, which creepeth through the inside of the legge vnder the skinne vnto the tops of the Toes.

Λ. The first interior propagation of the *Saphæna* offered to the groine.

Ξ. The vtter propagation thereof, diuided to the foreside or outside of the thigh.

Π. The second propagation of the *Saphena* going to the first muscle of the legge.

Σ. The third propagation of the *Saphena* going to the skin of the whirlbone and vnto the ham.

Φ. The4 propagation of the *Saphena* dispersing his surcles forward and backe ward.

Ψ. Braunches from this vnto the foreside of the inner ankle, to the vpper part of the foote,& to al the Toes.

Ω. *Ischias minor*, called also *muscula interior*, the vtter branch of the crurall trunke diuided into the muscles of the Coxendix, and to the skinne of that place.

1,2. And this also may be called *muscula*. 1. The exterior and lesser which passeth into some muscles of the leg 2. The interior greater and deeper vnto the muscles of the thigh.

3,4. The veine called *Poplitea*, made of two crurall veines diuided vnder the knee.

From this a surcle is reached vpward vnto the skin of the thigh.

6. But the greater part runnes by the bent of the knee, vnder the skinne as farre as to the heele.

7. Also to the skin of the outward ankle.

8, The veine called *Suralis* or Calfe-vein, because it runneth vnto the muscles that make the calfe of the legge.

9, The diuision of the Surall veine into an exterior trunk 9 and and an interior 14.

10,11, The diuisiõ of the exterior trunk vnder the knee into an externall branch, which along the brace attayneth vnto the muscles of the foote, 11, and an internall, 12, 13.

12,13. Which descending along the outside of the legge to the vpper part of the foot is clouen into diuers branches, and in the backe of the Foote mixeth it selfe with *Poplitea*, or ham veine, 20.

14, The interior branch of the Surall veyne which runneth into the backside of the Leg.

15, A branch hereof descending to the inside of the heele and the great toe and is diuided into diuers surcles.

17, *Ischias maior* issuing out of the internall trunke at 14, and running throgh the muscles of the Calfe.

18, A propagation hereof deriued vnto the vpper part of the foot, and affoording two surcles to euery toe.

19. The remainder of the inner trunke 14, behind the inner ankle, aprocheth to the bottome of the foot and is consumed into all the toes.

20, The commixtion of the veine *Poplitea* with the Surall or Calfe-branch at 13.

See his History in the Booke at large, fol. 130.

FIG. III.

FIG. I.

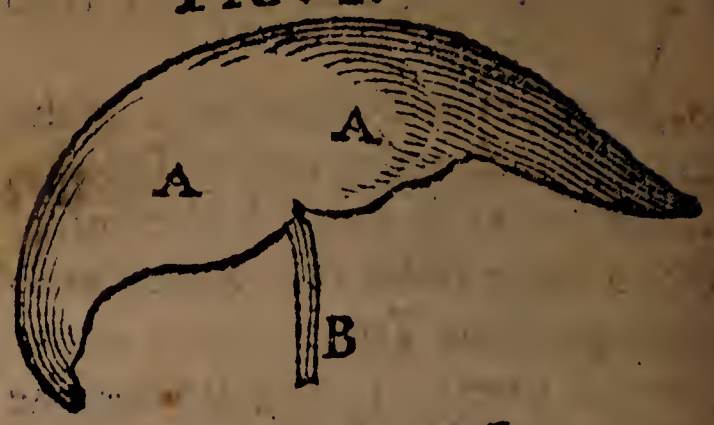


FIG. II.

FIG. IV.

TABVLA 2. *sheweth the Liuer with his veines.*

Figure 1. The gibbous and fore-part.

Figure 2. The gibbous and hinder part, together with a part of the trunke of the Hollow veine.

Figure 3. A part of the Hollow veine fastned to the backeside of the Liuer, and is opened with a long slit, to shewe the holes of his branches where they open into the Liuer.

Figure 4. The roots of the Hollow and Gate veines, dispersed through the Liuer and their Anastomoses or Inocculations.

AA. The gibbous and foreside of the Liuer.

B 1. The vmbilicall veine.

CC 2. The gibbous and backside of the Liuer.

D 2,3. The seate of the hollow veine, where it passeth thorough the midriffe.

E. 2. The veins of the midriffe called Phrenicæ.

G 2. In this distaunce is the place where the trunk of the hollow vein groweth to the backside of the Liuer.

I 2. A Ligament which tyeth the Liuer to the Midriffe.

2. A Ligament tying the lefte side of the liuer to the midriffe.

2. A part of the Gate veine.

2. The bosom of the liuer into which it admitteth the left orifice of the stomacke.

N 3. Certaine braunches of veines proceeding out of the Liuer.

O 3. Small braunches which are thrust out of the Liuer to the Hollow veine.

P 3. The rootes of the hollow veine dispersed through the

Figure 4.

A. The trunk of the hollow vein arising vpward from the liuer

BB. The trunke of the hollow veine as it getteth out of the gibbous part of the Liuer, which is bent downwards, and watereth all the parts of the body vnder the Liuer.

CCCC. The roots of the Hollow vein which is in the substance of the Liuer.

DDDD. The ends of the roots of the hollow veyne, which pierce or opē into the midst of the roots of the gatevein.

EE. The principall trunk of the gate veine.

FF. The roots of the gate veine euen all those that are black dispersed thorough the substance of the liuer, which vnder the lower part of the Liuer do meete and make one trunke.

GGGG. The ends of the roots of the gatevein which pierce or open into the middest of the roots of the hollow vein


A
A
A
A
A
4
C
C
R
D
K
E F
H G
L M
S
N
T
P
Z
Z
Y
a
a
a
a
T
V
V
b
c
d
d
d
d
e
e
f
f
g
g

Table 3. shewth the Vena porta, *or Gate-veine with his branches which he sendeth to the bladder of Gall, to the stomack, to the Spleene, to the Mesentery, and to the Gats.*

1,2,3,4,5. The vpper branches of the Gate-veine disseminated thorough the caue or hollow parts of the liuer.

AAAA. Their distribution maketh the forme of the Liuer.

B. The trunke of the Gate-veine comming out of the hollow part of the Liuer.

CC. The two twin-veines of the Gall, called *Cysticæ gemellæ.*

D. The right *gastrick* or stomack veine

E. The diuision of the trunke of the Port veine into two branches.

F. The left branch which is the vpper and is called the Spleene branch.

G. The right braunch, which is the greater and the lower, called the Mesentericall branch.

H. The right stomacke Kall-vein, called *Gastroepiplois.*

I. The gut-veine called *Intestinalis.*

K. The lesser stomacke veyne, called *Gastrica minor.*

L. The right Kal veine called *Epiplois dextra.*

M. The sweet-bread veyns called *Pancreæ.*

N. The great stomacke veine, called, *Gastrica maior.*

OO. Two Veines of the last named branch, inwrapping the backeside of the stomacke.

P. The bifurcation or partition of the great stomacke veine in the vpper part of the stomacke.

Q. The Crowne-veine of the stomack called *Coronaria stomachica.*

R. A branch of the Crowne-vein passing along the vpper side of the stomacke, and giuing branches to the *Pylorus* or mouth of the stomacke.

S. The backward or hinder Kail-veine called *Epiplois postica.*

T. The division of the splenick brãch.

V. The Kall-veine, called *Epiplois sinistra*, whose roote in the great figure is at V. but his distribution is well shewne in the small figure by V. and T.

X. The left stomacke Kall veines, called *Gastroepiplois sinistra.*

Y,Z. The veines which run vnto the left side of the stomack turnd back from them which go vnto the vper part of the Spleene, and the vpper Z. of the two, doth shewe the Vessell called *Vas breue*, or the shorte vessell, whereby the Melancholie passeth out of the Spleene into the stomack, and this is the reason why melancholy people haue alwayes crasie stomackes.

aaaa. Small branches running through the substance of the Spleen, making the forme of the Spleene.

b. The right Mesentericke Veine.

c. The left Mesentericke.

dddd. The Meseraical veines.

ee. The veine which belongeth to the Collicke gut.

ff. Veines belonging to the right gut.

gg. The Hemorrhoidall veynes which compasse the Fundament.

See his History in the Booke at large, fol. 133.

2

Table 4. ſheweth the roots of the Hollow and Gate-veines diſſeminated through the Parenchyma or fleſh of the Liuer, and their Anaſtomoſes or Inoculations: alſo the tranks of the Nauell, Hollow and Gate-veines. Into euery one of the Trunkes you may put a ſticke before you boyle the Liuer and ſeparate his ſubſtance from the veſſels, that ſo the veſſels may appeare open, and not corrugated or crumpled vp together.

A. The trunke of the hollow vein where it pierceth the midriffe
B. A part of the Midriffe.

CC. A part of the Trunk of the Hollow veine which groweth to the backepart of the Liuer.

DD. The Trunke of the Hollow veyne which is carried through the Lower belly, his branches being remooued.

EEEE. The roots of the Hollowe veine diſperſed thorough the ſubſtance of the Liuer: theſe appeare heere all white.

F,G. The vmbilicall veine, without the Liuer at F. vvithin the Liuer at G.
HH. The Trunke of the Gate veine without the Liuer.

II. A part of the right ſide of the Gate veine torne from his left ſide, that the veſſelles might better bee demonſtrated, but the trunke of the Gate veine H H. ſhould haue ridden ouer the hollow veine DD.

KKKKKK. The roots of the Gate veine diſperſed thorough the ſubſtance of the Liuer, which heere appeare all blacke.

LLL. The *Anaſtomoſes* or inoculations of the rootes of the Gate veine with the roots of the hollow veine.

M. This inoculation is like a pipe or trunke, and it is a common and continued paſſage, into which you may put a good bigge probe: from this there are open paſſages into the laſt ſtrings of the Gate or hollow veine.

See his History in the Booke at large, fol. 840.

FIG. I.

FIG. II.

FIG. III.

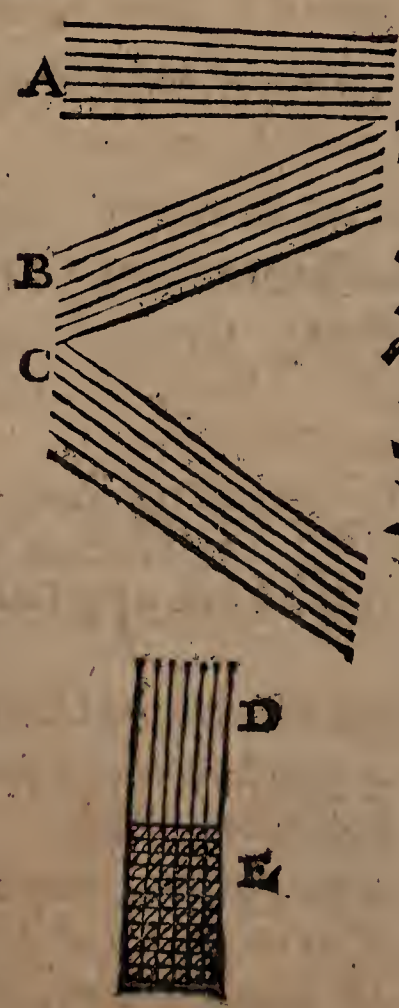


FIG. IV.

Table 5. Figure 1. sheweth the diuision of the Hollow-veine in the Iugulum *or hollow vnder the Patel-bones. On the right side is shewed how it is commonly beleeved to be divided into two trunkes, the one called the Sub-clauius, the other Super-clauius, from whence came that scrupulous choise of the Cephalica & Basilica veines in Phlebotomy or bloodletting. On the right side is shewed howe the trunke is but one, out of which both the foresaide veynes of the arme doe proceede.*

AA. The trunke of the Hollow-veyne from the heart vnto the *Iugulum* or Sticking place.
B. The Coronary veine of the heart.
C. The veyne Azygos or *sine pari.*
ddd. The branches of the foresaid vein called *Intercostales inferiores.*
D. The diuision of the hollowe veine in the *Iugulum.*
EE. The Mammary veines.
F. The vpper Intercostall veine.
G. The veine called *Subclauia.*
HH. The *Cephalica* or head veine issuing there-from.
II. The Veine called *Hepatica* or the Liuer veine yssuing also from the Subclauian trunke marked vvith G.
KK. The internall Iugular veine.
LL. The external Iugular veine.
M. The subclauian vein, out of which issueth the right Liuer veine at Q.
N. The *super-clauian* vein out of which yssueth the right head veine at P.
OO. The veines called *Ceruicales* or Necke-veines.
Q. The *Hepatica* or Liuer vein.
P. The *Cephalica* or head veyne.

Figure 2. sheweth a portion of the Hollow veine as much as ascendeth out of the right ventricle of the Heart vnto the Iugulum, *wherein is exhibited the nature of the Fibres, which are in the bodyes of the veynes.*

AA. The Trunke of the Hollowe-veine.
B. The veine Azygos or the vnmated veine.
C. The diuision of the hollow veine in the *Iugulum*, on either side into two branches, as it is commonly receyued.
DD. The subclauian branches.
EE. The superclauian branches.
FF. The externall Iugular veines.
GG. The internall Iugular veines.

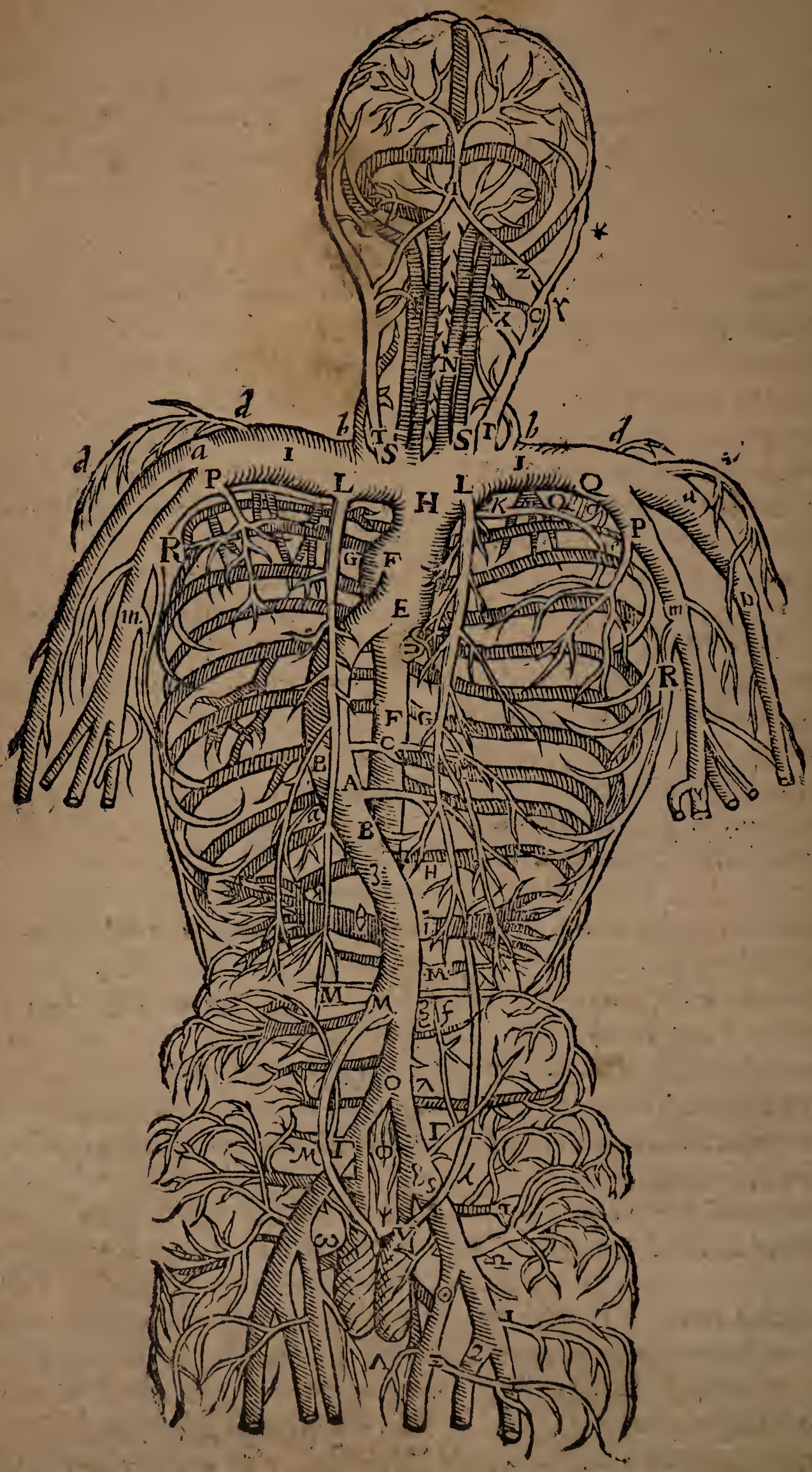
Figure 3. sheweth a rude delineation of the Fibres in the bodyes of the veynes.

A. The transuerse or ouerthwart Fibres.
B,C. The oblique or slope Fibres of each kinde.
D. The right Fibres.
E. The implication or texture of the three kinds of Fibres.

Fig. 4 sheweth the distribution of the veine Azygos, which we shall shew more distinctly heereafter.

A. a part of the trunk of the holowvein
B. The originall of the veine Azygos.
C.O. The diuision of the same vnmated veine at the eight rib.
DDDD. The right and left intercostal veines.

See the History of this in the Booke at large, fol. 362.



TAB. VI *sheweth the trunke & branches of the hollow veyne as they are disseminated through all the three Regions of the body.*

A. The trunke of the hollow Vein below the Liuer.

αα. The roots of the same hollow veyn proceeding out of the Liuer, which make the trunke thereof.

β. Another roote arising out of the hollow side of the Liuer.

B. The seate of the hollow Veyne betwixt the Liuer and Midriffe.

C. The Veine *Phrenica* or the veine of the Midriffe.

D. The orifice by which the hollowe veine groweth to the heart.

E. The crowne-veine of the heart.

FF. The trunke of the Veine Azygos.

GG. The intercostall Veines proceeding from the foresaide trunke.

H The by-partition of the trunke of the hollowe veine at the *Iugulum* or sticking place.

II. The subclauian veine tending vnto the arme.

K The vpper intercostal veine.

LL The Mamary veines descending.

M r. The coniunction of the descending Mammary veine at M. with the Epigastricall veine at r.

NN. The necke veine called *Cervicalis*

O. The Veine called *Muscula*.

PP. The vpper Chest Veine.

Q. The double Scapulary or the veins of the shoulder-blade.

RR. The lower chest Veine.

SS. The internall Iugular Veine.

TT. The externall Iugular Veines.

V. The externall Iugular Veine diuided into two vnder the root of the ear

X. The inner branch thereof.

Y. The outer branch thereof.

Z. A branch proceeding frõ the vtter veine next aboue named, to the face.

α. The forehead veine.

æ. A branch creeping vp the temples.

* A surcle reaching to the Nowle or backside of the head.

aa. The Veine called *Cephalica*, or the vtter veine of the arme.

bb. The Veine called *muscula superior*.

dd. A veine climbing to the top of the shoulder which is sometimes double.

mm. The Veine called *Basilica*.

ζ. The trunk of the hollow vein vnder the Liuer.

κ. The right fatty vein or *adiposa dextra*

η. The left fatty vein or *Adiposa sinistra*.

ϑ ι The emulgent Veines.

λλ, μμ. The right and left spermaticke veines.

Y The beginning of the vessell called *vas varicosum* or the bodden vessell.

ξ. The Veines called *Lumbares* or belonging to the Loines.

ο. The bifurcation of the hollow veine into the Iliack branches.

π. The vpper Veine called *Muscula*.

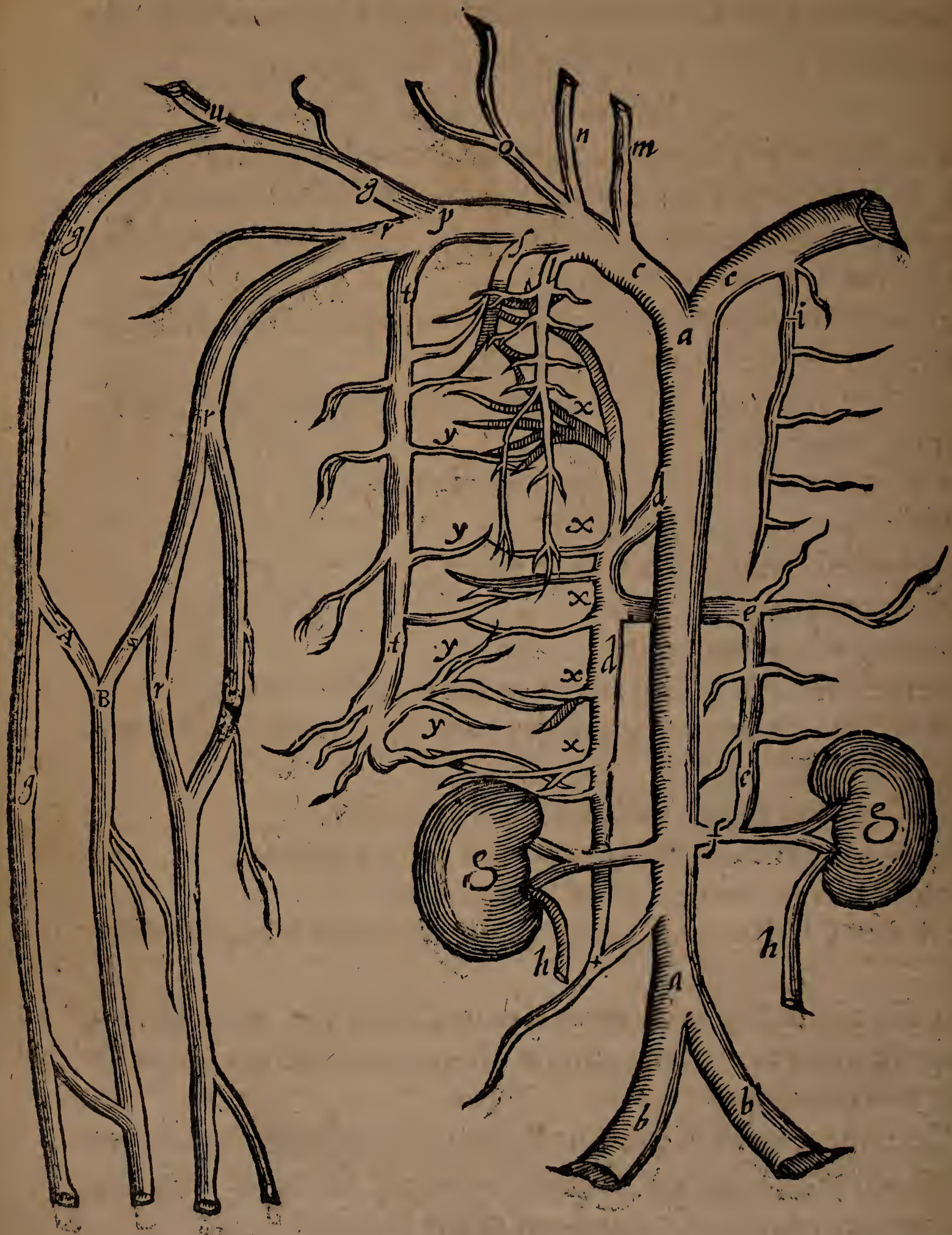
ρ, ς. A diuision of the left *Iliack* branch into an interior marked with ρ. and an exterior marked with ς.

τ. The Veine called *Muscula media*.

φ. The Veine called *sacra*.

ψ. The Veine called *Hypogastrica*. which is a branch of the inner bowe marked with ρ descending to the bladder & the womb. ω A Veine proceeding out of the externall branch marked with ς. which is ioyned to the small branches of the inner veine, not faire from the perforation or hole of the sharebone. Γ. The veine called *Epigastrica*, which is an exterior shoot of the branch ς. rising vpward. Δ The vein called *pudenda*, an interior shoot of the branch ς going to the genitals Θ the first skin-veine of the leg, descending to the toes of the feet. Λ. A braunch offered to the place of the groine or leshe. Ξ. A branch creeping through the skin of the thigh. Ω. The vein cald *muscula inferior*, creeping through the place where the hip is articulated or ioyned with the thigh. 1. A veine distributed to the 7. and 9 muscles of the legge 2 A veine conuayed to the sixt muscle of the thigh.

See the History of this in the Booke at large, fol. 840.



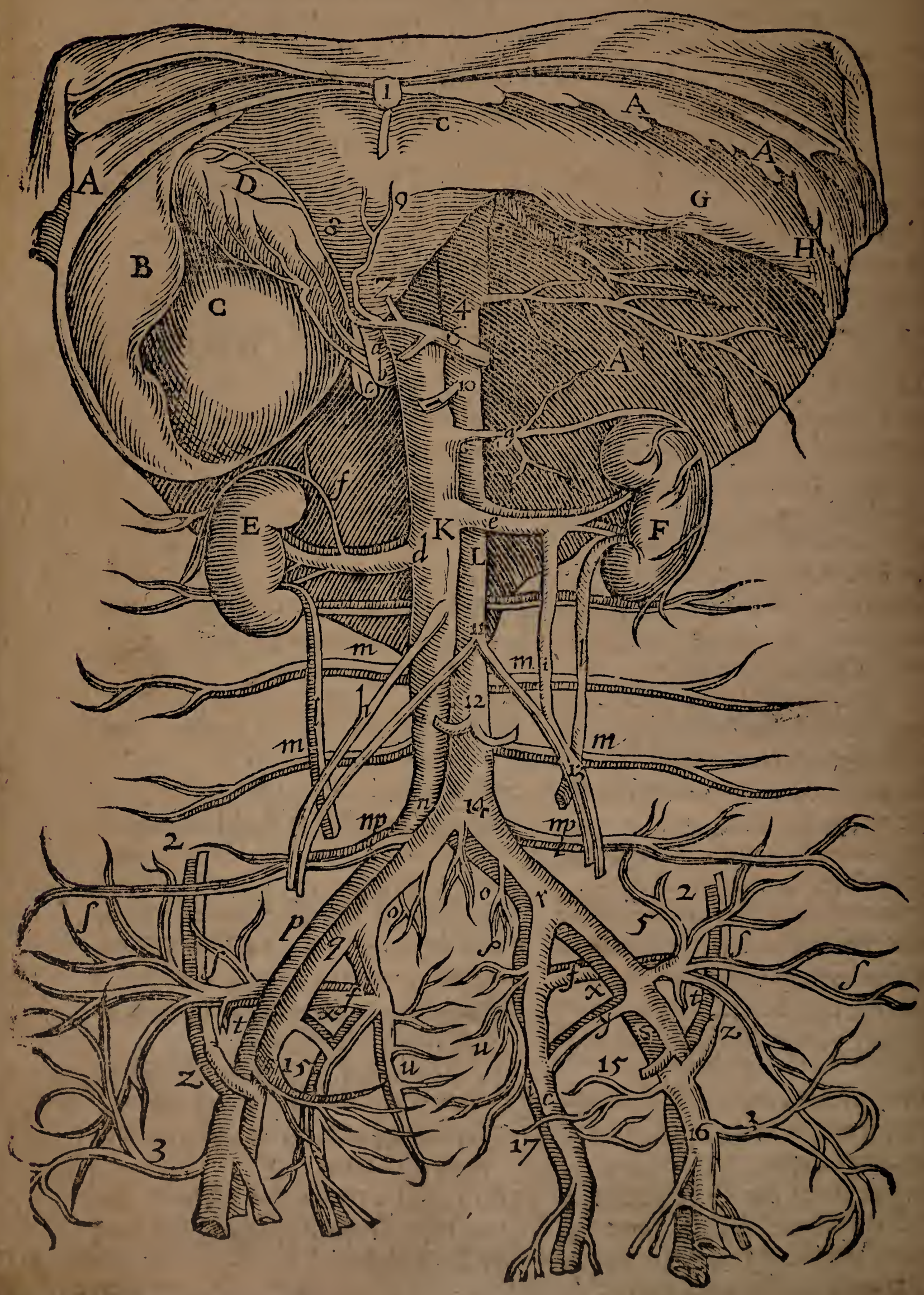
Although it ſhew the Trunke of the Hollow-veine diſſeminated through both the bellies, notwithſtanding it ſerueth eſpecially to exhibit the diſtribution of the veine Azygos, *and the coniunction of the branches thereof with the veines of the Cheſt, which heere is onely ſhewed on the right ſide.*

TABVLA. VII.

aa. The hollow veine from the *Iugulum* to the holy bone.
bb. The diuiſion of the hollow veine into the Iliack branches.
cc. The diuiſion of the hollow veine at the *Iugulum* on both ſides into the *ſubclauian* branches.
dd The trunke of the veine *Azygos*, which inſinuateth it ſelfe into a branch of the hollow veine at *.
ee, f. A left branch from the veine Azygos, inſerted into the Emulgent veine at *f.*
gg. The Kidneyes. *hh.* The Vreters.
i. The left vpper intercoſtall veine.
k. The right deſcending Mammary veine.
m. The internall Iugular veine.
n. The externall Iugular veine.
o. The veine *Muſcula* going to the muſcles of the necke.
p. The diuiſion of the ſubclauian braunch into the *Cephalica* and *Baſilica* veines.
qqq. The *Cephalica* veine, called alſo *Humeraria.*
rrr. The *Baſilica* veine, which ſome alſo call *Axillaris.*
ſ. The vpper Cheſt-veine, called *Thoracica.*
tt. The lower Cheſt-veine, going to the outward Muſcles of the Cheſt.
u. A branch of the *Cephalica* veine deriued vnto the muſcles that liſt vp the arme and to the skinne thereabout before it paſſe vnder the ſhoulder.
xxxx. Certaine veines in the Cheſt from the Azygos, which are vnited with the outward branches yſſuing from the exterior Cheſtveine, which is deriued out of the *Baſilica.*
yyyy. The outward veines of the Cheſt, which are vnited with the inner branches of the Azygos.
z. A branch of the *Baſilica* which is ioyned with the *Cephalica.*
A. a branch of the *Cephalica*, which is ioyned with the *Baſilica* z.
B. The veine called *Mediana* or the middle veine.

able & sheweth the branches of the hollow veyne and the great Ar-
ery, disseminated through the lower Belly.

See the Historie of this in the booke at large, fol: 115.



AAA, The midriffe called *septum transuersum.*

B G, The Gibbous part of the Liuer, the right side at *B*, the left at *G*.

CC, the hollow part of the Liuer called *Caua iecoris.*

D, The bladder of gall.

EE, The foreside of both the Kidneyes

H, The Ligament which tieth the liuer to the midriffe.

I, The vmbilicall or Nauel veine wher it is inserted into the Liuer.

K, The trunke of the hollow veyn called *vena caua.*

L, The trunke of the great artery.

N, The gullet where it passeth through the midriffe or the bosome of the liuer called *sinus hepatis.*

a, The trunke of the Gate-veine.

b, The *Cysticke* veines where they goe to the bladder of gall.

c, The passage of the bladder of Gall which goeth to the gut cald *Duodenũ.*

de, The emulgent veynes with the emulgent arteries vnder them.

f, The right fatty veine called *adiposa dextra*, arising out of the emulgent.

g, The left fatty vein arising out of the trunke of the hollow veyne.

hi, The spermaticall veines, the right arising out of the hollow veyne, the left out of the left emulgent.

ll, The two vreters which carry the Vrine vnto the bladder.

mmmm, The veines and arteries of the Loynes called *Lumbares.*

n p n p, Below, the vpper muscle veine and artery, called *Musculæ superiores.*

n, The diuision of the hollow veine aboue the holy bone.

oo, The holy veines and arteries, called *Ysacræ.*

p, The *Iliacal* branch of the hollow veyne.

q, The *Iliacal* artery.

r, The diuision of the *Iliacal* artery, & the *Iliacal* veyne vnder it, into the inward and the outward: the inward is marked *p*, the outward with *s*.

ff, The interior transuerse or crosse branch.

ssss, The middle muscle veine.

tt, The veyne and artery of the yard, proceeding from the branch marked with *p* and *s*.

uu, The *Hypogastricke* veine which sendeth branches from the inner bough to the bladder, the womb, and almost al the parts in the Water-course.

xx, The place where the vmbilicall arteries are inserted.

y, A portion of the externall braunch, wherwith the internal is augmented.

1 Character. The remainder of the inward branch.

2, 2, The *Epigastrick* veyne which is a propagation of the vtter bough: it creepeth vpwarde by the lower parts of the *Abdomen* to the Nauil.

3, The lower muscle veyne, reaching to the *Coxendix* or Hips: a veyn without an artery, which deriueth his braches to the muscles of the fundament and to the skin about them.

4, The great artery piercing the Midriffe. 5, The artery of the Midriffe called *Arteria phrenica.*

6, The *Cæliacal* artery.

7, 9, An artery passing to the Liuer.

8, The *Cystick* artery, or artery of the bladder of gal.

10, The vpper *mesentericall* artery.

11, The originall of the spermaticall arteries. 12, The lower mesenterical artery. 13, The conuiunction of the spermaticall veyne and artery. 14, The diuision of the great artery into the *Iliacall* branches, and how it ascendeth aboue the hollow veyne.

15, The artery of the priuities called *Arteria pudenda*, which is a shoot of the inmost branch, going vnto the parts of generation.

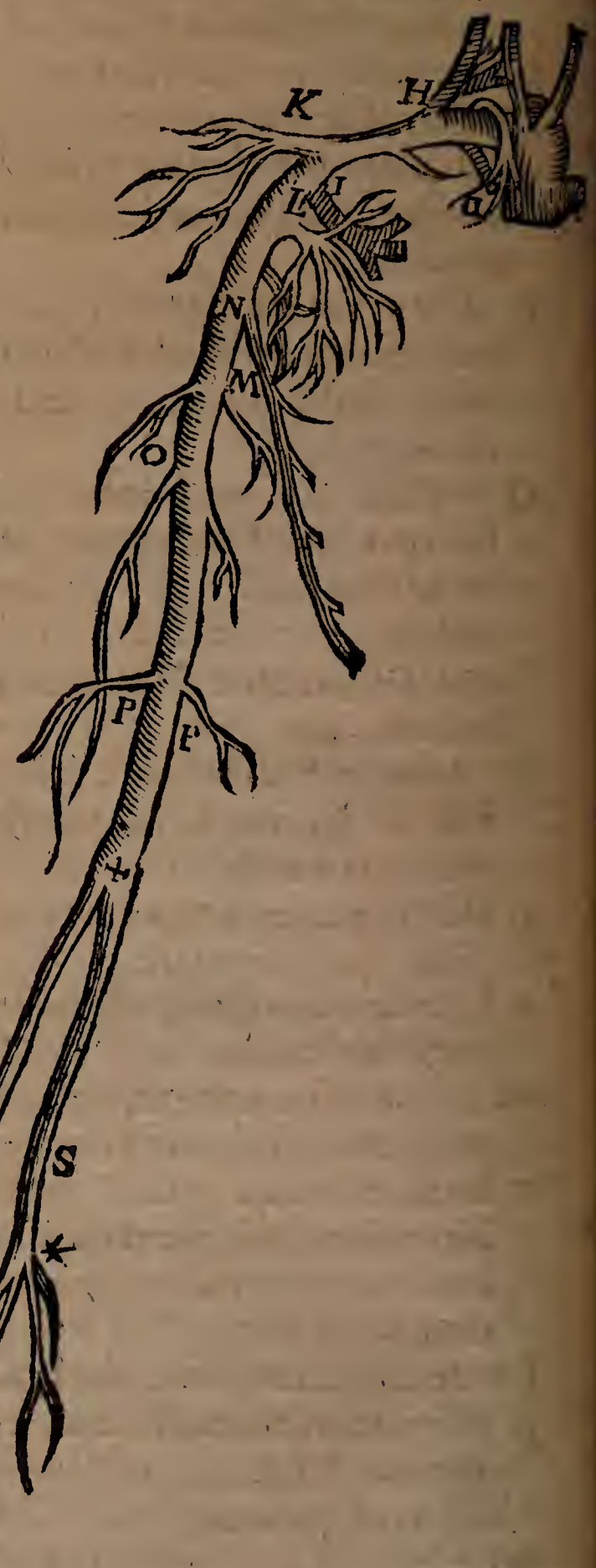
16, 17, The remainder of both the trunks marked with *p* and *s*, running to the Thighes.

TAB.

See the Historie of this in the booke at large, fol: 847.

FIG. I.

FIG. II.



Tab. 9. figure 1. sheweth the Cephalica *and* Basilica *Veynes and theyr branches.*

H. The by-partition of the hollow vein vnder the breastbone neere the *Iugulum.*

I. The subclauian vein, on either hand aboue *I* the vtter and inner iugular veine, with that which is called *Cervicalis* or the Necke veine.

K The vpper intercostall veine.

LL. The Mammary veine.

O. *Muscula*, which goeth to the lower Muscles of the necke, and the vpper of the chest.

P. A veine which reacheth vnto the muscles that lie vpon the chest vnto the skin of that place, and vnto the dugges.

Q. A Veine that goeth vnto the back side of the chest to the hollowe part of the blade and to the Neighbour muscles.

* Smal Veines to the Glandules vnder the Arme-pits.

R. A braunch distributed along the sides of the chest, especially into the broad muscle.

a. The Humerary veine called *Cephalica.*

b. A branch vnto the backward Muscles of the necke.

dd. Branches from the *Cephalica* to the muscle that lifteth vp the arme.

ee. Small Veins out of the *Cephalica* dispersed thorough the skinne of the arme, and the muscles that lead the arme backeward.

f. A threefold diuision of the *Cephalica.*

g. The first branch to the muscles arising out of the externall protuberation of the arme.

h. A branch of the *Cephalica* which helpeth the *Median* Veine.

i. The third braunch of the *Cephalica* running obliquely aboue the *Wand.*

k. Surcles that run vnto the skin from this third branch.

l. The third braunch at the wrest ioyned with the braunch of the *Basilica* noted with *x.* their coniunction is at *l.*

m. The Veine called *Basilica.*

n,o. A branch running by the heads of the muscles of the cubite at *n.* also branches to the muscles themselues at *o.*

p. A notable branch of the *Basilica* carried obliquely, and accompanyed with the fourth Nerue.

q. The diuision of the *Basilica* into two branches, and that which is noted with *q* is alwaies accompanied with an artery.

†. The deepe branch of the *Basilica* bipartited or diuided into two.

r. The other branch that goeth to the flesh and the skin.

s. A branch of this to the skin of the arme.

t. That braunch of the *Basilica* which with the *Cephalicall* branch *h* maketh the *Median* veine at *cc.*

u. A branch of the *Basilica* going to the inner head of the arme.

xx. A branch out of the former going to the wrest, and toward the little finger ioyning it selfe with the *Cephalica*

y. A branch nourishing the skin at the outside of the cubit.

ʒʒ. The vpper ʒ sheweth a propagation out of the braunch of the *Basilica* marked with *t.* the lower ʒ another out of the *Basilica* brãch at *x.* running to the inside of the arme. *cc.* The cõmon vein called *Mediana.* *β.* The partition of the Median veine aboue the wrest. *γδ.* the outward branch hereof going to the outside of the hande at ϑ. from which issueth a small branch vnto the inside of the hand at δ. ʒ. Another branch toward the middle and ring Fingers.

q; The Veine of the thumbe, which nourisheth the hillocke or mountenent which ioyneth with the Veine noted with δ.

TAB.

Table 10 sheweth the distribution of the hollow veyne into both the Feet.
See the History in the book at large in Lib. 11. Fol. 850.

O, The diuision of the hollow veyne at the 4. spondell of the loynes aboue the holy-bone into two Iliack trunks, which diuision is like the greeke letter Λ.

π *Musculasuperior* dissemi-nated through themuscles of the loins, of the *Abdomē* & the *Peritonæum* or Rim of the Belly

ρ σ, The byfurcatiō of the left Iliack trunke into an exterior branch at σ, and an interior at ρ.

τ *Muscula media*, A propagation of the branch ρ, into the outward muscles of the thighs & the skin of the Buttocks.

χ, The meeting of the branch ρ with the veyn of the second branch.

ει, The passage of the branch ρ through the hole of the share bone

G, The crural vein which is the stock of the veins that go into the leg.

Γ, *Epigastrica*, A propagation of the branch σ, carried vpward to the muscles of the *Abdomē*.

ΔΔ, *Pudenda*. A propagation of the branch σ, which runneth ouerthwart to the Genitals

Θ, The veyne of the Ankle called *Saphæna*.

Λ, The interior brāch of ϑ *Saphæna* going to ϑ inside of the thigh, to ϑ groins and the *Peritonæum*.

Ζ, The vtter and greater branch of the *Saphæna*, going into the foreside & out-side of ϑ thigh.

Π, The second branch of the *Saphæna* to the first muscle of the leg.

Σ, The third branch of the *Saphæna* rowled orbicularly to the backside of the knee.

Φ, The fourth branch of the *Saphæna* which runneth vnder the skinne through the inside of the leg, and is distributed into diuers surcles. And this branch may heere be opened.

Ψ, This braunch should haue gone down as far as char. 7.

Ω, *Ischias minor*, A propagation of the exterior branch σ vnto the muscles that sit vppon the ioynt of the hip and to the skin of that place.

1, *Muscula*, The vtter and lesser branch heereof runneth vnto the 2. & 4. muscles of the leg.

2. The inner and greater branch of the *Muscula* distributed through the muscles of the thigh, especially the fift & the third of the leg.

3, 4, 5. Two crurall branches 3, 4. meeting together; surcles passe at 5. backward to the skin of the thigh, & descend through the middle of the Hamme.

6, *Poplitea*, The ham-vein which veine the Ancients did often open.

7, Small branches frō the ham veyne which run through the skin of the Calfe vnto the heele.

8, *Suralis* or the Calfe-veyn. It is diuided at the lower side of the Thigh into an exterior trunke 9, and an interior. 14.

9. 10, The vtter branch of the surall veyne at 9, distributing a smal branch outward into the skin of the knee.

11. The diuision of the externall surall branch vnder the knee into an inner branch 11, going betwixt the muscles of the foot. 12, 13, And an vtter which runneth through the ourside of the legge vnto the outward ankle and the vpper part of the foote in diuers surcles.

14, 15, 16, the inner sural branch 14, running thorough the backside of the leg, a brāch of the same throgh the inside of the leg at 15, which descendeth to the heele & the great toe at 16.

17, 18, *Ischias maior* issuing from the inner branch of the surall veyne at 14, & passing vnto the muscles of the Calfe. Frō this a great brāch 18 is distributed into the vpper side of the Foot and the toes passing downeward betwixt the muscles of the leg. 19, The remainder of the inner trunk, 14, which runneth behind the inner ankle, and is consumed into the toes. 20. The coniunctiō of the external surall branch with the branches of the *Poplitæa* or ham veyne.

152

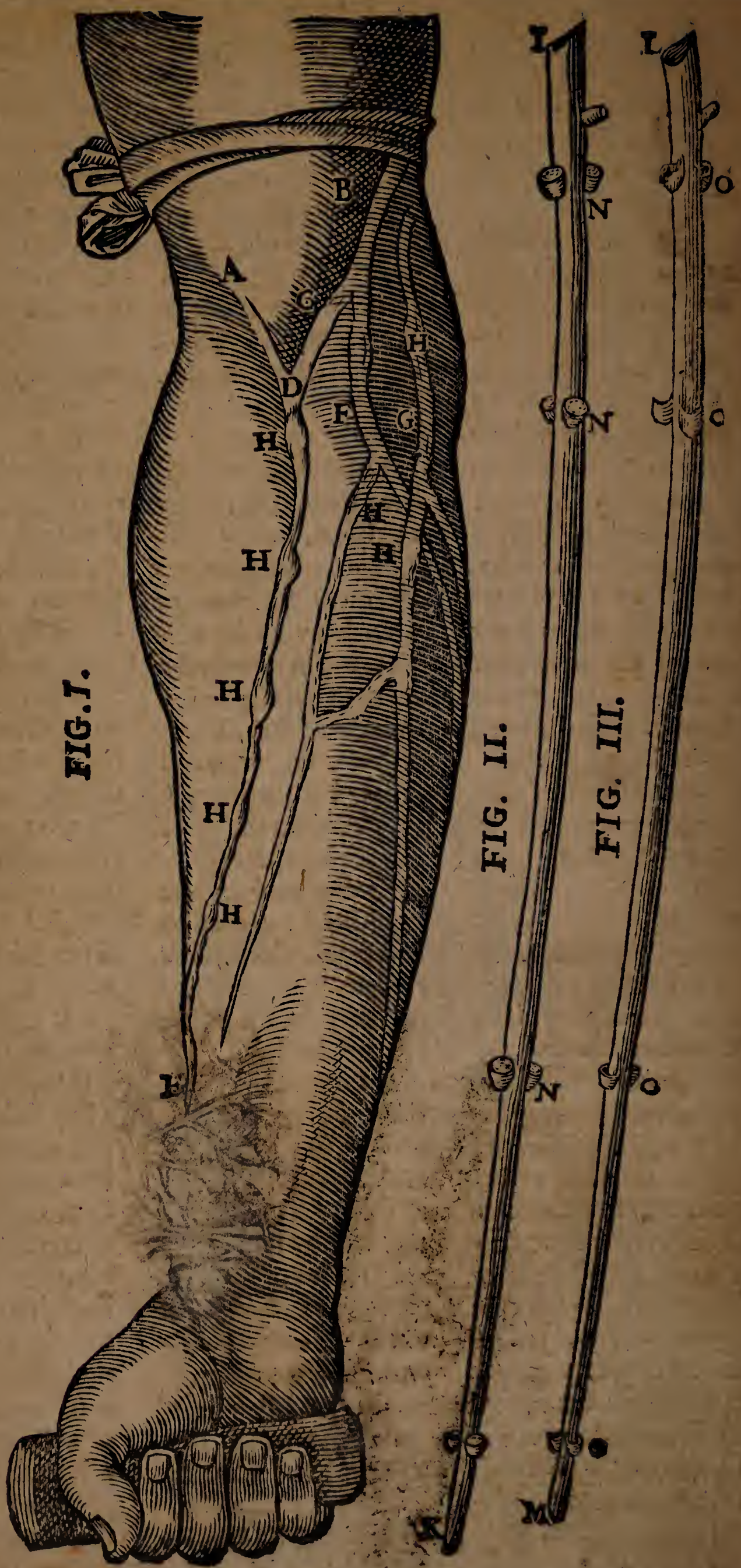


FIG. I. FIG. II. FIG. III.

Table 11. *Fig.* 1 *sheweth the arme bound ready for blood-letting. Fig.* 2. *and* 3. *sheweth two veynes of the Legges turned the inside outward.*

A. A branch of the *Cephalica* veyne making the *Median* veyne.

B.C. The *Basilica* B. and a branch of it making the *Median* at C.

D. The *Median* veine made of the branches of the *Cephalica* and *Basilica*.

E. The *Median* veine being carried through the middest of the Cubit diuided aboue the *Radius*.

F. A deepe trunke of the *Basilica* or the trunke lying very low.

G. The trunk of the Basilica lying vnder the skin.

HHH. Values in the veynes of the arme.

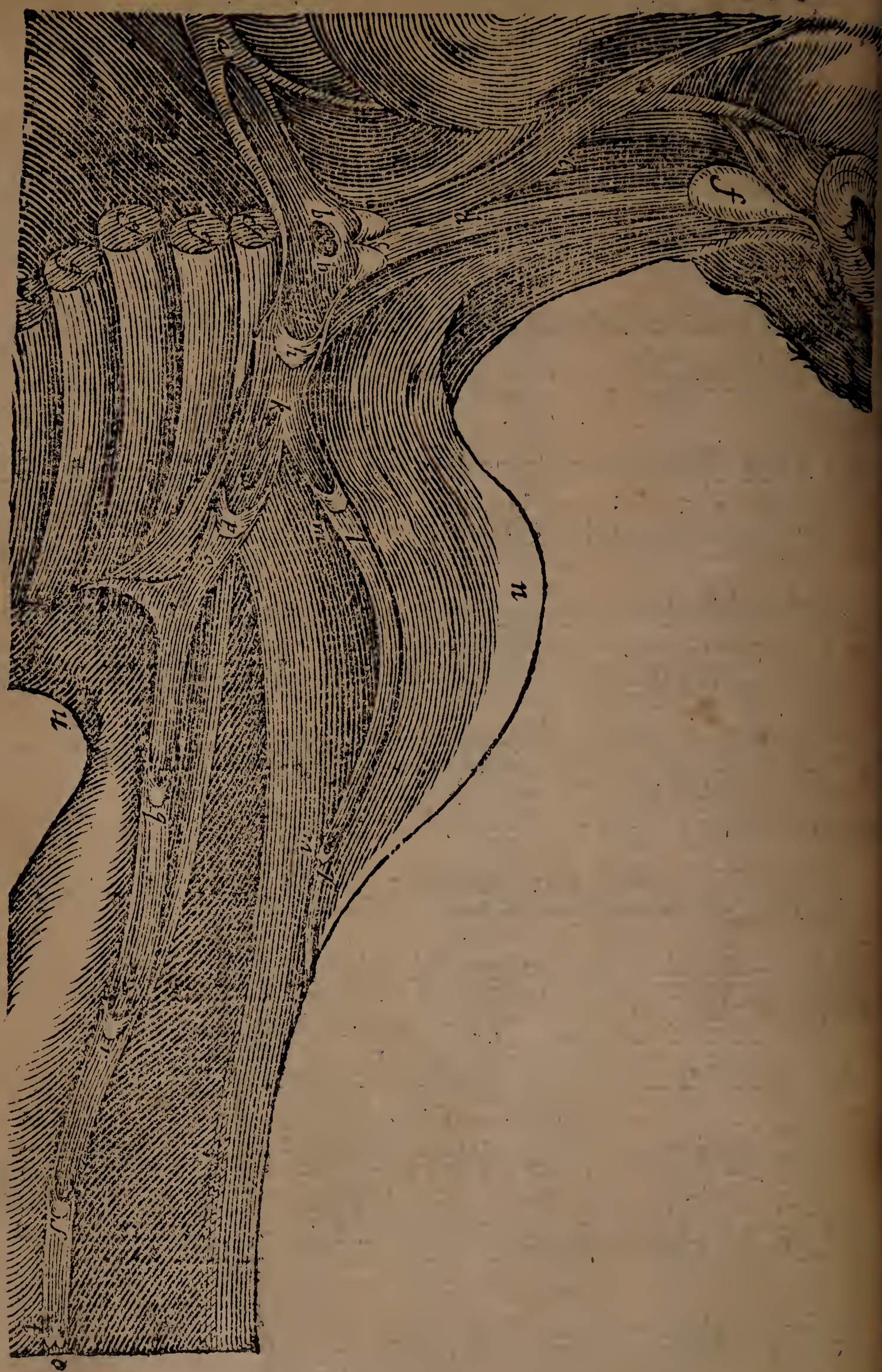
I.K. the first veyne of the legge.

L.M. the second veyn of the legge.

N.N.N. the values filled with Bumbast.

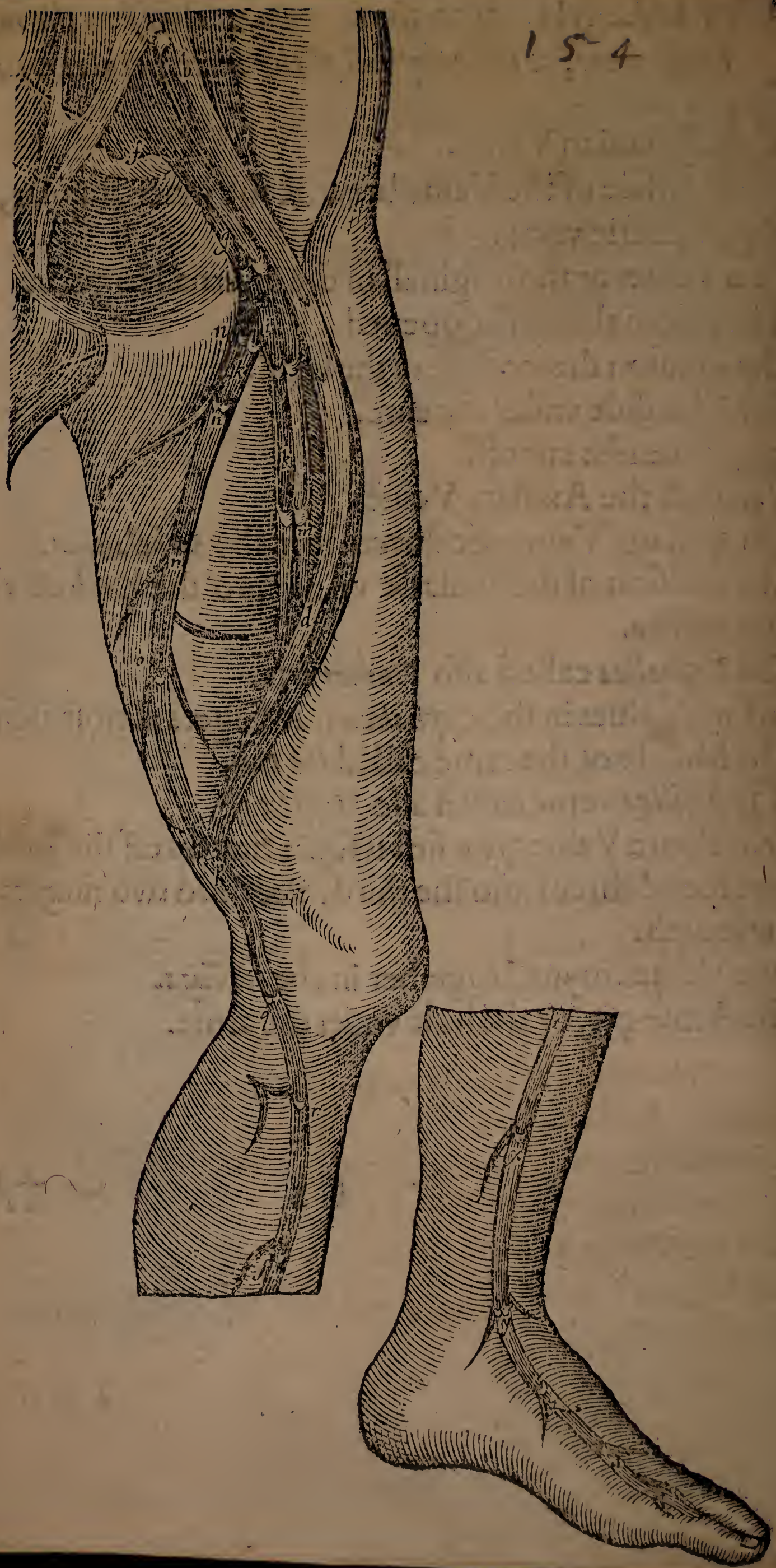
OOO. the values empty.

See the Historie of this in the booke at large, fol: 8 ~~55~~. 53



TABVLA. XII. *ſheweth the Values almoſt in the middle of the arme, at the originall of the inner Iugular veine.*

a. The ſubclauian Veine.
bb. The orifice of the Veine betwixt the inner Iugular, and the Axillarie veine.
c. Two Values at the originall of the internall Iugular.
d. The internall iugular opened.
e. The diuiſion thereof neere the head.
f. The Glandule vnder the eare.
ggggg. Fiue ribs cut off.
h. Values at the Axillary Veine.
i. The axillarie Veine produced from the *Subclauian.*
k. The diuiſion of the axillarie veine into the *Cephalica* and the *Baſilica.*
ll. The *Cephalica* called alſo *Humeraria.*
m m. Two Values in the *Cephalica* fiue fingers almoſt aſunder
n. The Muſcle of the arme called *Deltois.*
oo. The *baſilica* veine called alſo *Hepatica.*
p, q, r, ſ. Foure Values, the firſt is foure fingers off the ſecond, the ſecond three from the third, the third two fingers off the fourth.
t. Two Values ioyned together in the *Baſilica.*
u. The Arme-pit, or the hole vnder the arme.



TABVLA. XIII. *sheweth the Crurall veine and Arterie, as also all the lesser branches of the Crurall veine opened.*

,*b*,*c*,*d*. The Crurall Artery diuided through the middest, which hath no Values.

,*f*,*g*. The Crurall Veine opened.

. Two Values in the Crurall veine.

The diuision of the Crurall Veine into a deeper or greater branch, and an vtter or lesser.

. The deeper or greater branch.

The exterior branch or the lesser, which maketh the *Saphæna*.

m. Two Values in two places distant one from another about foure fingers.

n. Two Values in three places, the first in the beginning of the bifurcation, the second at two fingers distance: the third at three.

One Value foure fingers distant from the two last.

Two Values at the Ham branch.

Two Values vnder the Hamme at the distance of four fingers, where there is no branch.

One Value three fingers distant from the former.

One other Value foure fingers distant from that.

. The Veine *Saphæna*.

A Value fiue fingers distant from the former.

Two Values at the wrest of the foote.

A Value three fingers distant from the former.

The last Value of the *Saphena*, for that which remaynes hath no Values at all.

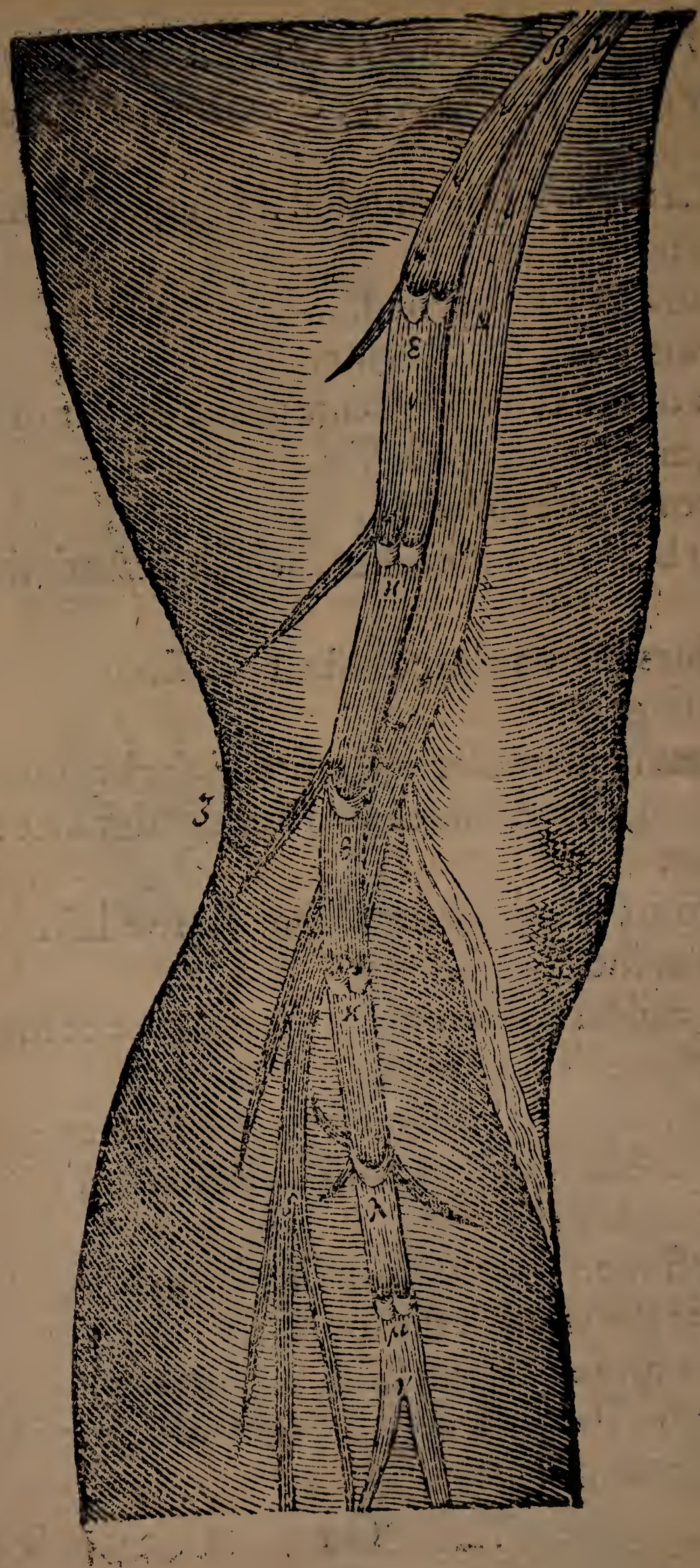

β
ε
κ
ζ
ϛ
λ

Table 14. ſheweth the Values of the Crurall veyne, and his deepe branch which walketh along with the Artery, & theſe values may heere be ſeene as far as the byfurcation.

ß. The deeper branch of the Crural veine, which muſt be tyed with the branch marked with K in the former table about *d*. which noteth the Artery.

γ. δ. The Crurall Artery which muſt bee ioyned with *d* of the former table.

ε. η. Two Values with a propagation out of the veine.

ζ. The Hamme.

O. One great value with a propagation.

ι. the Calfe.

κ. two values without any branch.

λ. One value with one propagation on either ſide.

μ. two values without propagations.

ν. the Crurall veines, and the ſubdiuiſion of his deeper branch into two, which alſo haue their Values, although wee cannot nowe followe them.

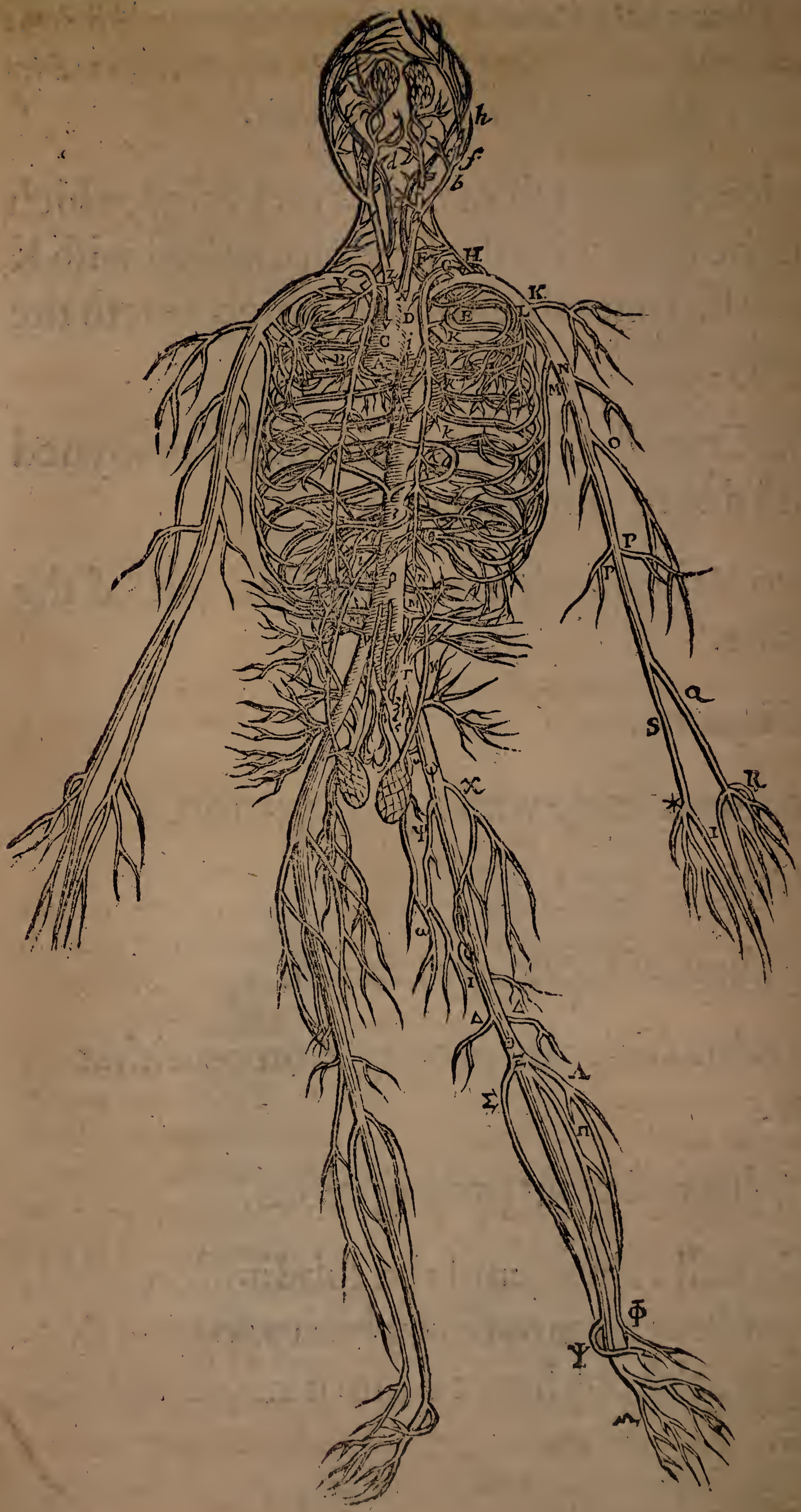
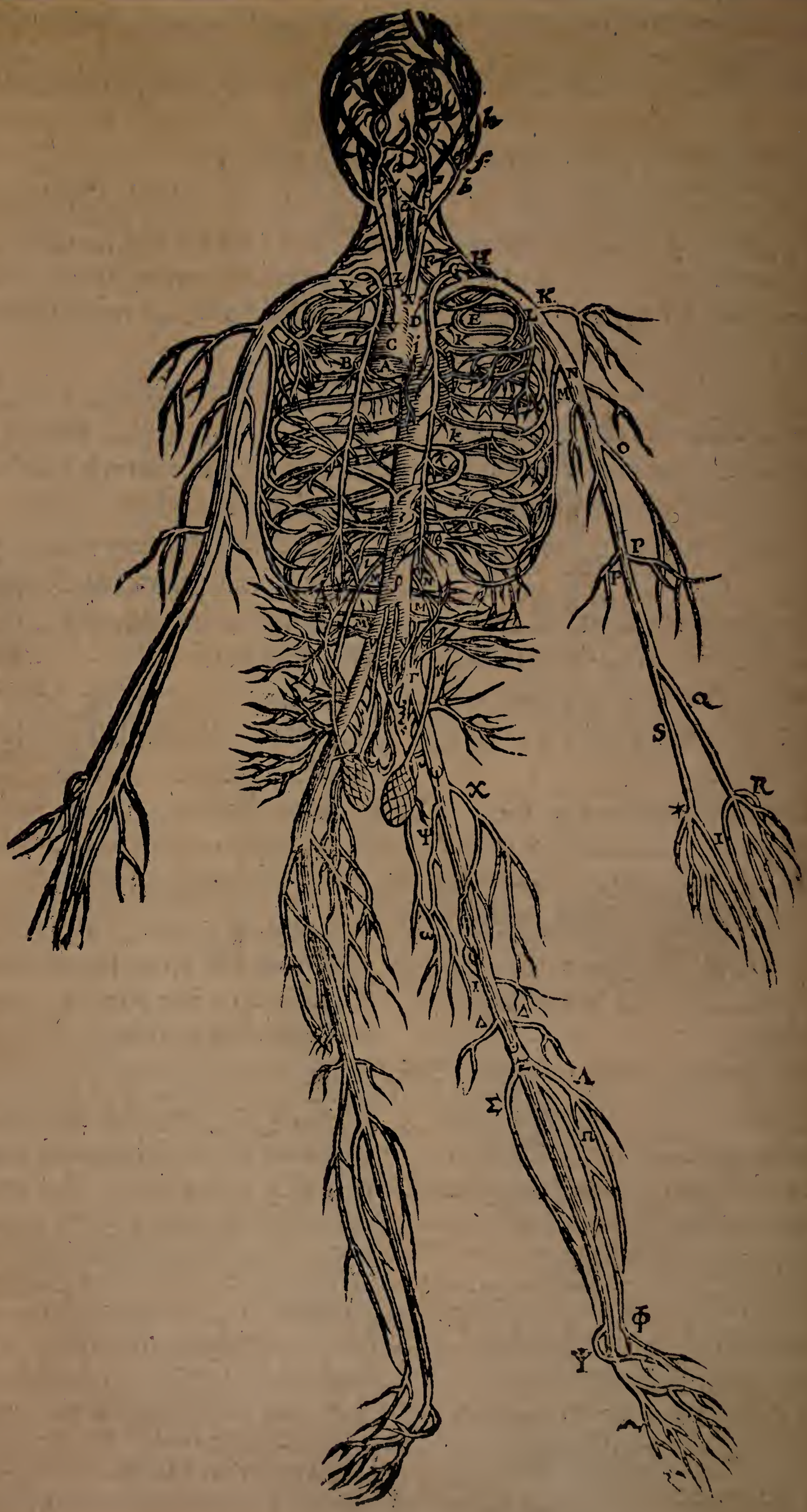

h
f
b
H
K
L
E
D
C
A
N
M
O
P
Q
S
R
X
Y
Z
Φ
Ψ
Σ
Λ
Π

Table 15 sheweth the great artery whole, and separated from all the parts of the body, together with his diuision and subdiuisiõ.

1. The orifice of the great artery, or the beginning thereof, where it issueth out of the heart.
B. *Coronaria*, so called because like a Crowne it compasseth the basis of the heart.
C. The diuision of the great artery into a trunke V *i*.
D. The left subclauiã climbing obliquely vpwarde vnto the Ribs.
E. The vpper intercostall artery, or a branch which bestoweth foure propagations vnto the distances of the lower ribs.
F. The necke Artery which through the transuerse processes of the rackbones of the necke, attaineth to the Scull bestowing surcles vnto the Marrow and his neighbour Muscles.
G. The left Mammary Artery running vnder the brest bõe and to the Nauil. It distributeth surcles to the *Mediastinum*, the muscles of the brest and of the *Abdomen*.
H. *Muscula*, or a branch attaining to the backeward Muscles of the necke.
I. The *Scapular* arteries which goe vnto the hollownesse of the blade & the muscles that lye thereon.
K. *Humeraria*, which climbeth ouer the top of the shoulder.
L. *Throcica superior*, sprinkled vnto the forward muscles of the Chest.
M. *Thoracica inferior*, which passing along the sides of the Chest, attaineth to the *broad* muscle of the arme.
N. The axillary artery running out vnto the arme, & affoording branches vnto the muscles thereof.
O. A branch reaching to the outside of the cubit and lying deepe.
PP. Branches to the ioynt of the cubit with the arme.
Q. The vpper branch of the artery running along the *Radius* and offering surcles to the thumbe, the fore-finger, and the middle finger.
k. A surcle creeping vnto the outside of the hand and led betwixt the first bone of the thumbe and that of the Afterwrest supporteth the fore finger where we vse to feele the pulse.
S. The lower branch of the Artery running along the *Vlna* and communicating surcles to the little finger, the ring-finger


H
K
E
C
A
B
N
M
O
P
Q
S
R
X
Σ
Φ
Y

ger, and the midle finger. *A litle branch vnto the muſcles about the little finger. T. the diſtributi-on of the vpper & lower branches into the hand & fingers. V The trunk of the great artery aſcend-ing to the *Iugulum* & the diuiſion thereof in that place into X. Y. Z. X. the left ſleepy artery. Y. *ſub clauia dextra* is diuided in-to branches as the right is diuided. Z. *Carotis dex-tra* cald alſo *Apoplectica* & *Lethargica* *a*. the diuiſion of the lefte *Carotis* in the chops. *b*. the exter. brãch of that diuiſion going in-to the face, the temples, & behind the ears. *c*. the iner branch going to the throtle, the chops & tong *d*. the diuiſion heereof at the baſis of the ſcul into 2 branches entring into ſ *ſinus* of the *dura mater*. *e*. A propagation of ſ brãch *b* to the muſcles of the face *f*. the diſtribution of the branch *b* vnder the root of the ear. *g*. the for-branch heereof creeping vp the tẽples. *h*. the back-branch running on the backſide of the ear vnder the skin. *i*. the trunk of the great artery deſcend-ing to the ſpendels of the back. *kkk*. The lower in-terceſtall arteries going vnto the daſtances of the 8. lower ribs, from which are offred ſurcles to the marrow & to the Muſcles that grow to the backe and the Cheſt.

l. the arterie of the midriffe called *Phrenica*. ζ. *Meſenterica ſuper*. but a-boue the trunke of the *Cæliacal* artery is taken a-way, leſt the multitude of letters ſhould breede ob-ſcurity. η ϑ, the right and left emulgents running from the great artery to the kidnies. *μ.κκ*, The ſpermaticall arteries on either ſide going to the te-ſticles. λ. the lower Me-ſenterical artery on the left hand below *μ* runing eſpecialy into the collick gut on that ſide. *μμ* the arteries cald *Lumbares* rũ-ning ouerthwart, affoor-ding ſurcles to the Muſ-cles that growe vnto the loins and the *Peritoneum*. *μ* the lower, *Muſcula ſup.* running into the ſides of the *Abdomen* & the Muſ-cles. *νν*. The bifurcation of the great arterie into two Iliack trunks, and at the ſides but ſome-what inward are branches whi-che make thoſe that are called *Sacræ*. T. the di-uiſion of the left Illiacke trunk into an iner brãch at ξ and an vtter at ρ.

ξ. The iner Iliack branch *o*. *Muſcula inferior*, the vt-ter propagation of the in-ner braunch going to the muſcles which couer the hanchbone & the *Coxen-dix*. π *Hypogaſtrica*, the in-ner propagation of the inner branch going to the bladder, the yard, and the neck of the womb. ρρ. the vmbilical artery. *ς*. the re-mainder of the branch ξ aſſuming an addition fro the vtter branch neere ρ & ſo falling through the hole of the ſharebone in-to the leg, τ. *Epigaſtrica*, it aſcendeth vpward vnto the right muſcle of the *Abdomen*, and about the mauell is ioyned with the Mammary artery. *υ*. *Pu-denda*, it creepeth ouer-thwart the ſharebone.

φ. The *Crural* trunk with-out the *peritonæũ*. χ. *muſ-cula cruralis exterior* going into the fore Muſcles of the thigh. ψ. *Muſcula cru-ralis interior* going to the Muſcles of the inſide of the thigh. ω. The coniun-ction of this arterie with the branches. Γ *Poplitca*, going to the Muſcles on the backſide of the thigh. ΔΔ. which communica-nicateth ſmall branches to the ioynt of the knee & the muſcles that make the calfe of the Legge.

Θ. The diuiſion of the Crurall artery vnder the hãm into three branches Λ. *Tibæa exterior*, it acom-panieth the Bracebone, and is conſumed into the Muſcles. Ξ. The cheefe part of the Crural artery Σ the vpper and backer *Tibæa*. Π. Φ. The lower and backer *Tibæa* runing vnto the vpper ſide of the foot at Φ. Ψ. A propaga-tion of the Crural artery going to the inner and vpper ſide of the foot, & ſprinkling a branch vnto the ankle. Ω. A propa-tion vnto the lower part of the foote which affor-deth ſurcles to each toe.

See the Hiſtory of this in the Booke at large, fol. 382.

FIG. I.

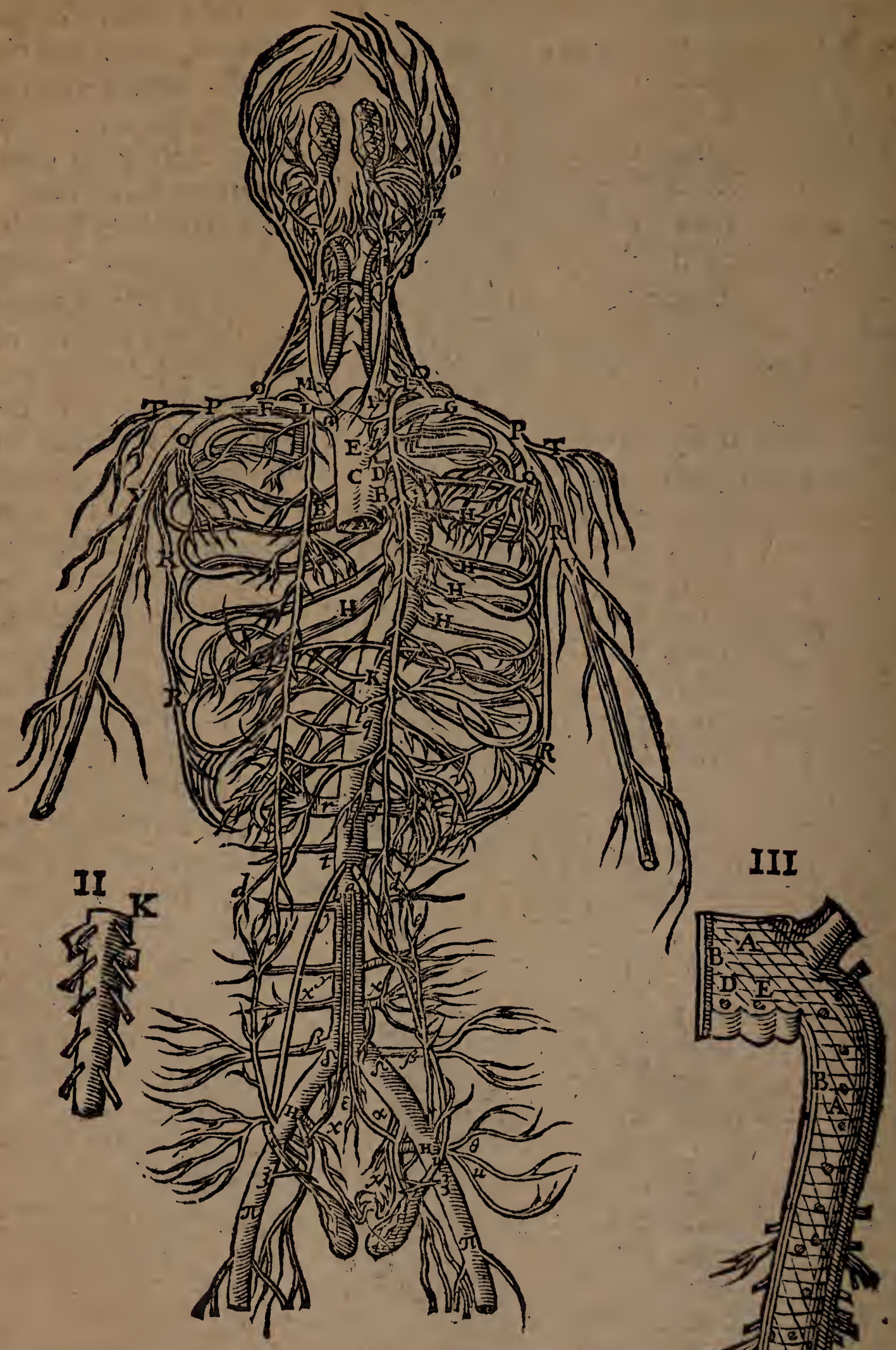


Table 13 Fig.1 sheweth the Trunke of the great Artery, together with his branches as they are disseminated through the three bellies or Regions of the body.

The 2. Figure sheweth a portion of the artery, as it is on the back side, from whence it sendeth branches to the distances betwixt the lower Ribs.

The 3. Fig. sheweth a portion of the great artery, where it issueth out of the Heart is heere shewed open: & by that meanes we may better perceiue his Coates and Fibres.

A. the orifice of the great Artery where it is continued with the heart.

BB, The Coronary arteries.

C. The diuision thereof.

D. The descending trunk

E. The ascending trunke.

F. The right Subclauian artery, whose originall at *a* is higher then the left.

G. The left *subclauian* artery, whose originall is at *b*.

H.I. The vpper *Intercostall* Artery at I. reaching to eight distances of the ribs at H.

K. The *Phrenicke* arteries on either side.

* The trunk of the great Artery, where it passeth through the Fissure of of the midriffe.

LL The *Mammary* artery

ccc. Growing to the muscles that are betwixt the gristles, & to the paps.

MM. The artery called *Ceruicalis*.

NN. The ingate thereof into the bone of the *Occipitium*.

OO. The artery called *Muscula*.

PP. The right and the left Axillary Arteries.

QQ. The vpper chest artery called *Thoracica superior*.

RR. the lower called *Thoracica inferior*.

SS. The Artery called *Scapularis*.

TT. The Artery called *Humeraria*.

VV. The remainder of the Axillary artery reaching to the armes,

XY, The right and left *Carotis* or the sleepy Arteries.

ee. the coniunction of the Mammary with the Epigastrick Arteries.

ff. The diuision of the sleepy arteries at the Chops.

g. The externall braunch.

h. The internall braunch which is deriued to ye throttle, the chops, & the tongue.

i. This at the basis of the Scull is distributed into two branches.

l. The distribution of the braunch *g*, vnto the cheekes, and the muscles of the Face.

m. The distribution of the branch *g*, vnder the root of the eare.

n. The same branch creeping vp the temples.

o, And the backside of the eare. *p*. The stomacs artery called *Cœliaca*.

q. The vpper Mesenterical artery. *rs*. The emulgent arteries.

tt.vv. The spermatical arteries. *x*. The lower mesenterical artery.

yyyy. The arteries of the Loynes called *Lumbares*

α. The vmbilical arteries.

β. The artery called *Muscula superior*. *δδ*. the byfurcatiõ of the great artery into the Iliack brãches. *ε*. The artery called *Sacra*. *ζζ*. The inner bow of the left trunke.

nn. The vtter bow which descendeth to ye thigh.

ϑ. The artery called *Muscula inferior*.

λλ. The artery called *Hypogastrica*.

μ. The remainder of the samebow, which being encreased by a branch from the exterior passeth by the share-bone

νν. The artery called *Epigastrica*, to which the Mãmary arteries marked with *cc* are ioynd.

ξξ. The artery called *Pudenda*.

ππ. The Crurall artery.

Figure 2. and 3. AAA. A coat like a Spiders web.

BB, The inner coat of the artery. C. The vtter coat of the artery.

D E. The originall of the Coronary arteries.

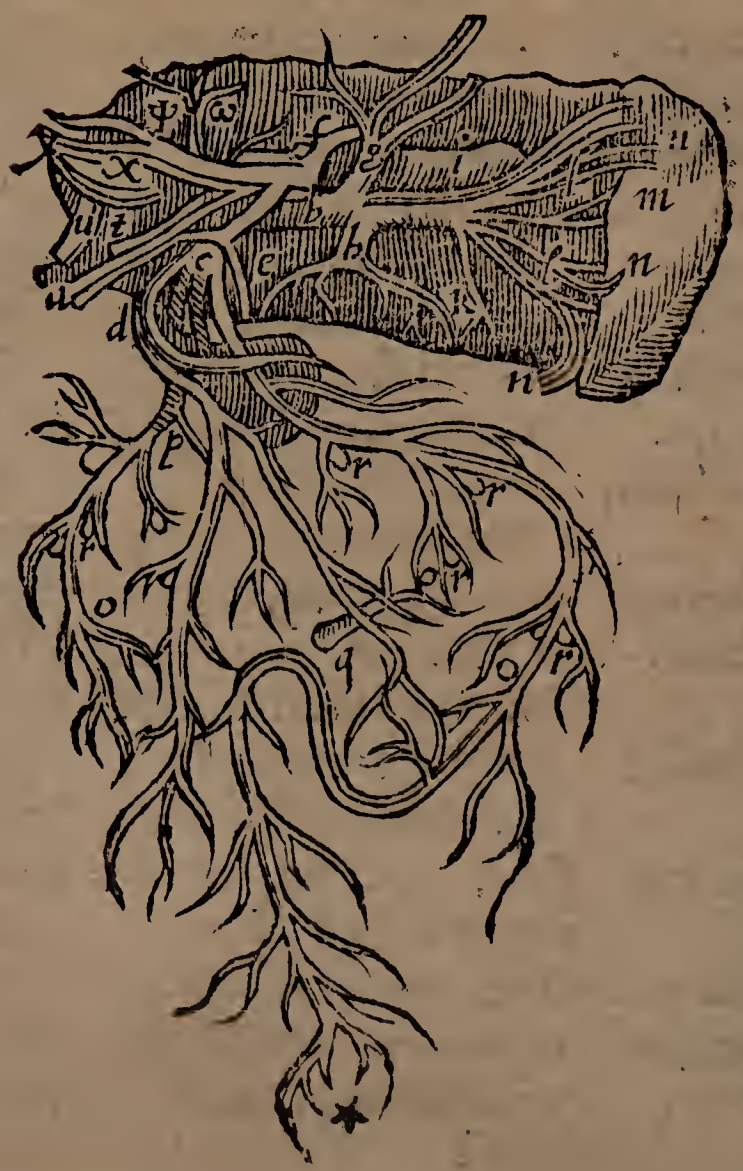
1.2.3, Three values set to the orifice of the artery in the heart.

Table 17. sheweth a part of the Trunke of the great artery, out of which the artery called Cæliaca proceedeth; and beside it sheweth the branches of the Cæliacall artery, which do accompany the Branches of the Gate-veyne.

The second Figure sheweth the mutual connexion of the Cæliacall Arteries, with the sweet bread and the Spleene.

FIG. I.

FIG. II.



g. The artery belonging vnto the short vessell which passeth from the spleene to the stomack cald *vas breue arteriosũ*.

m. The place where the *Cæliacall* artery ariseth.

n. The right branch of the *Cæliaca*.

r. The right Kal artery, as it is disseminated into the lower membrane of the Kall.

p. The right stomacke artery running into the right side of the backe of the stomack toward the *Pyloris*.

q. The Gut artery which reacheth to the gut called *Duodenum*, & to the beginning of the *Ieiunũ* or ẽpty gut.

r. The right stomack-kall artery which is disseminated into the right side of the bottome of the stomacke, and into the vpper membrane of the kall.

s. The two twin arteries of the gall, how they passe vnto it.

t. Arteries distributed in the hollow part of the Liuer.

u. The left branch of the *Celiaca* or *Aluina*, which goeth especially to the Spleene.

x. The greater stomacke artery which goeth to the hinder side of the stomacke, and to his left *Orifice*.

y. Certaine shootes sent into the middest of the stomack where it is tyed to the backe.

ζ. The Crowne artery of the stomacke, which circleth the left *Orifice* of the stomacke.

α. The left stomacke artery which goeth into the vpper parts of the stomacke at the right *Orifice*.

β. The back or hindmost Kall artery, which is distributed into the lower membrane of the Kall and the Collicke gut.

γ. The left kall artery which goeth to the lower membrane of the kall.

δδ. Branches which passe into the hollownesse of the spleene.

ε. The left stomack Kall artery going vnto the left side of the bottom of the stomacke, and the vpper membrane of the Kall.

ζ. The vpper mesentericall artery.

η. The right and the left emulgent arteries as they goe vnto the Kidneyes.

ι. κ. The right and the left spermaticall arteries.

The second Figure.

aa. The veine, the artery, and the nerue, which fould themselues in the *Pylorus* or mouth of the stomacke.

b. The lesser braunch of the Gate veine or the spleenick branch.

c. The greater branch of the Gate-veine or the mesentericall branch.

d. A veine and an artery going to the gut called *Duodenum*.

e. Vessels going to the lower membrane of the Kall.

f. The roote of the artery which accompanieth the braunches of the Gate veyne.

g. The *Coronary* or crowne veine and artery of the stomacke.

h. Vessels going to the lower Kall, and to the collicke gut.

i. The sweet bread or *Pancreas* vppon which the vessels are for security distributed.

k. A veyne going to the left side of the lower Kall.

ll. A company of vessels which passe vnto the Spleene.

m. The insertion of these vessels

n n n. Vessels reflected frõ the former, & offered to the stomacke. ooo. Veines & arteries sent to the guts

p q. Two arteries going to the mesentary. rrrrr. The glãdules or kernels of the mesentery, which lye vnder the vesselles for their security. t. The trunke of the gate-veyn. u. the hole of the bladder of Gall where it openeth into the gut called *duodenũ*. x. The veines of the bladder of gall. y. Arteries & Nerues that go to the Liuer and the bladder of gall. ψ. two branches which run vnto the back parts of the stomack. *. The *Hæmorrhoidal veine* and artery

FIG. XIII.

XIV.

XV

XVI.

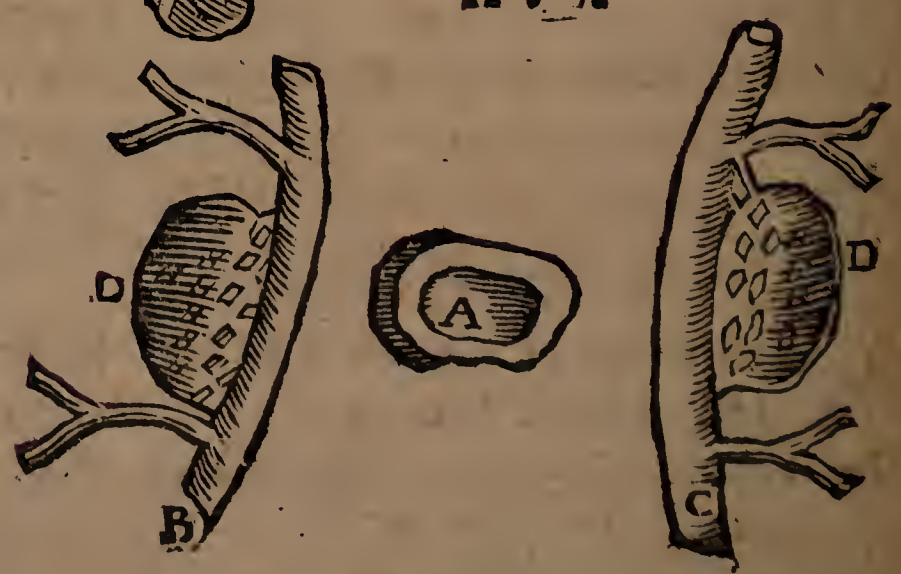


Table.19 figure 13. exhibiteth the vessels of the braine & their distribution, especially through the right side, whether they proceede from the internall Iugular veine, or from the sleepie Artery, or from the sinus of the Dura Meninx.

Figure 14. sheweth the wonderfull Net, as Galen describeth it.

Fig. 15. The pituitary Glandule with the Bason and the sleepie Arteries.

Fig. 16. sheweth the Rete-mirabile or wonderfull Net, together with the Glandule as it is found in the heads of Calues & Oxen.

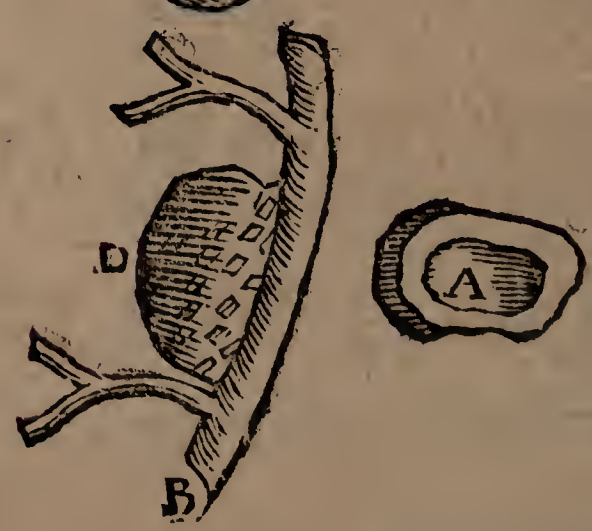
A. The internall Iugular veine
B. The sleepy or iugular artery.
C. The first veine.
D. The second Veine which is led vnto the sinus.
E. The third creeping through the *Dura Meninx*.
F. The fourth running into the Sinus.
G,H. The fift and sixt going to the *dura Meninx*.
I. The first Artery.
Φ. A branch of the same Artery running through the Muscles of the necke.
K. The second artery reaching into the Sinus.
L. The third without a companion.
r. A small branch of the thirde artery.
M,N. The first and second Sinus of the *dura Meninx*.
O. The congresse or meeting of both those Sinus.
PP. The third sinus of the *dura Meninx*.
Q. The end thereof.
R. The fourth Sinus of the *dura Meninx*.
SS. Braunches of the first Sinus deriued into the membranes neere at hand.
TTTT. Branches of the thirde Sinus dispersed into the *Pia Meninx*.
V,V. The lower smal branches of the third Sinus.
XX. The vpper distributed through the *dura Meninx*.
YY. Certaine surcles of the 4. Sinus sent vpward.
b. The vpper passage of the fourth Sinus running by the *Scyth*.
cc. Surcles running vpwarde from this passage.
d,e. The right and left vpper branches of the fourth sinus.
f. The lower branch going to the *pia Mater*.
g A branch of the same passage going forward.
h. the same bending backward to the *Choroides*, reflected to the *Cerebellum*.

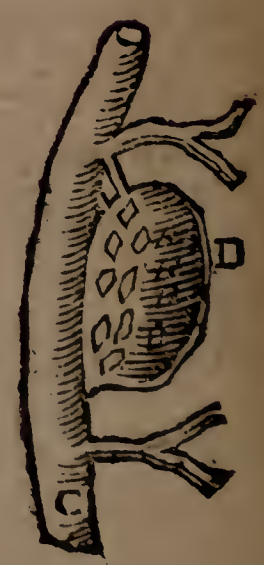
FIG. XIII.

XIV.

XV

XVI.





i. A notable vessell into the which the fourth sinus doth determine.

K. The vpper. The by-partition of this vessell in the Braine.

l m. Two branches of this by-partition.

n. A surcle reaching to the organ of hearing.

ooo. The distribution of the 3. veine and artery.

ppp. Surcles proceeding from the branches marked with *o* deriued into the *pia mater.*

q. The diuision of the third Artery, where it entereth into the Scull.

s. A branch reaching to the hollownesse of the nosethrils.

t. The end of this in the extremity of the vessell.

uu. Two branches entring into the scull.

x. A branch deriued vnto the eye, from the coition or meeting of the branches *uu.*

e. A branch attaining vnto the *Pia Mater.*

A. A braunch attaining to the right ventricle.

s. The complication of vessels called *Plexus Choroides*, formed on either side of the branch marked with A.

Figure 14.

A B. Arteries climbing into the scull, and making this wonderfull net.

CD. Branches into which the surcles of that net are ioyned.

E. The pituitary Glandule or kernell of Flegme.

Figure 15.

A. The Glandule receiuing the bason.

B. The bason it selfe, or if you will, the Tunnell called *Peluis infundibulum.*

CC. The Sleepy arteries.

D. A braunch of the artery going to the side of the *dura Meninx.*

E. Another branch of the same artery, going vnto the nose thrils.

FF. An artery in one side diuided into two branches, but in the other side meeting together againe.

G. A partition of the Arterie, creeping through the *Dura Meninx.*

H. Another braunch which getteth out of the scull, and reacheth to the eyes.

Figure 16.

A. The petuitarie Glandule.

B, C The Sleepy arteries going into the scull.

DD. The wonderfull net.

See the Historie of this in the booke at large, fol: 668.

FIG. I.

FIG. II.

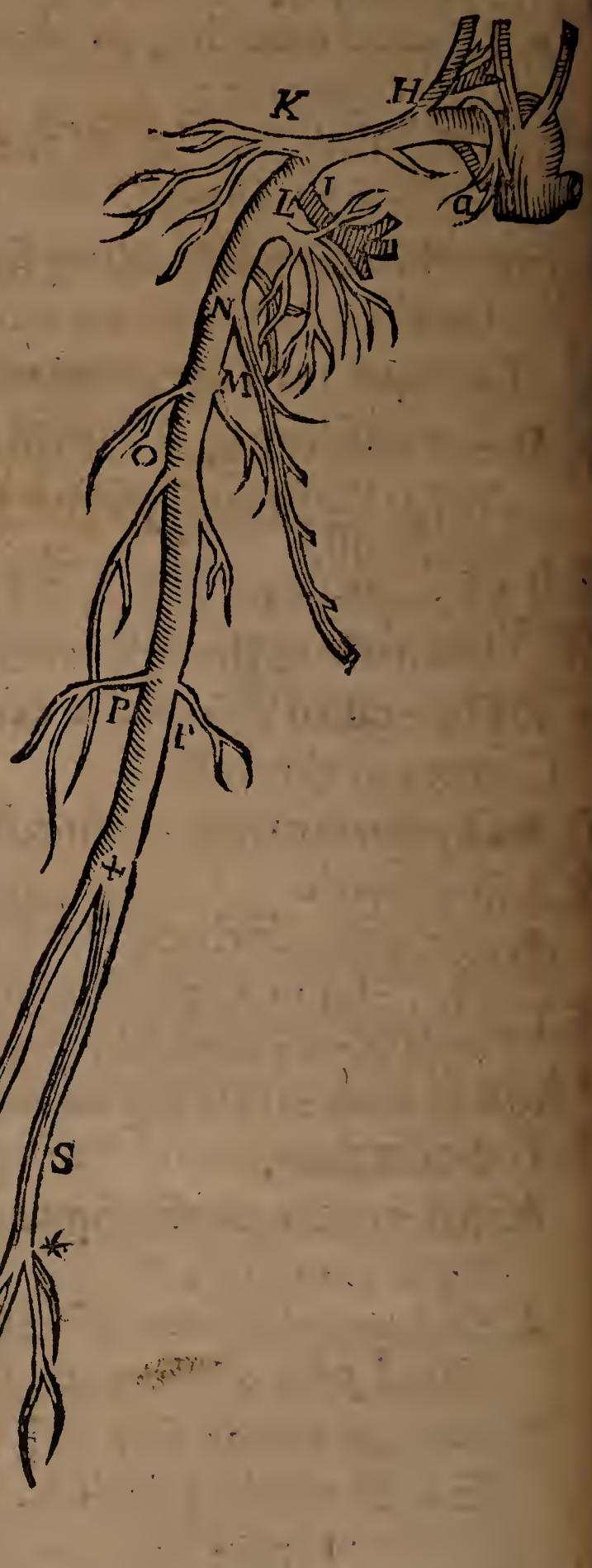


Table 20. Figure 2. *ſheweth the branches of the great Arterie running through the whole Hand.*

G. The Mammary Artery faſtened on the outſide into the Breſt-bone.

H. The Artery of the necke called *Ceruicalis*, going to the backward Muſcles of the necke.

I. *Scapularis*, going to the muſcles of the ſhoulder-blade.

K. The artery climbing vnto the top of the ſhoulder.

L. *Thoracica* ſuperior, going to the muſcles that lye vppon the breſt.

M. *Thoracica* inferior, creeping along the ſides of the cheſt.

N. The axillary artery attaining vnto the arme, and beſtowing ſmall branches to the Muſcles.

O. It attaineth to the outſide of the Cubit.

PP. Vnto the ioynt of the cubit.

†. The by-partition of the artery, vnder the bought of the Cubite.

Q. An vpper branch of the Artery caried along the Wand.

R. A ſurcle going to the vtter ſides of the Hand, where wee vſe to feele the Pulſe.

S. The lower branch of the artery running along the *Vlna*.

* A ſmall branch to the muſcles about the little finger.

T. The diſtribution of the vpper & inner branches into the hand, and into the fingers.

See the Historie of this in the booke at large, fol: 870

Table 21. sheweth the distribution of the great Artery into both the feete.

. The lower Mesenterical artery. μμ. *Lumbares* which run in knots or knees into the spódels of the loins

ν. The diuision of the great artery into Iliack branches aboue the holy bone.

ξ. The diuision of the right Iliack into an inner branch at ξ. and an vtter at φ.

Muscula inferior, an vtter propagation of the iner branch going into the muscles, couering the ioint of the *Coxendix*.

π. *Hypogastrica*, an inner propagation of the inner branch at ξ. going to the bladder, the yard, and the womb, &c

ρσ. The coniunction at σ of the vmbilicall veine ρ. with the branch ξ. ττ. *Epigastrica*, which is sent vpwarde into the right muscles of the *abdomẽ*

υ. *Pudenda*, which creepeth transuersely along the share bone vnto the priuities.

φ. The external Iliack branch.

χ. The outward *crurall muscles* artery.

ψ. The internall crurall muscle-artery, which is sent to the Muscles of the thigh on the inside.

ω. the coniunctiõ of this arterie with a branch of the *Epigastrik*.

Γ. *Poplitæa*, or the ham-artery.

ΔΔ. Progations of the sural artery on either side going to the ioynt of the knee, and 3 muscles of the foot.

Θ. *Suralis*, the artery of the calf which descendeth with the inner veine, and is diuided into 3 branches, ΛΣΠ.

Λ. *Tibæa exterior* going to the muscles of the foot.

ΠΦ. The lower and backer *Tibæa* hidden within the mus- attaineth vnder the transuerse ligament to the vpper part of the foote at Φ. and is consumed into the muscles of the toes.

ΣΨ. The lower, the trunke of the crurall artery betwixte the heele and the inner artery, to which it offereth a brãch marked with Ψ. which runs to the vpper side of the foote.

Ω. The remainder of the crural artery going to the toes themselues betwixt the tendons of their muscles. *ab*. The diuision of the brãch Ω. into an inner & vtter branch *a*, *b*. *c*. the division of the interior branch into 5. to the great toe, fore-toe and the middle toe.

d. The diuision of the exterior branch to the middle toe, the little toe, and the next vnto it.

FIG. I.

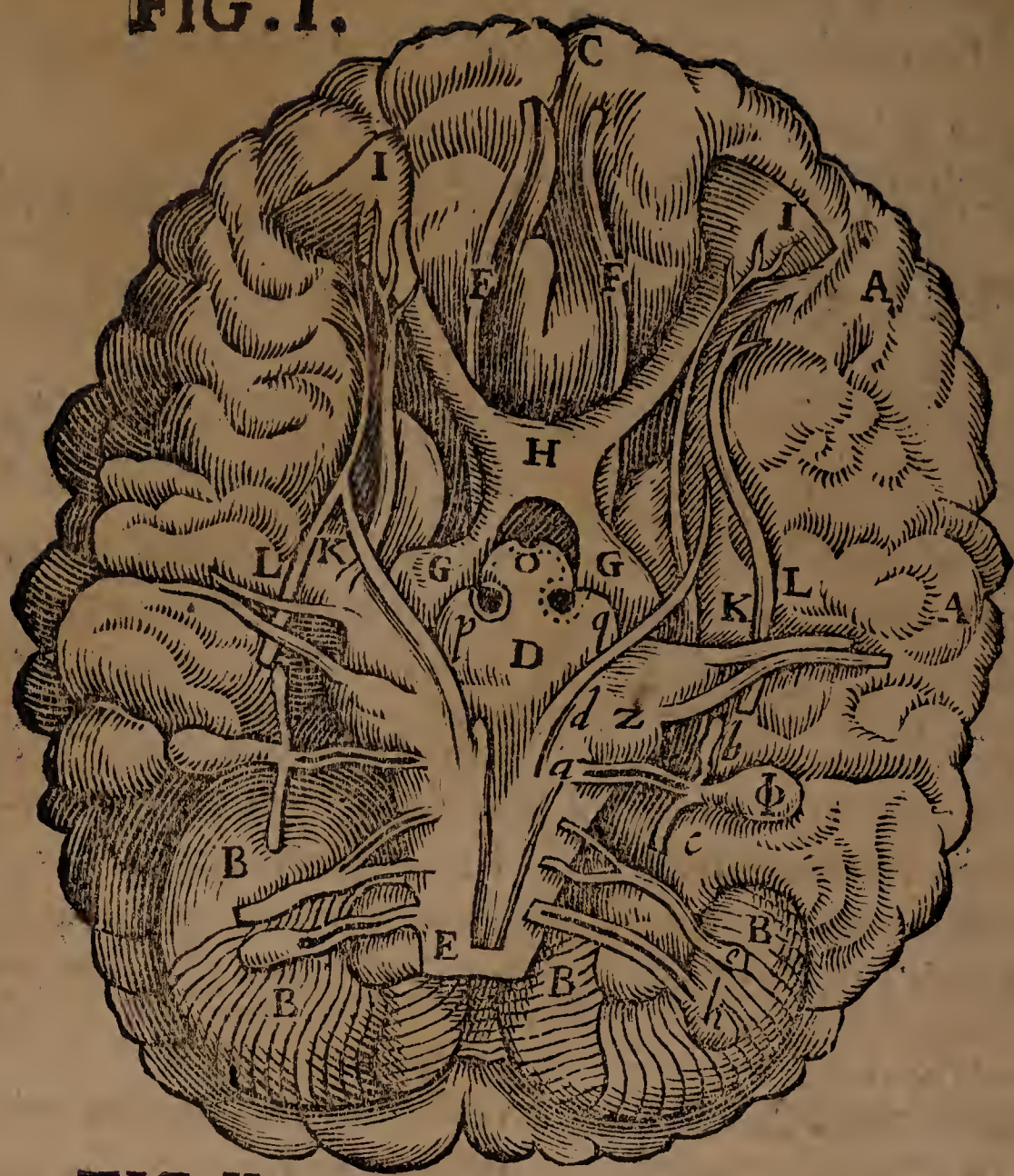

C
I
I
E
F
A
H
L
K
G
O
G
K
L
A
P
D
q
d
z
b
a
Φ
c
B
B
E
B
B
h

FIG. II.


A
A
A
C
E
G
N
P
K
L
I
B
Q
M
a
R
P
Φ
Q
E
H
e
S
T
Y
f
l
m
i
g
Y
V
X

Table xxii. figure 1. sheweth the basis of the Braine and After-braine freed from their Membrane, that the originall of the Nerues of the Braine might be better perceiued.

Figure 2. sheweth one side of the Braine, the After-braine, the spinall marrow, and the Nerues.

GG. 1,2. The Opticke Nerues.

H. 1. The coition or vnion of the Opticke Nerues.

II. 1, 2. The coate of the eye, whereinto the Opticke Nerue is extended.

KK. 1,2. The second paire of sinnewes ordained for the motion of the eies.

LL. 1,2. The third paire of sinnewes, or according to most Anatomistes, the lesser root of the third paire.

MM. 1,2. The fourth paire of sinewes or the greater root of the third paire

N. 2. A branch of the thirde coniugation deriued to the musculous skin of the forehead.

O 2. A branch of the same to the vpper Iaw.

PP. 2. Another into the coate of the nosethrils.

Q 2. Another into the temporall muscle.

R. 2. A branch of the fourth coniugation, crumpled like the tendrill of a Vine.

S 2. A braunch of the same, reaching vnto the vpper teeth & the gummes.

T 2. Another of the same to the lower iaw.

V 2. A surcle of the braunch T. to the lower Lip.

XX. 2. Other surcles from the branch T. to the roots of the lower teeth.

YY. 2. The assumption of the nerue of the fourth coniugation vnto the coat of the tongue.

Z 1,2. The fourth paire vulgarlie so called, which are spent into the coate of the palat.

a 1,2. The fift paire of sinnewes which belong vnto the hearing.

φ The Auditory Nerue spred abroade into the cauity of the stony bone.

* A hard part of the fift coniugation aboue the* which may be accounted for a distinct Nerue.

b. 1, 2 A small braunch deriued from this harder part of the fift paire.

c 1,2. A lower branch from the same originall.

d 1,2. This Nerue is commonly ascribed to the fift paire, but indeede is a distinct coniugation which wee will call the Eight, because we wold not interrupt the order of other other mens accounts.

e 1,2. The sixt paire of sinewes.

f. 2. A branch from them deriued vnto the necke, and the muscles couched thereupon.

g. 2. Another branch to the Muscles of the Larynx or throttle.

h 1, 2. The seauenth paire of sinewes.

i. 1. The vnion of the seauenth payre with the sixt.

l. 2. A propagation of the seuenth pair to those Muscles which ariseth from the appendix called *Styloides*.

m. 2. Surcles from the seauenth coniugation to the Muscles of the tongue, the bone *Hyois* and the Larynx.

TAB.


M
M
G
A
H
N
1
2
3
T
f
a
b
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30
B
B
B
M
M
51
50
50
48
47
46
53
58
56
68
76
65
74
82
85
83
87
91
78
84

Table 23. and 24. Because the same Characters belong to them both, we haue set them together. Table 23. sheweth the Rackes of the Spine, and the Nerues yssuing therefrom on the foreside. Table 23. sheweth the same Rackes and Nerues on the backeside.

A.1.2. The spinal marrow as it goeth into the rack-bones.

B.C,2. The 7. *vertebræ* or rackbones of ꝑ necke.

Char. from 1,2. to 30. in the 15. table do shew the rackes of the whol spine.

CD,2. Amongest these the 12. racks of the chest.

D,E,2. The fiue Rackes of the Loines.

E 2. The Holy bone.

F 2. The hinder branch of the first coniugation of sinewes.

G 1,2. The distribution of the same branch into the muscles of the head.

H 1. The forward branch of the first coniugation

I.2. A smal branch of the hinder propagation of the second pair which is distributed vpward.

K. A thicker Braunch of the same Nerue.

L. 2. The coition or conjunction of a braunch of the third pair, with the braunch of the 2. paire marked with K.

M*M* 1,2. The secōd paire distributed vnto the skin of the head as far as to the necke.

N 1 The anterior branch of the second paire.

Char. 3. in the first table shewethe third coniugation and the third rackebone.

O 1,2. The hinder brāch of the third paire reflected first backward then forward vnto the muscles, and such a reflection there is in all the nerues to char. 14.

P 1. The anterior branch of the third paire parted into foure.

Q 1. The first going vnto the muscles.

R 1,2. The second ioyning with the 4. paire.

S 1. The third commixed with the branch K.

T. 1,2. The fourth branch going to the muscles of that place.

Char. 4 in 1. The fourth coniugation of the 4. Rackebone.

V. 1,2. The posteriour branch of the 4. paire.

X. 1,2. the anterior brāch of the fourth pair parted into three.

Y. 1. The first admitting branch R.

a 1. The second going to the muscles.

b. 1. The thirde reaching to a part of the fifte paire, marked with *e*.

Char. 5 in 1. the fift paire

c 2 The posterior branch of the fift paire.

d 1,2. the anterior brāch of the fift paire.

e 1. This portion maketh the Nerue of the midriffe.

f 1,2. A branch of the nerue *d* creeping along the top of the shoulder, vnder which are certaine surcles attaining to the shoulder-blade.

g 1,2. A surcle of the nerue *f* deriued to the skinne on the top of the shoulder.

h 1,2. A Surcle of the nerue *f* going to the 2. muscle of the arme.

i. 1,2. Another branch inserted into the same muscle and the skin.

Char. 6. in 1. The 6 paire

k 2 The posterior branch of the same sixt Coniugation

l 1. The *anterior* branch of the same coniugatiō

m 1. A surcle of the same nerue appointed to make vp the sinewe of the midriffe.

n 1.2. The Nerue of the Midriffe made of three surcles *b.h.* and *m*.

oo. 1,2. The insertion of this nerue into the midriffe.

p 2. A branch of the sixt coriugation, runing to the cauity of the shoulder-blade.


M
G
A
F
B
I
R
T
B
C
n
n
Y
32
33
34
37
35
38
D
54
E
39
40
55
71
72
41
56
42
35

q.1.2. The coniunction or implication of the brāch l with the branches neighbouring about it.

Char.7.in 1. The seuenth coniugation of sinewes.

r.2. The *posterior* branch of the seauenth paire.

ſ 1. the congresse or meeting of the seauenth cōiugation with the branches that are neere it.

tt.2. Surcles of this nerue deriued to the muscles of the shoulder-blade and the arme.

Char.8.in 1. The eight coniugationor the first payre of the Chest rūning aboue the first rack-bone of the chest

u.2. The *posterior* branch of the eight payre.

x.1.2. The coition or coniunction of the eyght payre with the 7.

y.1. A branch of the eight paire reaching vnto the top of the breast.

zz 2. Surcles proceeding from the eight coniugation and deriued to the muscles in this place.

Char.9.in 1. The ninth payre of nerues.

β.2. The *posterior* branch of the ninth payre.

δ.1. The *anterior* branch of the same coniugation

ζ.1. Surcles to this brāch to the distances or spaces of the Chest.

Char.10,to,20. in 1. The paires of sinewes deriued to the distances betwixt the ribs.

nn.1. Surcles of the intercostall sinewes going to the roots of the ribs and increasing the *costall* nerue.

ϑϑϑ.1. Branches frō the intercostal sinewes deriued vnto the muscles which lye vppon the Chest.

ii.1. Branches going to the pectorall muscle, or the first muscle of the arme.

κκ.1. Other branches going to the lower side of the same muscle.

λλ.1. Branches going to the oblique muscles of the *Abdomen.*

μμ.1, Others deriued to that muscle of the arm which is called *Latissimus.*

ν.1. A branch passing vnto the paps.

oo. Branches from 18. & 19. to the beginning of that muscle of ye thigh which is called *Lumbalis* or the sixt muscle of the Thigh.

ππ.1. The first Nerue of the arme distributed into the skin.

ρ.1.2. The second nerue of the arme.

σσ.1. From this do nerues passe to the first muscle the Cubit called *Biceps.*

τ.1.2. The third nerue of the arme.

υ.1.2. A braunch of the same going to the skin of the arme.

φ.1. A small branch deriued to the second muscle of the Cubit called *Brachiæus.*

χ.1. Others passing to the skin on the foreside of the arme.

ϛ.1. The congresse or coniunction of the third nerue with the second.

ω.1. The second and the the third nerues after their coniunction doe here creep downward.

Γ.1. A Nerue deriued vnto the seconde muscle of the *Radius* which muscle is called *Supinator longior.*

ΔΔ.1. The vpper branch of the seconde nerue, running to the wrest and to the first ioynt of the Thumbe.

Θ.1. The middle branch of the second nerue

Λ.1. The progresse of the same euen vnto the hand.

Ξ.1. The lower branch of the second nerue.

ΠΣ.1. Two branches of the same nerue going to the inside of the hand.

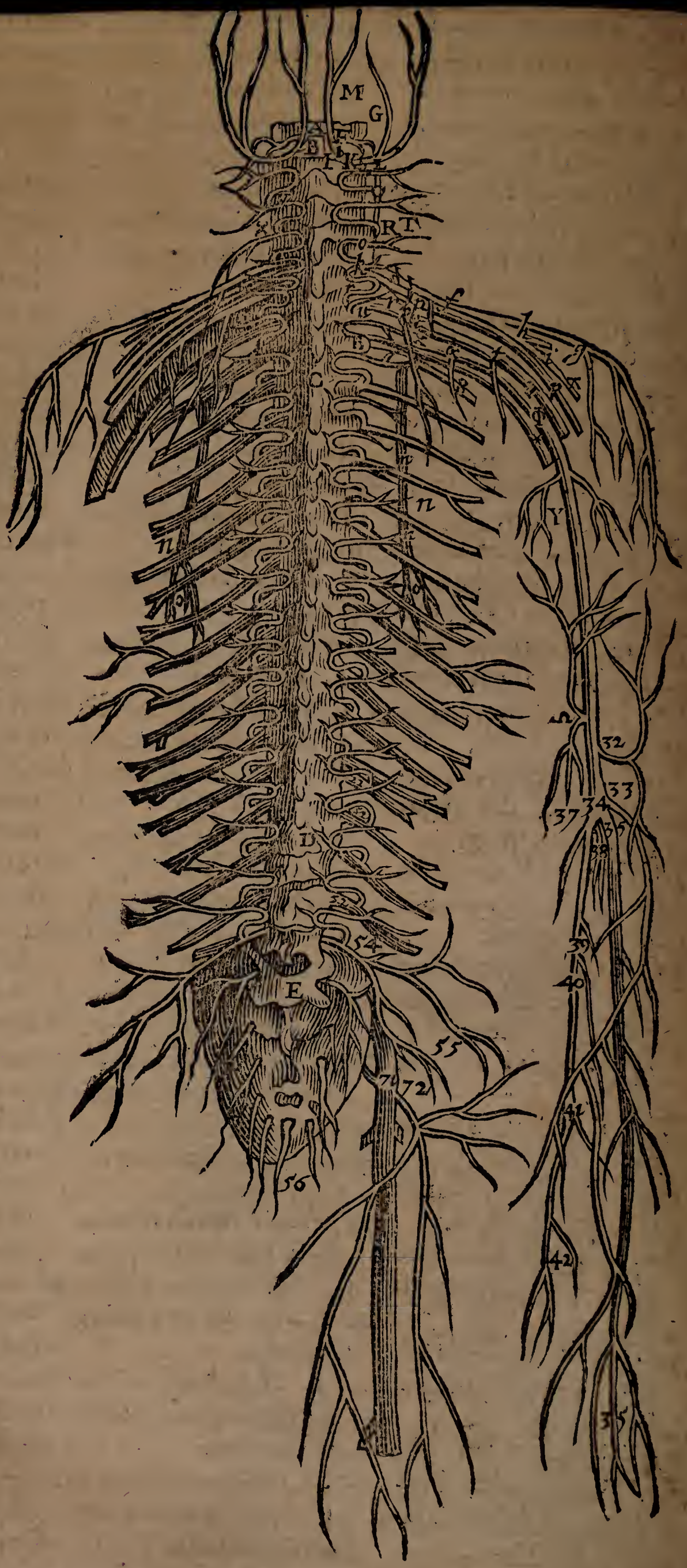
Φ.1,2. the fourth nerue of the arme.

Ψ.2. From hence do proceede nerues to the muscles which extend or stretch out the Cubite.

Ω.2. A branch going to the skin of the arme on the back side.

32.2. Branches deriued to the outward skin of the arme.

34.2. The by-partition of the fourth nerue at the Cubite.


M
G
R
T
n
n
Y
32
33
34
37
39
40
41
42
35
54
E
55
56
71
72

33,2. A branch creeping along the outside of the cubit to the wrest.

35,2. The vpper braunch of the foresaid diuision.

36,2. Surcles belonging to the thumb, the forefinger and the middle finger on their outsides.

37.2. The lower braunch of the foresaide diuision.

38,2. Surcles heerefrom to the muscles arising out of the externall bunch of the shoulder bone.

39,40,41,2. Three branches going to the muscles which spring from the bone called *Vlna*.

42,2. The end of the brãch 37. neere the wrest.

*1,2. The fift Nerue of the arme.

43,1. Surcles of the third and fift nerues to the inside of the cubit 44 to the inside of the hand.

46, 1. A surcle of the branch 45. led to the outside of the hand.

8.1,2. The sixt Nerue of the arme.

47,1. The end thereof next the ioynt.

48,48.1, Surcles from the 6. Nerue vnto the skin.

Char. 20. to 24,1. Nerues proceeding out of the racks of the loynes.

49,49.1. A branch going into the Testicles from the 20. paire.

50,50 1. The Nerues belonging to the muscles of the *Abdomen*.

51,1. Surcles from these to the broad muscle of the arme called *Latissimus*.

52,52,2, The backeward branches proceeding out of the racks of the loyns.

Char. 25 to 30. the conjugations or paires of sinnewes proceeding out of the Holy-bone.

53,1. A branch of the 25 paire going to the inside of the *Coxendix*.

54,55,2. A braunch attaining to the outside of the *Coxendix*.

*2. Hence proceedeth a Nerue communicated to the yard.

56,2. The ende of the spinall marrow.

57,1. The first Nerue of the legge.

58,1. Branches heerefrom to the skin.

59,1. Other braunches heerefrom to the muscles

60.1. The second nerue of the leg.

61, 61.1. Braunches heerefrom to the skin.

62,1. A branch descending to the top of the foot.

63,1. Branches from 61 compassing the knee.

64.1. A branch of the 2 neru going to the muscles

65.1. A brãch herefrom going to the fift muscle of the thigh, called *Triceps*.

66, 1. The nerue of the leg. 67,1. A surcle creeping to the hole of the sharebone. 68,1. a brãch alowed to the skin on the inside of the thigh.

69.1. A portion of the third nerue going to the muscles. 70,1. A portion hereof communicated to the 2. muscle which bendeth the legge or *Tibia*.

71,1,2. The fourth nerue of the legge. 72,1,2. A branch hereof communicated to the skin of the thigh in the backepart.

73, 1. Another to the Muscles arising from the *Coxendix*. 74,1. A branch allowed to the 4. muscle of the leg and to the skin.

75.1. Surcles from the 4. to the heads of the muscles of the foot. 76,1. the diuisiõ of the fourth neru in the ham into 2. trunks.

77,1. the outward trunk

78,78,1. A branch heerefrom to the skinne of the leg or *tibia* on the outside as farre as to the litle toe.

79,1. Another braunch inserted into the muscles.

80,1. A branch dispersed into the skin of the foreside of the legge from the branch 79. 81,1. A part of the branch 79. going to the muscles of the foot

82,1. The inner trunk of the fourth nerue. 83,83, 1. a brãch creeping along the inside of the leg vnder the skin. 84,1. a branch of the trunke. 81. disposed vnder the skin to the backside of the Calfe of the leg. 85,85,1. a brãch of the trunke 82 creeping along the foreside of the legge to the vpper parte of the foote.

86,1. A branch of the trunke 82. passing along the backside of the legge, and distributed vnto the Muscles.

87,1. The remainder of the inner Trunk alowed to the Toes.

See the History of this in the Booke at large, fol. 902.

FIG. I.

FIG. II.

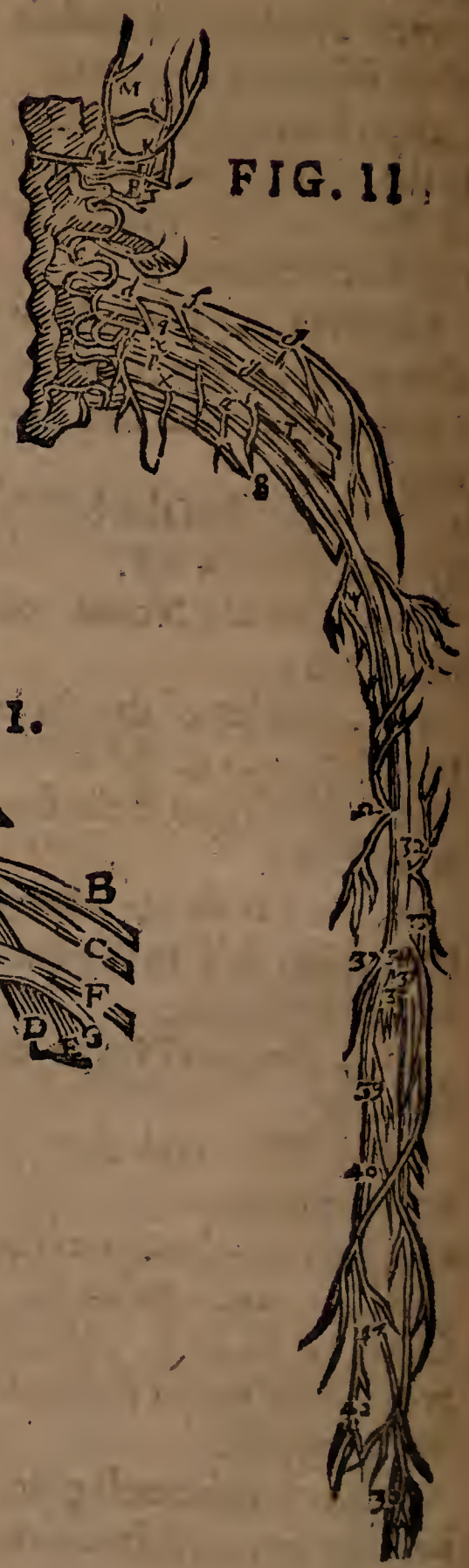


FIG. III.

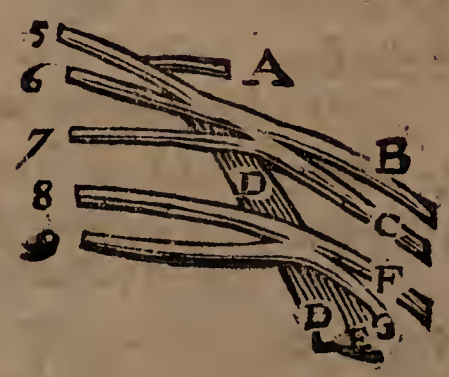


Table XXV. *fig.* 1 *&* 2. *ſhew the Nerues of the whole Hand, the firſt ſheweth their foreſide, the ſecond their backeſide.*

A. The ſpinall marrow getting into the racke bones.

Char. 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. Seauen rackbones of the necke and two of the Cheſt.

c 2. the hinder braunch of the fift paire. *d* 1, 2. The forward branch of the 5. paire.

f 1, 2. A braunch of the nerue *d* creeping to the top of the ſhoulder, vnder whiche are ſurcles going to the ſhoulderblade.

g 1, 2. *P*ropagations of the nerue *f* going to the skinne of the top of the ſhoulder.

h 1, 2. A braunch of the nerue *f* going to the ſecond muſcle of the arme.

i. 1, 2. Another branch inſerted into the ſame and to the skin.

Char. 6 in 1. The ſixt coniugation of ſinewes.

k 2. The hinder braunch of the ſixt paire.

l 1. The forbranch of the 6 pair

m 1. A ſurcle thereof that maketh the Nerue the Midriffe.

p 2. A branch of the ſixte paire reaching vnto the cauity of the ſhoulderblade.

q 1, 2. The complication of the branch *l* with the Neighbour branches.

Char. 7. in the firſt Figure. The 7. paire of nerues.

r 2. The hinder branch of the 7 paire.

ſ 1. The congreſsion or meeting of the ſeuenth paire with his Neighbor branches.

ttt. Some ſurcles hereof going to the muſcles of the ſhoulderblade and the arme.

u 2. The hinder branch of the eight paire.

x 1, 2. The coition or meeting of the eight paire with the 7.

y. 1. A branch of the eight paire going to the top of the breſt.

αα 2. Surcles from the 8. paire, going to the muſcles of this place.

Char. 9. in 1. The ninth paire of Nerues.

β 2. The hinder braunch of the ninth paire.

δ 1. The forebraunch of this coniugation.

ϖϖ 1. The firſt nerue of the arme going to the skin.

ρ 1, 2. The 2 nerue of the arme.

ss. 1. From this do proceed nerues goingvnto the firſt muſcle of the cubit called *Biceps*

τ 1, 2. The 3 nerue of the arme.

υ 1. A branch thereof vnto the skin of the arme.

φ 1. A ſmal branch going vnto the 2. muſcle of the Cubite called *Brachiæus*.

χ. 1, to the skin of the foreſide of the arme.

ψ 1. The meeting of the 3. nerui with the ſecond.

FIG. I.

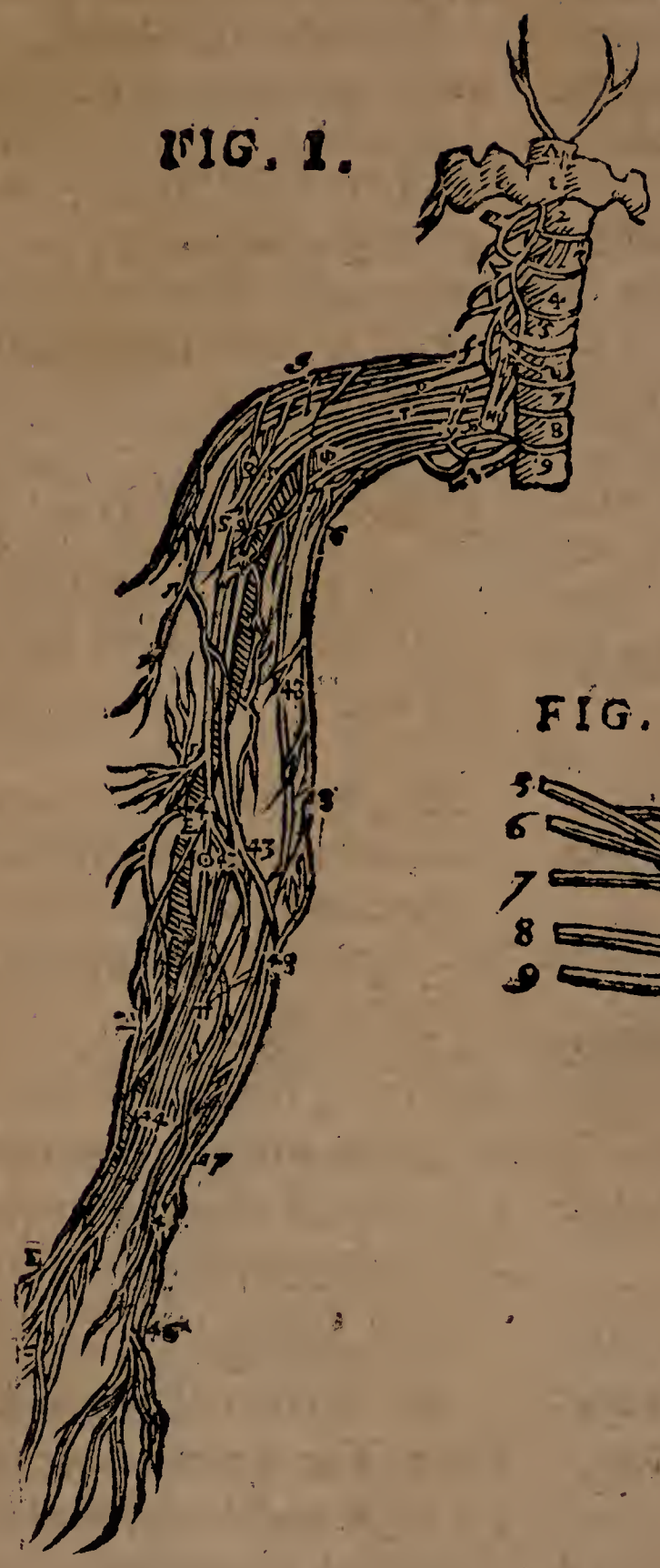


FIG. II.

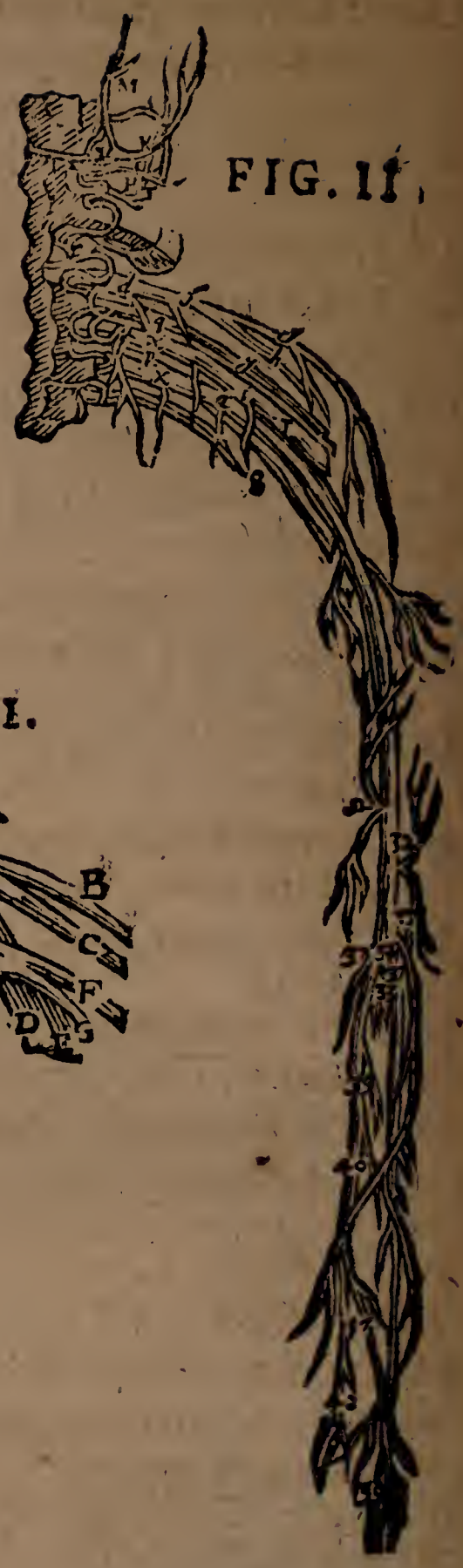
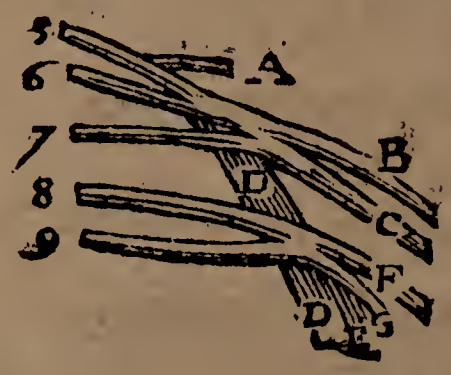


FIG. III.



Φ.1. The second nerue together with the third creeping downward.

Γ. A nerue to the second muscle of the *Radius*, called *Supinator longior*.

Δ.1. The diuision of the second nerue into three branches.

EE 1. The vpper or first branch of the second nerue running vnto the wrist and so vnto the ioynt of the thumbe.

Θ. The middle branch of the seconde Nerue.

Λ. 1, His progresse euen to the hand.

Ξ.1. The lower and third braunch of the second nerue.

Π.Σ.1. Two braunches of this nerue going vnto the inside of the hand.

Φ.1.2. The fourth nerue of the arme.

Ψ.2. Nerues from this vnto the extending muscles of the Cubit.

Ω. A branch vnto the skinne on the backside of the arme.

32,2. To the skin on the outside of the arme.

33.2. A branch creeping along ꝑ outside of the cubite vnto the wrest

34.2. The bypartition of the 4. nerue at the cubit.

35.2. The vpper branch of the sayde diuision.

36 2. The surcles which belong to the thumbe, the fore-finger, & the middle Finger on their outside.

37.2. The lower braunch of the foresaide diuision.

38.2. Surcles therefrom to the Muscles arising from the externall protuberation of the arme.

39,40,41.2. Three branches going to the muscles that arise from the *Vlna* or Ell.

42,2. The end of the branch 37. neare the ioynt of the wrest.

1,2. The fift nerue of the arme.

43,1. Propagations of the thirde and fift Nerues vnto the inside of the cubite.

44.1. A branch of the third Nerue going vnto the palme of the hande and the fingers.

45,1. A branch of the fift nerue vnto the inside of the hand.

46,1. A propagation of the braunch 45 vnto the outside of the hand

8.1,2. The sixt Nerue of the arme.

47.1. His end neere vnto the ioynt of the hand.

48,48.1. Surcles from the sixte nerue vnto the skin.

Figure 3. sheweth the complication of the Nerues which come vnto the Arme out of Vesalius.

Char. 5,6,7,8, 9. The rootes of those coniugations, from which nerues are produced vnto the arme.

A. A portion of the fift paire, or the first nerue.

B. The second nerue.

C. The third nerue.

DD. The fourth nerue which yssueth out of the backside of the congresse or coniunction of the fift paire and the sixte, it assumeth a portion out of the backeside of the coniunction of the seauenth paire, & after creeping vnder the coniunction of the eight and ninth paires, it also assumeth a portion therefrom.

E. Which is the branch marked with E

F. The fift nerue that runneth into the arme.

G. The sixte nerue deriued into the arme.


f
e
d
1
D
F
F
F
B
K
L
M
N
X
4
3
2
9
7

able 25. and 26 ſhew the Skin-veines which are opened & ſcarified, the 25. thoſe on the foreſide, the 26. thoſe on the backſide, which Veines are for the moſt part alike in euerie body, eſpecially thoſe that vſe to be opened.

1,2. The outward Iugular vein climbing vp the ſides of the necke. This can hardly be opened without danger, but his branches may be ſcarified in the necke.

1. The place where the Veine is diuided into two branches.

1. The inner branch of the exterior Iugular, which going to the muſcles of the mouth and the bone *Hyois*, is couched vnder the tongue, where it is opened in ſquinſies and other diſeaſes of thoſe parts.

1,2. The vtter braunch of the ſame externall Iugular that goeth to the backpart of the head.

1. Braunches going to the *bucca* or cheeke, and the noſe.

1,2. The forehead vein, which in the middle of the forehead where it is wont to be opened, it is ioined with the branch of the ſame vein on the other ſide.

2. The veine called *vena puppis*.

2. Veines diſperſed along the Temples, to which are adioyned a portion of the forehead veine.

1,2. The veine ꝑ goeth to the Eares, and watereth the backpart of ꝑ head.

1. A braunch comming from the vpper part of the axillary veyne, and going to the more backward Muſcles of the necke.

1,2. A branch from the *Cephalica* or head veine going to the skinne and the muſcles which lift vp the arme.

m 1. *m* 2. The Cephalique heade or vtter veine, which paſsing alongthe vtter part of the arme, accompanyed with a Nerue, and is opened commonly at the vpper bunch of the bought of the arme, but haply it might more ſafely be opened a little lower, wher it bendeth from ꝑ ſinew

n 1. Small veines from the *Cephalica*, diſperſed through the skin of the arm

o 2. Branches from the head veine to the ſhoulderblade, carried between the skin and the fleſh.

p 1. The *Cephalica* is here diuided into three branches.

q.1. The firſt of theſe branches which goeth to the muſcle, ariſing from the vtter bunch or knot of the vpper part of the arme cald *humerus*.

r.1,2. The ſecond of them, which in the bought of the arme is ioyned with a branch of the Liuer veyne, and their coniunction is marked with the figure 3.

ſ.1,2. The third is carried ſide-long aboue the *Radius* and the vpper parte of the arme beſtowing branches vpon the skin, the cheefeſt of which neere the bought of the arme runneth outward, but turnes ouer nere the wreſt, and there meeteth vvith the Liuer veine, marked there in the ſecond figure with a * and a litle lower being diuerſly diuided, nouriſheth almoſt the whole hand

tt.1. The Liuer veine called *Hepatica*, *Baſilica*, or the internall veine it is called of ſome, and in the left arme *Lienaris* or the Spleen-veine.

u.1. A branch from the Liuer-vein diuided into two, nouriſhing the skin within and without.

x.2. A branch going to the muſcles of the vpper arme, and the skin onthe vtter ſide.

y.1. The forebranch of the Liuer vein which at the bought of the arme is ioyned with a branch of the *Cepha-*


f
r
l
o
H
m
H
G
A
A
N
P
C
C
4
6
7
8
I
R
S
M
M
T
T
N
8
Z

lica marked with *r*. which two branches make the middle vein named *Mediana* noted with 3.

* 2. A branch arising from the former, and passing to the wrest, and on the After-wrest meeteth with a braunch of the *Cephalica*, which are ioyned aboue the little finger, which coniũction we noted in *s* aboue.

1,2,*m*. Two fore-veines of the Cubite or lower arme from a branch of the Liuer veine, which being accompanied with Netues, runne all along euen through the hand, these wher they are marked are somtimes opened instead of the Liuer veine.

3,1. The middle or common Veynes made of the branches of the *Cephalica* or head-veine, and *Basilica* or Liuer-veine.

4,1,2. The diuision of this Common veine aboue the wrest, which from 3 to 4. is called the common veine of the cubit or lower arme; but at 4 it is diuided, one part going vnto the outward side, another to the inside, and so mingleth it selfe vvith the neighbour veines, this veine is not opened.

5.2. The outward branch of this partition which watereth the backe of the hand.

6,6,*r*. A branch of the common veine which vnder the thumbe is opened for the *Cephalica* or head-veine.

7,2 The vein called *saluatella* a brãch of the *Cephalica* and *Hepatica*, which aboue the little finger is opened for the Spleene and diseases thereof.

8,2. A veine betweene the middle and the Ring-fingers, which some take to bee that which *Auicen* calleth *Syele*.

9,2. A branch towardes the Ring-finger.

A 2. Branches comming from the veines, which about the loynes are produced knottily, these in ꝑ Loines are scarified.

B 1. Branches proceeding from the *Epigastricke* veine, distributed to the foure paire of muscles of the *Abdomen*, a notable branch of which is wounded often, when men are cut for the rupture.

CC 2. Veines comming from the vter branch of the trunke of the hollow Veine called *vena caua*, and are dispersed through the muscles & skin of the buttockes.

DD 1. Veines distributed through the pectorall muscles and the brest.

E. 1. Veines reaching to the breastes, from the veine called *Mammaria*.

FF. 1. Small veines comming out from the veines which are couched vnderneath and go to the Chest, the principall of these are scarrified in the shoulder-blades.

** 1. Certaine small veines reaching to the outside of the belly, coming from the Veines of the muscles vnderneath.

G. 2 A branch that runs along by the side of the chest.

H. 2. A veine which reacheth to the shoulder, the muscles of the shoulderblade, and the Glandules in the arme-holes.

II. 1. The inner crurall veine, springing out nere the Leske, and goeth vnder the skin to the verie foot, hauing a Nerue running aboue him all the way.

KK. 1. Branches of the foresaid veyne which by the inside of the Thighe, reach vnto the very Leske.

LLLL. 1. Veines passing vnder the skin on the foresaid of the thigh.

MMMM. 1. 2. The Crurall veine carried on the inside and outside of the Thigh.

NN. 1. N. 2. The iner leg-veine called *Tibea*, which is diuersly caried vnder the skin, and heere it may be opened

 when


f
r
l
o
H
m
H
G
X
A
A
Z
P
C
C
4
6
Y
J
R
S
M
M
T
T
N
V
8
Z

when we would let blood in it

O 1. The ſame carried vnto the fore-part of the inward ankle, and then ſpreadeth it ſelfe in the vpper part of the foote called *dorſum pedis*.

P. 2. A branch from the vtter Crurall veine, ſending ſmall ſurcles to the hips, the muſcles of that place and the skin.

Q. 1. A braunch noted with 7. and 9. which beſtoweth certaine ſurcles vpon the muſcles of the leg, and the skin of the Thigh.

R. S. 2. A Veine from the ioyning of the branches of that other whiche paſſeth to the backe muſcles and skinne of the Thighe ſomewhat vpward.

TT 2. The Ham veine, *Vena poplitis*, which runneth moſtwhat where it is marked, and ſo paſſeth vnto the Calfe of the Legge marked with V. 2 where it diuideth it ſelfe into many branches.

XX 1. The inner branch of the crural veine going to the muſcles and skin of the calfe.

Y 1. The inner Veine of the Leg running to the inner ſide of the foote, accompanied with a Nerue, this they open vnder the knee inſteade of the *Saphena*.

ZZ. 1, 2. 2. A part of the Crurall veine going to the backeſide of the inner ankle: this is called the *Saphena*, and is opened vnder the inner ankle in women moſtwhat to farther their naturall euacuations.

αα. 1. The outward branch of the crurall veine or the vtter Leg-vein called *Tibæa*, which is diuerſly branched again along the outſide of the leg, and the top of the foote.

β. A part of the foreſaid branch climbing along the out ward ankle.

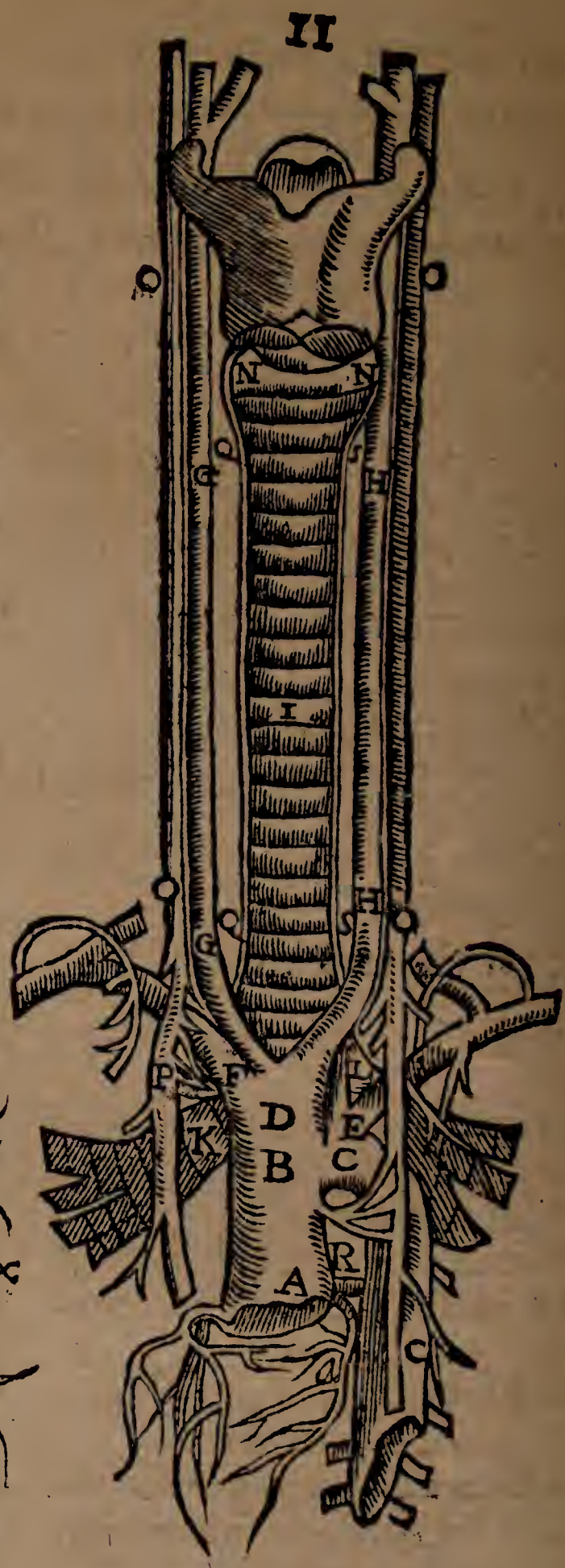
γγ. 1. Among the veins of the foote this is that that vnder the name of the *Cephalica* is opened at the great toe, but not without danger, becauſe it hath a Nerue ioyned with him.

TABVLA

See the Historie of this in the booke at large, fol: 366

FIG. 1.

II



TABVLA. XXVI.

Figure 1. sheweth the braine and the After-brain or Cerebellum together with the Nerues (as the common opinion is) proceeding out of them. As also the distribution of the Nerues of the sixt Coniugation through both the bellies.

A. The Braine.
B. The *Cerebellum* or After-braine.
C A processe of the Braine, but not that which is called *Mammillaris.*
DD. The marrow of the backe, as it is yet within the Scull.
E. The Mamillary processe or instrument of smelling.
F. The Opticke Nerue.
G, The coate of the eye into whiche the opticke Nerue is spred,
H. The nerue that mooueth the eye or the second paire.
I. The third coniugation, or the harder and lesser branch of the Nerues of the third coniugation brought forward.
K. The fourth coniugation or the greater and thicker Nerue of the thirde paire bending downward.
L. A braunch of the Nerue marked with I. which goeth vnto the forehead.
M. Another braunch of the Nerue I. reaching to the vpper iawe.
NN. A Nerue proceeding from the branch I. intertexed or wouen with the coate of the nose.
O. The Nerue of the temporall Muscle yssuing from the branch I.
P. A Nerue contorted of the Nerues K and b.
Q. A Nerue proceeding from the branch K. to the sockets of the vpper teeth.
R A Nerue creeping from the Nerue K. to the lower iaw.
S. A surcle of the braunch R. offered to the lower lip.
TT. Other surcles from the braunch R. attaining to the lower teeth.
V.V. A branch of the nerue K diffused into the coate of the tongue.
XX. The fourth paire of Sinnewes which goe into the coate of the pallate.
Y. The fift paire of sinewes which are the nerues of hearing.
a. The membrane of the eare, vnto which that fift nerue goeth.
b,c. Two small braunches of the fifte coniugation, vniting themselues with the nerue P.
d. The eight coniugation, or a Nerue of the fift paire attaining to the face.
ee. The sixt paire of nerues.
f. A branch from the nerue *e.* reaching to the muscles of the necke.
g. Small branches deriued vnto the throttle or Larynx.
h. The byfurcation of the nerue into two branches.
iii. An inner branch hanging vnto the rackebones, and strengthening the intercostall Nerues, and is therefore called *Intercostalis.*
kk. Surcles of the vtter branch going to the heads of the muscles, to the brest-bone, and vnto the Collerbones.
l,m. Braunches of the right Nerue *l.* making the right recurrent Nerue.
m.n. The insertion of the Recurrent sinewes, into the muscles of the Larynx.

o p. Bran-

See the Historie of this in the booke at large, fol: 366

FIG. I.

o.p. Braunches of the left Nerue o making the left recurrent sinew p.

qq. Branches from the sixt coniugation going to the coate of the Lungs.

r. Small Nerues of the heart, and of the purse thereof, called the *Pericardium*, as also some approaching to the coate of the Lungs.

s. Nerues on either side sent to the stomacke.

t. The right stomacke Nerue going to the left orifice of the stomack.

uu. The left stomacke Nerue going to the right orifice of the stomacke.

x. A Nerue from the branch u passing into the hollownesse of the Liuer.

y. The Nerue belonging to the right side of the kell.

z. The Nerue belonging to the Collicke gut.

α. A Nerue creeping to the gut called *Duodenum*, and the beginning of the *Ieiunum* or empty gut.

β. A Nerue implanted in the right side of the bottome of the stomacke.

γ. A Nerue belonging to the Liuer & bladder of gall.

δ. A Nerue reaching vnto the right kidney.

ε. A branch reaching the *Mesenterium* and the guts.

ζ. A braunch sprinkled vnto the right part of the bladder.

η. A braunch going thorough the left part of the Kell.

ϑ,ι. Surcles deriued to the collickgut and the Kell.

κ. Small branches inserted into the spleene.

κλ. A Nerue approaching to the leste side of the bottome of the stomacke.

M. A branch belonging to the left side of the Mesentery and the guts.

ν. A branch which attaineth to the left kidney.

ξ. Small Nerues creeping thorough the left side of the bladder.

ο. The seuenth paire of sinewes.

π. A braunch deriued from the 6. congation, to the muscles vvhich arise from the processe called *Styloides*.

ρ. A branch of the seuenth coniugation which goeth vnto the muscles of the tongue, of the bone *Hyois*, and of the throttle or Larynx.

σ. A coniunction or coition of the sixt and seuenth paire into one Nerue.

Figure II. exhibiteth the Recurrent Sinewes together with a portion of the great Artery, and the Rough Artery, called the Wezon.

A. The orifice of the great artery cut from the heart.

aa. The coronall arteries.

B C D. The diuision of the great artery into two trunkes, the descending C. the ascending D.

E. The left Axillary artery.

F. The right Axillary artery.

G. The right *Carotis* or sleepy artery.

H. The left *Carotis*.

I. The trunke of the rough artery.

K,L. The diuision of the rough artery.

M. The head of the rough artery, cald the Larynx or throttle.

NN. Certaine Glandules or kernels at the root of it.

OO. The right and left Nerues.

P. A revolution of small branches of the right Nerue to the right *axillary* artery.

QQ. The right Recurrent nerue.

R. A revolution of small branches of the left Nerue vnto the descending trunke of the great artery.

SS. The left Recurrent sinew.

TABVLA

TABVLA. XXVII. *Sheweth the Braine, together with the After-braine, the Spinall Marrow, and the Nerues of the whole bodie.*

A. That part of the Braine that is next the Nosethrils.
B. That part which is at the sides of the Ventricles.
C. The backe part of the Braine.
D. The *Cerebellum* or After-braine.
E. The Mammillary processe on the right side.
F. The originall of the Opticke nerue.
G. Their coniunctions.
H. The coate into which the Opticke nerue is extended.
I. The 2. paire of sinews of the Braine.
K. The lesser root of the 3 coniugation
L. The thicke root of the same coniugation according to the common opinion.
M The fourth coniugation of sinewes.
N. The lesser roote of the fift paire.
O. The bigger root of the same paire.
P. The small Membrane of the eare which they call the *Tympany*.
Q. The lower braunch of the bigger root of the fift coniugation.
S. The sixt paire of sinewes.
T, The seauenth paire.
V. The beginning of the spinall Marrowe out of the middle of the Basis of the Braine.
X. The right sinewe of the Midriffe cut off.
Y. A branch from the fift paire creeping to the top of the shoulder.
Z. The first nerue of the arme, from whence there goeth a Braunch vnto the skin.
A. The second nerue of the arme, and a branch therefrom into the first muscle of the Cubit.
B, The third nerue of the arme and a branch going to the skinne on the outside.
C. A branch from the thirde nerue to the second muscle of the cubit.
D. The congresse or meeting of the second Nerue with the third.
E. A small branch from the 3. Nerue to the second muscle of the *Radius*.
F. The distribution of the second nerue into two branches.
* The lesser branch of this diuision lengthned out to the skin as farre as the Thumbe.
a. The place of the spinall Marrowe, where it yssueth out of the Braine.
1,2,3,&c. Thirty paire of nerues ariing from the spinall marrowe, are heere noted by their Characters, racters, that is to say, seauen of the necke, twelue of the chest, fiue of the loines, and six of the holybone.
b. The thicker branch of the seconde nerue diuided into two parts.
c. Branches of the third nerue sprinkled here and there.
d. Nerues from the third paire to the thumbe, the forefinger, & the middle finger.
ee. The fourth nerue of the arme.
f. The passage heereof thorough the inside of the shoulder.
g. A tripartition of this branch where it toucheth the cubit.
hh. A branch distributed from the 4. nerue to the outward skinne of the Cubit.
i. The upper branch of the diuision of the fourth nerue.
kk A branch of *i* reaching to the outside of the hand.
ll. The lower branch of the diuision of the fourth nerue passing thorough the backeside of the Cubite.
m. The fift nerue of the arme.

n. Branche

Braunches of this Nerue dispersed here and there.

. A branch of the fift Nerue, reaching to the inside of the hand & Fingers.

. A surcle of the branch *o* deriued to the outside of the hand and fingers.

. The sixt nerue of the arme, and the course thereof vnder the skin.

. the intercostall Nerues, there cut off wher they are together with the ribs reflected forward.

. Braunches on each side running backward.

. Nerues attaining vnto the chest.

. The commixtion of the Nerues *r r* with the descending braunch of the sixt coniugation of the braine.

. Nerues from the loynes, led vnto this place.

. A branch going to the Testicle here cut off.

. A nerue reaching to the first muscle of the thigh.

. The first nerue of the leg.

, *β*. A surcle of the former Nerue deriued to the skin at *a*, and inserted into the muscles at *β*.

. The second nerue of the leg.

. A Nerue from the former, allowed vnto the skin, as lowe as to the foote, and passing along the inside of the legge.

. A branch of the second nerue, running vnto the Muscles.

. The third nerue of the leg.

u. A surcle thereof vnto the skin.

. Another surcle vnto the Muscles.

. The fourth Nerue of the leg.

κκ. The anteriour propagations of the Nerues proceeding from the Holye bone.

λ. The end of the spinall Marrow.

μ. A branch from the fourth nerue, inserted into the Muscles arising from the Coxendix or hip bone.

ν. Another branch going to the skinne of the thigh on the backe side.

ξ. A propagation deriued to the fourth muscle of the leg, and to the skin of the knee.

oo. Nerues attaining to the heads of the muscles of the foote.

, *ρ*. The diuision of the foure Crurall nerues into two trunkes.

σ. A branch from the trunke *π*. dispersed into the outwarde skinne of the legge.

τ. A surcle of the trunke *π* deriued to the Muscles.

υ. Another surcle to the skin of the leg on the foreside.

φφ. A branch of the trunke *ρ* to the skin of the inside of the legge and of the foot.

χ. A surcle of the trunke *ρ* to the hindmost skin of the legge.

ψ. A branch of the whole trunke *ρ* led along to the forward part of the leg, and of the foote.

ω. The descent of the trunke *ρ* into the foote.

See the History of this in the Booke at large, pag. 492.


20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30
50
51
53
57
58
60
65
71
77
46
61
56
68
69
73
75
56
74
76
61
65
77
52
79
78
83
81
87
62
81
62

Table 27. *sheweth the nerues of the foote, in the large deception.*

Frō 20 to 24. E Fiue paires issuing out of the spondels or rack-bones of the loynes,

50,50. Nerues going to the muscles of the *Abdomen*.

5. Branches from these Nerues vnto the broad muscle of the arme.

From 25 to 30. Six pair of Nerues of the Holy bone.

53. A branch of the paire 25 to the inside of the hanch-bone, & the muscles of the haunch-bone yssuing therefrom.

56. The termination or end of the spinall marrow vndiuided.

57. The first Nerue running vnder the leg or the thigh.

58. Branches going from this Nerue vnto the skin.

59 Hence also branches going to the muscles, that occupy the outside of the Thigh.

60 The second Nerue of the leg.

61,62. From this Nerue go branches through the inner side of the thigh, and the leg, vnto the lowest parte of the foot at 62.

63 Surcles from the branch 61. dispersed into the knee.

64. A branch of the second nerue running vnto the depth of the thigh.

65. Hence also a branch vnto the muscle of the thigh called *Triceps*.

66. The third nerue of the leg.

67 Propagations from this 3 Nerue, vnto the muscles occupying the hole of the share-bone.

68. Another branch vnto the skin, on the inside of the thigh.

69. A portion of the third nerue lying deep, which goeth to the muscles.

70. A portion to the second bending muscle of the legge.

71. The fourth nerue of the Legge, which is the thickest of the whole body.

72. A propagation hereof to the skin, on the backside of the thigh.

73. Another propagation to the heds of the muscles arising from the Appendix of the *Coxa*.

74. Another vnto the fourth muscle of the leg and vnto the skin, that is at the ioynt of the knee.

75. Surcles from the fourth nerue vnto the heades of the muscles of the foote.

76. The diuision of the fourth nerue of the ham into two trunkes.

77. The lesser and vtter trunke of this diuision.

78,78. A branch of the saide Trunke, stretched vnder the skin, and carried to the out-side of the legge and the foote.

79. The greatest part hereof betwixt the leg and the Brace.

80. A branch distributed vnto the forside of the leg vnder the skin, from the branch 79.

81. The greatest part of the branch 79 going vnto the muscles of the foot.

82. The inner and thicker trunk of the fourth nerue of the leg in the ham.

83. A branch creeping along the inside of the leg and of the foot.

84. A branch of the trunke 82 dispersed into the skin of the calfe.

85,85. A branch of the trunk 82 creeping through the foreside of the leg, vnto the top of the foote.

86. Another branch creeping behinde amongst the muscles of the foote.

87. The remainder of the trunke 82. conueyed downe by the inner ankle and in his lower part affording to euery Toe two small surcles.

See the History in the Booke at large, pag. 905.

FIG. I.

FIG. II.

FIG. III.

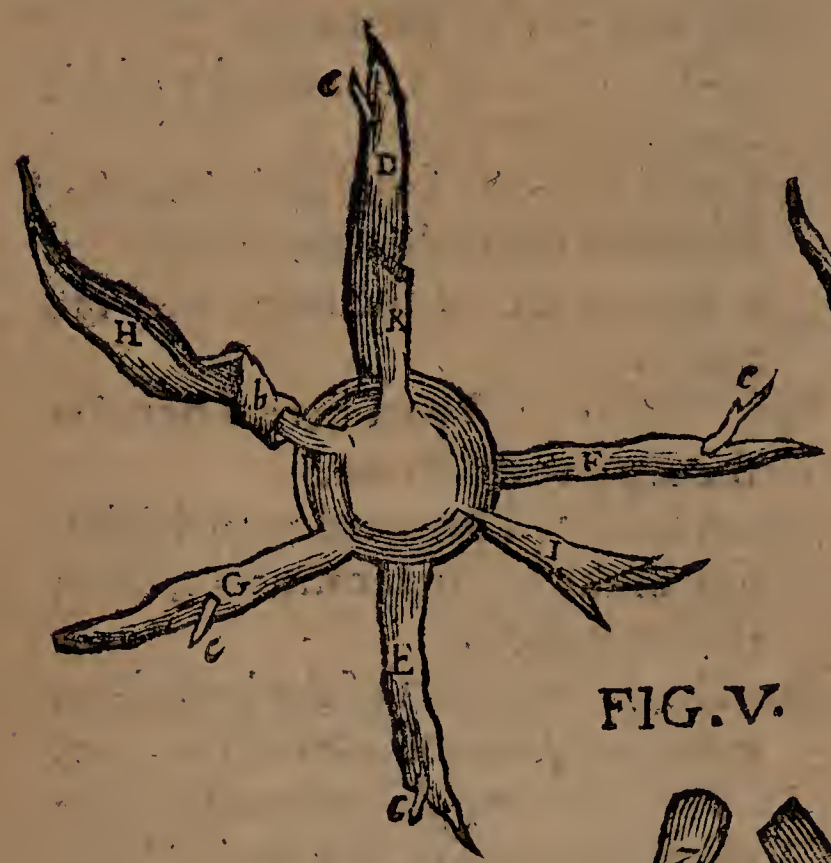


FIG. IV.

FIG. V.

Fig.1. ſheweth many Muſcles of the eye in their owne ſeat.

Fig.2. ſheweth the eye rowled vpward, whereby his Muſcles may be perceiued.

Fig.3. & 4. ſheweth the Muſcles of the eye ſeparated before and behinde with their Nerues.

Fig.5. Is the eye of an Oxe, with his Muſcles ſeuered, as Veſalius doth ſhew it.

C. The Muſcle lifting vp the eye-lid.

D 1,3,4. The right vpper muſcle of the eye, in 3 and 4. with the Nerue.

E 2,3,4. The right lower Muſcle of the eye, in 3 and 4. with the Nerue.

F 1,2,3,4. The right externall Muſcle of the eye.

G 1,2,3,4. The right internall Muſcle of the eye.

H 1,2,3,4. The oblique ſuperiour Muſcle or the Pulley, whoſe Tendon is marked with *a*. and the pulley with *b*.

1,2,3,4. The oblique inferiour muſcle of the eye.

a 1,2. The tendon of the oblique ſuperiour muſcle.

α,β. The ſecond Muſcle of the eye-lid lying in the cauitie of the eye, whoſe broad tendon *b*, is inſerted into the eye-lidde.

γ,5. The haires of the eye-browes.

δ,ε. Two right muſcles leading the eye vpward and downeward.

ζ,η,5. Two right Muſcles moouing vnto the right and lefte ſide.

B 1,5. Two oblique Muſcles lightly turning the eye.

θ,λ. The ſeuenth Muſcle, which may be diuided into more.

See this in the hiſtory at large in Pag.748.

FIG. I.

FIG. II.

Table 2. Fig. 1. ſheweth the Muſcles of the Fore-head, the eye-lids and the cheekes.

Figure 2. ſheweth the Muſcles of the Noſe, Lips, the lower Iaw, and of the bone Hyois.

A 1,2, The muſcle of the fore-head & the right fibres ther-of.

B 1,2. The temporall muſcle.

αβγ 2, his ſemicircular original.

C E 1. The firſt muſcle of the eye-lid compaſſing the whol lid.

F D, 1, The third muſcle of the wing of the noſe which en-deth into the vpper lip.

G H, 1, The muſcle of the vpper lip.

Γ 1, The broad Mouſe-muſcle ſtretched ouer the cheeks & all the lower parts.

δεζθ, The circumſcription or circumference of this muſcle.

I 2, The grinding muſcle or the ſecond muſcle of the Iaw.

M 2, A muſcle forming the cheekes.

N 2, The muſcle of the lower lip.

O 2, A part of the fift muſcle of the lower iaw, called *Diga-ſtricus*, that is, double bellied.

Q R 2, The firſt muſcle of the bone *hyois*, growing vnto the rough artery.

S 2, The ſecond muſcle of the bone *hyois* vnder the chin.

The lower T in the ſecond Figure ſheweth the third muſcle of the bone *hyois* ſtretch-ed to the iaw. The vpper T in the ſecond figure ſheweth the inſertion of the ſeauenth muſcle of the head.

V V 2, Two venters of the 4. muſcle of the bone *hyois*.

The backward K (put in ſtead of X) ſheweth the ſeauenth muſcle of the head and his inſertion at the vpper T.

κλ 2, The original of the grind-ing muſcle frō the yoke-bone

μ 2, The inſertion of this muſcle into the lower iaw.

ρσ 2, Two beginnings of the ſeauenth muſcle of the head.

τ 2, his inſertion into the *Mam-millary* proceſſe.

See the History of this, in the Booke at large, pag. 750.

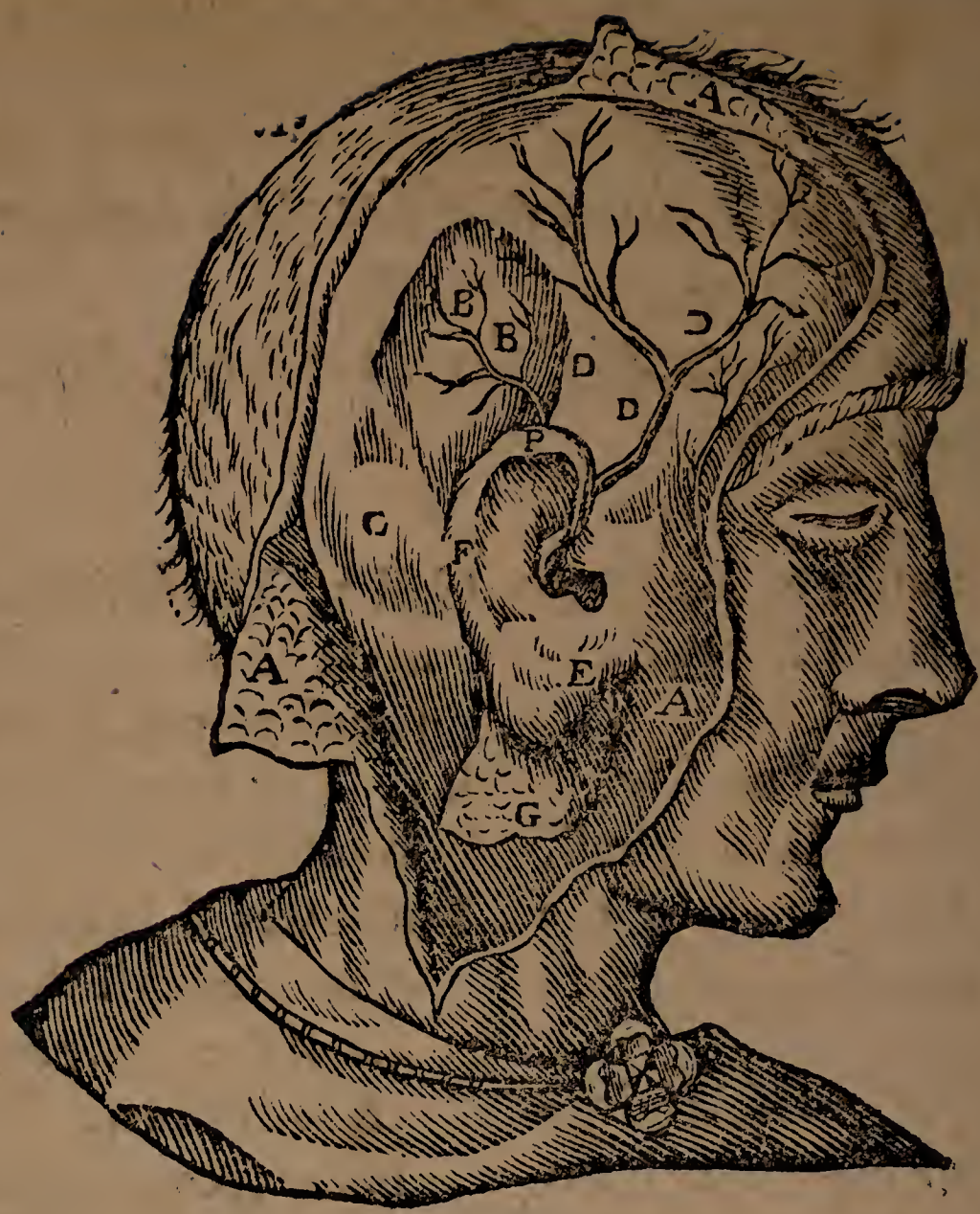

A
B
B
D
D
D
P
C
F
A
E
A
G

FIG. II.


M
M
N
N
O
P
N
Q
A
Q
C
bb
a
M
I
I
P
R
Q
B
C
H
L
S
a
D
E
S
G
K
T
F
Y
X
a
V
T
Y
Z
T
d
d
d

Table 3. Fig. 1. sheweth the skinne of the Head, together with the Fat and the glandules vnder the eares, and the Muscles of the hinder part of the Head and the Eares.

Figure 2. sheweth the Muscles of the Eares, of the Eye-browes, and a few of the Iawes.

BB. The muscle of the eare springing from the *pericranium* or Sculskinne.

C. The triangular muscle mouing the skinne of the nowle of the head.

The second Figure.

A. The semicircular muscle of the eare, drawing the outward Eare vpward, which was noted with B. in the first figure.

B, C, D, E, F, G, The Muscle as it were diuided into three parts, called *Triparitus*.

H. The hinder part of the outward eare, into which the fore-saide Muscle is fastned.

NNN. The circumference of the temporall Muscle.

O. The Muscle yet couered with the *pericranium*.

P, The Membrane couering the said Muscle drawne aside.

QQQ. The fleshy part of the temporall Muscle.

V, The Muscle *masseter* or grinding muscle, remoued heere from the yoake-bone, whence it hath his originall, that the implantation of the temporall muscle into the processe of the iaw might appeare.

X, The Muscles making the cheekes.

Z, A Muscle of the lower lip.

aa, The Muscle of the eye-brow.

bb, The vpper eye-lid hauing a Muscle with transuerse Fibres.

c, The eye-brow hauing a circular Muscle, whereby the externall parts of the eye are exceedingly constringed, as *Placentinus* saith.

See the History of this, in the Booke at large, pag. 751.

Table

See this in the history at large in Pag. 756.

FIG. III.

FIG. IIII.

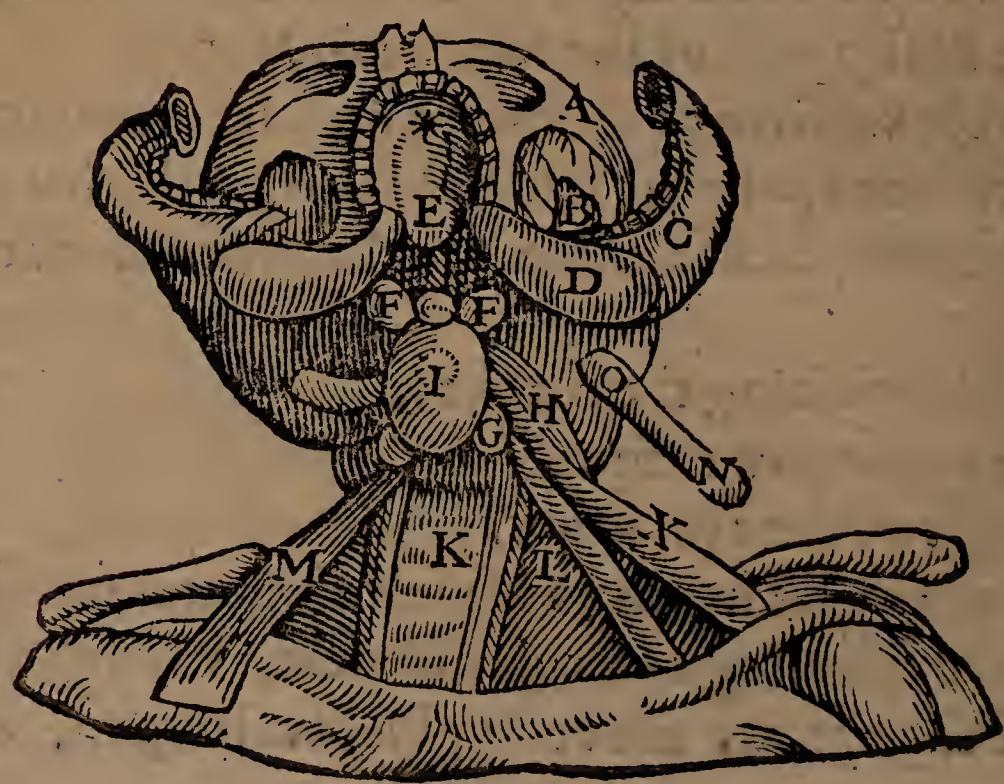


Table 4. Fig. 3. ſheweth ſome muſcles of the Iaw, the Larynx, and the bone Hyois.

Figure 4. ſheweth ſome parts lying in the mouth.

A, A hole in the fore-head bone, ſending a ſmall Nerue into the brim of the ſeate of the eye. B. The temporall muſcle.
C, A fungous ſubſtance of the lip, together with the nerues ſtretched on both ſides vnto it.
E, A hole in the cheeke, bending a nerue vnto the face.
G, A part of the yoke-bone heere taken away.
I, The *Maſſater* or grinding muſcle. K, A portion of the ſeuenth muſcle of the head cut away. L, the bone *Hyois* bared from a few muſcles. M. The Buccinator or Trumpeter.
m, The ſixt muſcle of the bone *Hyois*, according to *Fallopius*.
O P, The double bellied muſcle of the Iaw.
Q. The ſecond of the common muſcles of the Larynx.
R, The firſt of the common muſcles of the Larynx.
S, A portion of the ſecond muſcle of the head.
V, V 2, Venters or bellies of the fourth muſcle of the *Hyois*.
X, The fourth Leuator or heauer of the ſhoulder-blade.
Y, The firſt muſcle of the Cheſt vnder the coller-bone.

Fig. 4. A, A portion of the temporall muſcle.
B, A ſharpe proceſſe of the lower iaw, into which the temporall muſcle is inſerted. * The Palate.
C, The left part of the lower iaw. D, The fourth muſcle of the lower iaw lying in the mouth. E, The *Gargareon* or *Vuula*.
F, The vpper Glandules at the *Vuula*.
G, The lower Glandules at the Larynx.
H, The muſcles of the head and the necke mingled.
I, The tongue with the *Epiglottis* or ouer-tongue.
K, The rough artery bared from the muſcles.
L, The bed of veſſels neere the Larynx, and the firſt muſcle of the backe.
N, O, The fift muſcle of the lower iaw, called *Digaſtricus*, hanging from his originall.
X, The fourth muſcle of the ſhoulder-blade ariſing from the neck.

Table

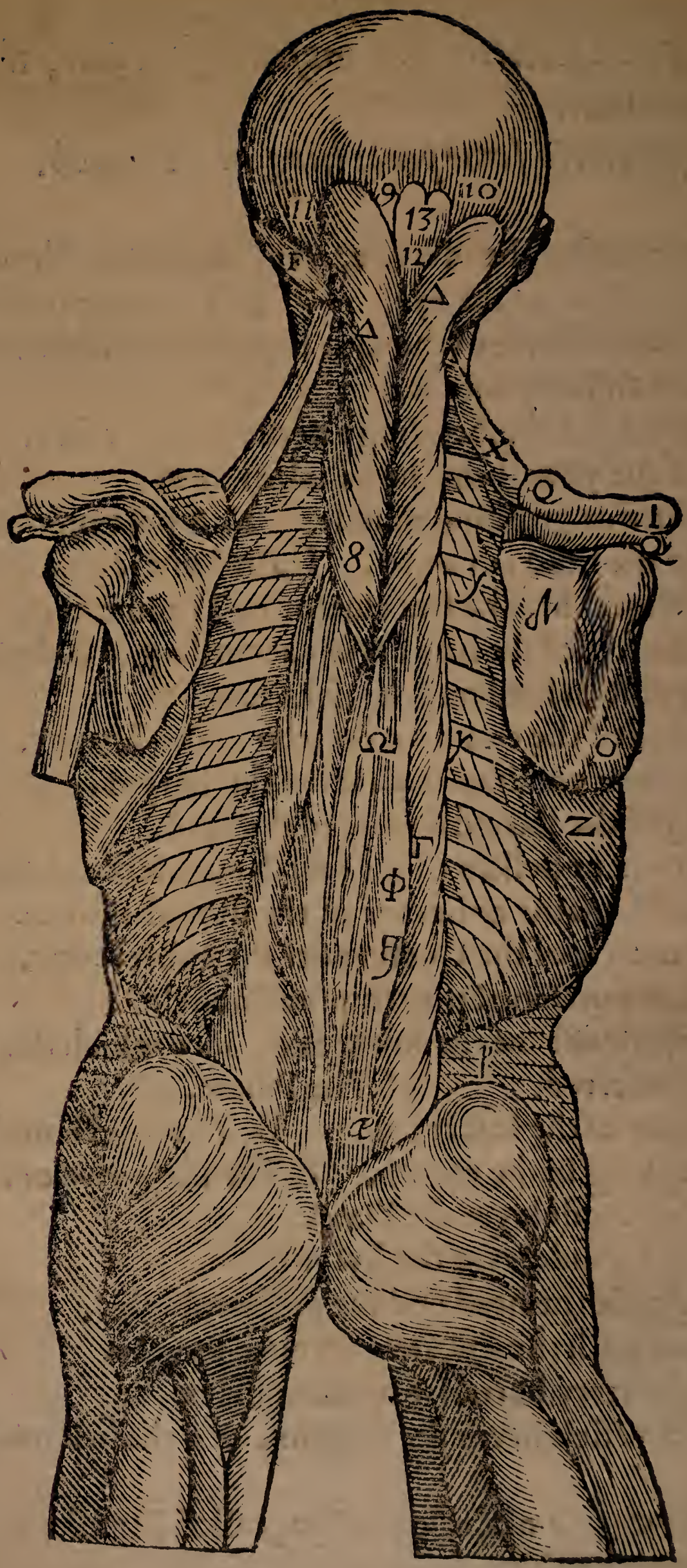

9
10
11
13
12
F
Δ
Δ
X
Q
L
Q
8
Y
N
Ω
Y
O
Z
Φ
Ϛ
P
Æ

Table 5. Wherein some Muscles of the Head, the Chest, the Arme, and the shoulder-blade are described.

I, The processe of the shoulder-blade, called the top of the shoulder.
O, The fourth muscle of the arme, or *greater round Muscle*, to which *Fallopius* his right muscle is adioyned, which some call the *lesser round Muscle.*
QQ. The sixt muscle of the arme, or the vpper *blade-rider.*
X, The second muscle of the shoulder-blade, or the *Leuator* or *heauer.*
Z, The second muscle of the Chest, or the *greater Saw*-muscle.
T, The fift muscle of the Chest, or the muscle called *Sacrolumbus.*
ß, His place wherein it cleaueth fast to the longest muscle of the backe.
γγ, The tendons of this muscle obliquely inserted into the ribs.
ΔΔ, The first paire of the muscles of the head, or of the Splinters.
Ch. 8, 9. Their length, whose beginning at 8. and insertion at 9.
10, 11, The sides of this Muscle.
12. That distance where they depart one from the other.
13, The two muscles called *Complexi*, neere their insertion.
, The second muscle of the backe, or the *Longest* Muscle.
, The fourth muscle of the backe, or the *Semi spinatus.*
, The shoulder-blade bare.
, A part of the transuerse muscle of the *Abdomen.*

See the History of this in the Booke at large. pag. 767.

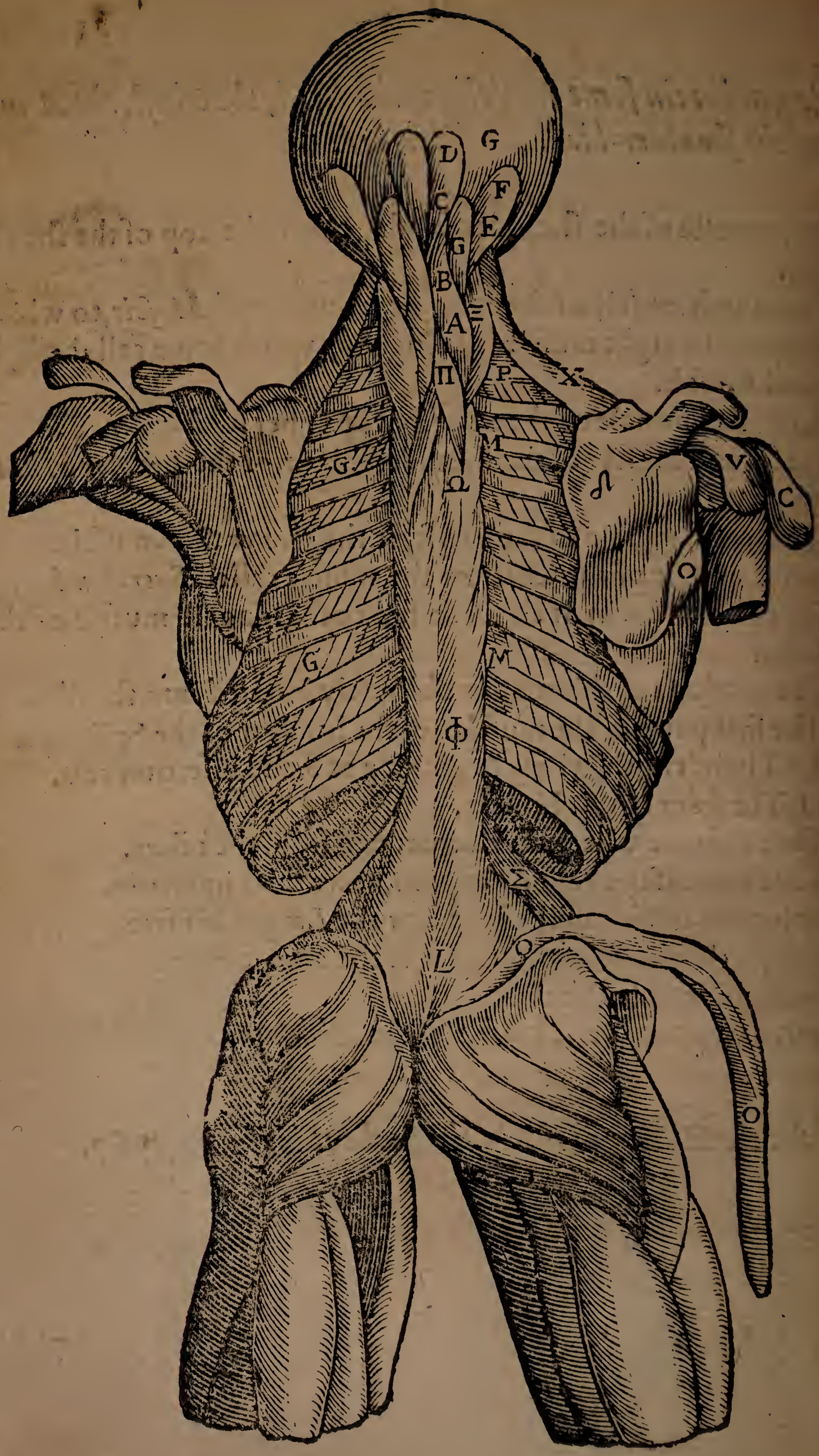

G
D
F
C
E
G
B
A
Ξ
Π
P
X
M
G
Ω
V
C
O
G
M
Φ
Σ
O
L
O

Table 6. Wherein ſome Muſcles of the head, the back, the cheſt, the arme, and the ſhoulder-blade.

A,D. The ſecond paire of the Muſcles of the head, or the two *complexi*, the firſt part is at A D.

B,C. the ſecond part. E F, the third part riſing vp vnder G. and inſerted at F.

G. The fourth part of this muſcle, or the right muſcle of the head, according to *Falopius*, which *Veſalius* made the fourth parte of the ſecond.

GG, betwixt the ribs, the externall intercoſtall Muſcles.

L. the originall of the ſecond Muſcle of the backe.

M. his tendons at the racke-bone of the necke.

The vpper O. the fourth muſcle of the arme, or the greater round muſcle.

O O the lower, the ſixt muſcle of the Cheſt, or the *Sacrolumbus* hanging from his originall.

Q. the ſixt muſcle of the arme, or the vpper *Blade-rider* inuerted.

V. the third Ligament of the ioynt of the arme.

X, the fourth muſcle of the ſhoulder-blade, or the *heauer*.

Z, the ſecond muſcle of the Cheſt, or the greater *Saw-muſcle*.

Ξ, the third muſcle of the necke, called *tranſuerſalis*.

Π, the fourth muſcle of the necke, called *Spinatus*.

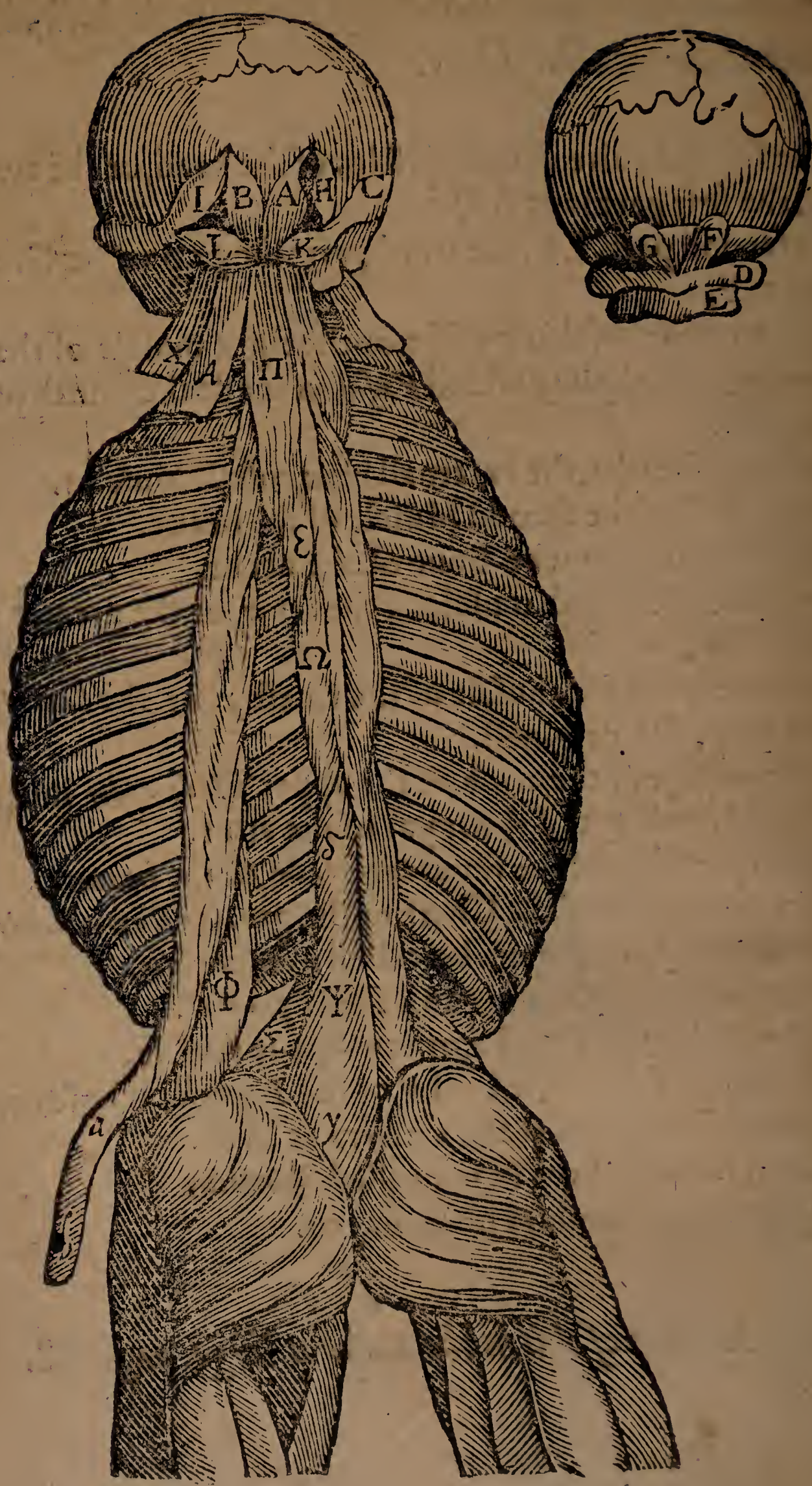
Σ, the firſt muſcle of the backe, or the Square muſcle.

Φ, The ſecond muſcle of the backe, or the *Longeſt*, whoſe original is at *L*. and his tendons at the *vertebræ* at M M.

Ω, the fourth muſcle of the backe called *Spinatus*.

ſ, the backe of the ſhoulder blade flayed.

See the Hiſtory of this in the Booke at large. pag. 768.


I
B
A
H
C
L
K
G
F
D
E
Χ
Α
Π
Ε
Ω
Δ
Φ
Υ
Σ
α
γ

TABVLA VII. *Sheweth the Muſcles of the Head and the Necke.*

A,B. The third paire of the muſcles of the head, cald *Recti Maiores.*
C, The mamillary proceſſe.
D, The tranſuerſe proceſſe of the firſt rack-bone of the necke.
E, The proceſſe of the ſecond rack-bone of the necke.
F,G, The fourth payre of muſcles of the head, called *Recti Minores.*
H,I, The fift payre of muſcles of the head, called *Obliqui Superiores*
K,L, The ſixt paire of muſcles of the head, called *Obliqui Inferiores.*
X, The fourth payre of muſcles of the ſhoulder-blade.
Λ, The ſecond muſcle of the necke called *Scalenus*, which *Fallopius* maketh the right muſcle of the Cheſt.
Π, The fourth muſcle of the necke, called *ſpinatus.*
Σ, The firſt muſcle of the backe called *Quadratus.*
Φ, The ſecond muſcle of the backe called *Longiſſimus.*
a, The *ſinus* or boſome of this muſcle, whereby it giueth way vnto the third muſcle of the backe, called *Sacer.*
b, his originall.
Ψ, The third muſcle of the backe, called *Sacer.*
γ, his originall. *δ*, his ende.
Ω, The fourth muſcle of the backe called *Semi ſpinatus.*
ε, his vpper ende vnder the fourth muſcle of the necke.

See the Hiſtory of this in the Booke at large, pag. 770.


E
L
K
H
S
M
G
R
Z
V
I
O
A
B
T
a
6
c

Table IX. *ſheweth the body, ſuch as it appeareth after the bowels of the lower and middle bellies are taken away. The right Arme with his Muſcles remaineth in his naturall ſituation, except the Pectorall and the leſſer Saw-muſcles, which were neceſſarily to be ſeparated and taken away with the breſt-bone. The left arme is remoued from the ſide, that the blade of the ſhoulder and the Clauicle, and thoſe things which lye vnder them, might better vppeare.*

AA The firſt Muſcle of the cubit, called *Biceps*.

B. The ſecond muſcle of the cubite, in the left arme called *Brachiæus*.

D E. The firſt paire of muſcles of the necke vnder the Gullet.

F. The 2 of the neck ariſing from the firſt rib.

GGG. The outward intercoſtall muſcles.

HHH. Letters ſet vpon the ribs which ſhould haue bin placed vpon the inner intercoſtall muſcles.

I. The left clauicle or coller bone remoued from his place, and bared.

K. The right clauicle or coller bone in his owne place.

L. The firſt muſcle of the arme, called *Pectoralis*, remoued from his originall

αβγ The circumſcription of this muſcle.

δ ε His Tendon and inſertion.

M The ſecond muſcle of the arme called *Deltois*.

ζ *H*. His originall and inſertion.

N. The ſame muſcle ſeparated and reclined from his originall.

O. The fourth muſcle of the arme called *Rotundus maior*.

Q The third muſcle of the cubite, or the firſt extendure.

R. The ſeauenth of the arme, called *Subſcapularis*.

r His inſertion into the arme.

ξ. The tendon of the third muſcle of the arme called *Latiſsimus*.

S. The firſt muſcle of the Shoulder-blade called *Serratus minor*, eleuated from his implantation.

TT. The ſeuenth muſcle of the thigh, called *Iliacus internus*.

Y. The firſt muſcle of the cheſt called *ſubclauius*.

ZZ. The ſecond muſcle of the Cheſt, called *Serratus maior*.

ΣΣ. The firſt muſcle of the back, called *quadratus*.

Ω, The round *Pronator* or incliner of the *Radius* or Wand.

a a, The firſt bender of the Leg.

ββ. The ſecond bender of the Legge.

σσ. The firſt paire of benders, of the Thigh called *Lumbales*, whoſe head is marked with *a*. and his tendon with *b*.

υυ. The third paire of benders of the Thigh.

φφ. Paires of Nerues which goe vnto the thigh.

ω. The holy bone.

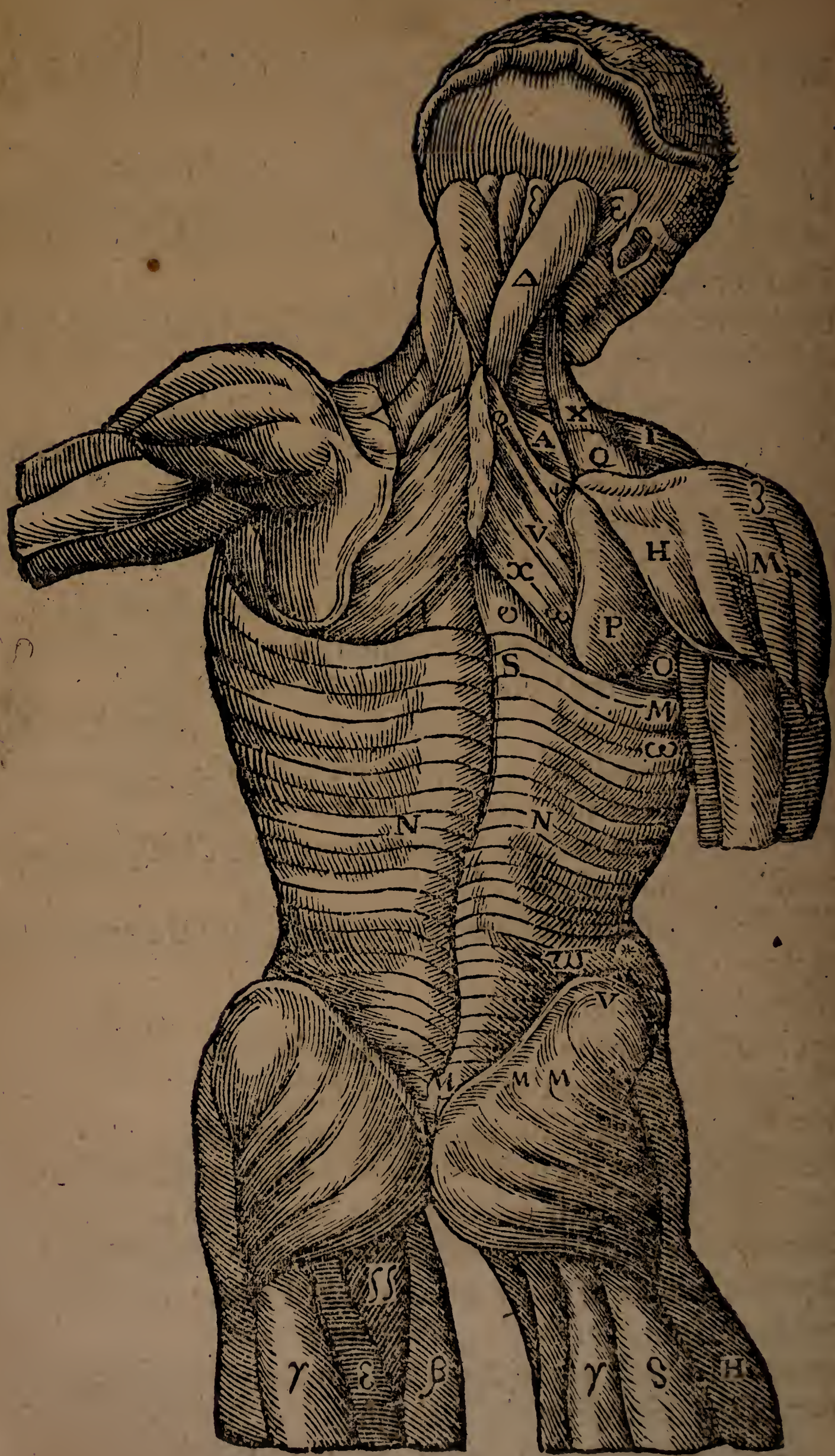
See the Hiſtory of this in the Booke at large, pag. 773.


K
I
T
M
P
O
A
B
D
Π
N
M
P
O
M
N
K
H
B
Σ
Y

Table 10. *Sheweth the muſcles on the backſide of the body.*

A, A part of the firſt muſcle of the cubite, called *Biceps*.
B, The vpper and vtter part of the ſecond muſcle of the cubite called *Brachiaus*. C, The third muſcle of the cubite.
D, The fourth muſcle of the cubite.
K, The inſertion of the ſeauenth muſcle of the head, called *Maſtoides*, into the mammillary proceſſe.
M, M, The ſecond muſcle of the arme called *Deltois*.
N, N, The third muſcle of the arme called *Latiſſimus*, circumſcribed with κλμ, a part of whoſe tendon at the inſertion in the former table is noted with ξ.
τ, The vpper part of the Cowle-muſcle.
O, O, The fourth muſcle of the arme called *Rotundus maior*.
P, P, The fift muſcle of the arme called *ſuper-ſcapularis inferior*.
Π, The firſt part of the *ſupinator* of the *Radius* or wand.
* A portion of the oblique deſcendent muſcle of the *Abdomen*.
T, The ſecond muſcle of the ſhoulder-blade called *Cucullaris*.
ο π, The originall of this muſcle from the nowle.
ρ σ, From the ſpines of eight rack-bones of the Cheſt, from σ to π, from the ſpines of the necke.
τ υ, his inſertion into the ſpine of the blade, into the arme and clauicle.
φ, his membranous ſemicircle.
β, the 5. muſcle of the leg called *Semimembraneus*.
γ, The fourth muſcle of the leg called *Biceps*.
δ ε, The third muſcle of the leg called *Semineruoſus*.
ζ, The fleſhy part of the firſt muſcle of the leg or of the firſt extender. η, The ſeuenth muſcle of the leg, or the ſecond extender couered ouer with the membranous tendon of the ſixt.
μμ, The firſt muſcle of the thigh, or the firſt author of the buttocks *iklmn*, his originall at *ikl*, his inſertion at *m*, *n*.
ν, The ſecond muſcle of the thigh hidden almoſt by the former.
ρ, A part of the fift muſcle of the thigh called *Triceps*.

See the Hiſtory of this in the Booke at large, pag. 774.


X
A
Q
I
V
H
M
P
O
S
M
N
N
V
M
M
S
H

TABVLA XI. *Sheweth some Muscles of the Head and the Chest, the Cowle-Muscle being taken away, as also of the Blade and of the Arme.*

A, The prominent part of the fourth muscle of the Chest, called *serratus posticus superior.*
Δ, The first muscle of the head, called *splenius.*
E, E, The insertion of the second muscle of the head, called *Complexus.* I, The coller bone bared.
M, The backpart of the second muscle of the arme, called *Deltois.*
ζ, H, His backward originall. θ, His implantation into the arm.
NN, The fourth muscle of the arme, called *Latissimus.*
S, μ, His originall from the spines of the racke-bones, and from the holy-bone.
π, The connexion of this muscle with the hanch-bone, which is led in the inside from μ to π.
ω, The place where it lyeth vpon the lower angle of the Basis of the shoulder-blade.
O, The fourth muscle of the arme, called *Rotundus maior.*
e, Some muscles of the backe do heere offer themselues.
P, The fift muscle of the arme, called *Super scapularis Inferior.*
Q. The sixt muscle of the arme, called *Super scapularis Superior.*
S, The beginning of the third muscle of the arme, cald *Latissimus.*
V, The third muscle of the blade called *Rhomboides.*
φ X, His originall from the spines of the racke-bones.
ψ, ω, His insertion into the Basis of the shoulder-blade.
χ, The fourth muscle of the blade, called *Leuator.*
* A part of the oblique descendent muscle of the *Abdomen.*

The other Letters in the thigh, haue the same reference which they had in the former Table.

See the History of this in the Booke at large, pag. 775.


FIG. I
FIG. II.
FIG. IV.

TABLE XII. *sheweth in foure figures the muscles of the arme, the Cubite, the Wrist, the Wand, and the Fingers of the hand.*

A 1,2,3,. The first muscle of the cubit, called Biceps.

B B,2,3,4. The second muscle of the cubit, called Brachiæus.

C 2,3,4. The third muscle of the cubit, called Longus, or a part thereof.

D 4. The fourth muscle of the cubit, or the short muscle.

E 1,2. The muscle in the palme of the hand.

F 3. The first muscle of those which bende the foure fingers.

G 3. A portion of the second of those which bend the foure fingers.

H 3. The first of those which doe bend the thumbe.

I 3. The clauicle or coller bone remooued from his seate and bared.

K 1. The coller bone in his owne place.

L 1. The pectorall muscle, or the first of the arme.

ο,ℓ,γ. His circumscription and originall.

δ,ε,1 and 2. His insertion.

μ 1,2 and 4. The muscle called Deltois, or the second muscle of the arme.

ζ,κ. His broad originall.

θ. His insertion.

ν,ξ. The muscle called Deltois separated & the inner part of it.

O 4. The greater round muscle, or the fourth muscle of the arme.

P 4. The lower Superscapularis, or blade rider, or the fourth muscle of the arme.

P 4. the lower. The first of those muscles which extend the foure fingers.

Q. The second muscle of the extenders of the foure fingers.

S 1,3. The fourth of the extenders of the foure fingers.

V 4. The second muscle of those which extend the thumbe.

Y,3. The subclauian muscle, or the first muscle of the chest.

Z 4. The fourth muscle of the extenders of the thumbe.

a,b, 3. The higher processe of the shoulder at a. the lower at b.

c. 3. The broade Ligament of the ioynt of the shoulderblade with the arme.

d 3. The lower round Ligament.

e. The vpper round ligament.

f,3. The coniunction of these two Ligaments.

g 3. The bone of the arme flead.

h,i,1,2. Portions of the muscles of the fingers, from the vtter seate of the Cubite, propagated vnto the Tendonnes of the hands.

l 2. Tendons in the hand reached vnto the outward seate of the fore-finger of the Char. 1,2,3,4,5,6. in the second & fourth figure: the transuerse ligament of the wrist diuided into so many small circles.

n. The originall of the first muscle, bending the fingers vnder the muscle, noted with Ω.

o 3. Fleshy portions of this muscle perforating the foure tendons at r r r r.

p,q. The transuerse ligament of the Wrist, diuided and led on both sides.

rrrr,3. Foure tendons carried vnto the fingers.

s. 3. The vpper munkes hood or cowle muscle.

t. His lower seate.

u,y. The coniunction of the 3 & 5 muscle of the cubit which Vesalius doth diuide.

x 4. His insertion, and a portion of the Ell flead.

Δ. 1,3,4. The first muscle bending the wrist.

O,1. The second bending the wrists

Λ 4. The first muscle extending the Wriste.

Ξ 2,4. The second extending the wrist.

Π 2,3,4. The first supinator of the Wande, which turnes the hand vpward.

Ω 1,2,3. The other pronator of the wande which turnes the hand downward.

a 3. The insertion of the superscapularis, or blade rider.

See the History of this in the Booke at large page 778.


FIG. I.
III.
II
IV.

TABVLA XIII. *Sheweth the Muſcles of the Cubite, the Wand and the Fingers.*

C, The inſertion of the wormy muſcles into the firſt bone of the fingers.

def 3. Portions of the tendons cut off neare vnto their inſertion, whereof *d* is the inſertion of the Muſcle growing to the tendons, *e* the inſertion of the firſt muſcle bending the fingers, and *f* of the ſecond.

h 2 The corner of the ſhoulder blade, whereinto the fourth Muſcle of the blade called *Leuator* or the *heauer*, noted in the ten precedent Tables is inſerted.

i 2, The higher proceſſe of the ſhoulder, or the top of the ſhoulder.

k 2. The inſertion of the vpper blade rider.

l 2, The lower proceſſe of the ſhoulder blade.

n 1,2, The outward neruous head of the muſcle, called *Biceps*.

o 1,2. his neruous head.

p 1,2, The coition or meeting of theſe two nerues.

q 1,2. The tendon of this muſcle.

ſ 2, A part of the *Supinator*, or muſcle which bendeth the hand vpward where it goeth from the arme vnto the cubite.

t 2, his broad tendon inſerted into the appendix of the wand.

u 2, The beginning of the ſecond muſcle bending the 4. fingers.

A 1,2, The *Biceps* or the firſt muſcle of the cubite, which hangeth vpon the fourth frõ his inſertion.

B 1,2,3, The ſecond muſcle of the cubite, called *Brachiaus*.

C 1, 2, 3, The third muſcle of the cubite, called *longus*.

E 1, The muſcle in the palme of the hand, whoſe broad tendon is at *μ*.

F 1,2. The firſt muſcle bending the foure fingers hanging downe in the ſecond Figure.

G 2,4. The ſecond muſcle bending the foure fingers hanging in the fourth figure, *β* ſheweth his tendons.

HH 2, The muſcles called *Lumbricales*, their inſertion at *c* in the fourth figure.

ſ 2, 4, The firſt of thoſe that bend

See the History of this in the Booke at large, pag. 781.

bend the thumbe, in the 4. it dependeth from his insertion, and his tendon is at ε.

1,2. the second bender of the thumbe.

2,4, the 3. bender of ȳ thumb.

1, the muscle *Deltois* inuerted.

The vpper N in the the 3. figure the muscle called *Latissimus*, the tendon of the third muscle of the arme. The lower N in the 3. and 4. figure; the *Vlna* or Ell without flesh.

O, the vpper in the third figure, the fourth greater round muscle of the arme.

, the lower 3,4, the wand bared

Q 3, the vpper blade-rider, whose insertion is at *f*, 2. K.

R 3, the blade-lurker, whose insertion is at *a*.

S the vpper 1, the lesser Saw.

θ, His amplitude whereby it groweth to the r bs. 1, The place where it groweth vnto the shoulder-blade. S the lower 1,2, the thicke muscle of the little finger, or the fourth muscle of the extenders.

X 1, the third extending muscle of the thumbe.

X 2, the place where the muscle noted with G, is diuided into foure fleshy parts.

3 4, the tendons of the second muscle bending the 4. fingers.

2, the place wher the tendons of the second muscle do abide

2, the place where the tendons of the first muscle remaine.

ε 2, the tendon of the first muscle bending the thumbe inuerted with the muscles in the hand.

η θ 1,1, the amplitude of the greter Saw, wherby it is ioyned to the ribs.

η η 2, the muscles of the fingers growing to the foure tendons of the second muscle in the hand, which are called *Lumbricales* or the worme muscles

ι 3, where it groweth to the angle of the shoulder-blade.

λ 1, the beginning and insertion of the bender of the wrist.

μ 1, the tendon of the muscle of the palme of the hand.

V 1, the transuerse ligament.

Γ 1. the muscle called *Interosseus*, or the slender muscle of the little finger in the palme of the hand. Δ 1, The first muscle bending the wrist. Θ 1, the second muscle bending the wrist here hangeth down

Π 1,2,3, the first *Supinator* of the *Radius* or wand, in the 3. Figure hanging from his implantation. Φ 3 4, the first *pronator* of the wand or ȳ square muscle. Ω 1,2,3,4. the round *pronator* of the wand. Character 1, 2, 3, in the 4. Figure, the 4,5, and 6. muscles bending the thumb. * a ligament going betweene the Ell and the wand.


FIG. I.
II.
III.
IV.

Table XIIII. *sheweth the extending Muscles of the Arme, the Cubit, the Wand, and the Fingers.*

A 1,2. A part of the muscle called *Biceps*, or the double-headed muscle

B.1,2,4. The higher and outward part of the muscle called *Brachiæus*.

C 1,2,4. The muscle extending the cubite from the lower parte of the shoulder-blade, others cal it the fifte muscle of the Cubit.

D,1,2. The short muscle, extending the cubit arising from the necke of the arme.

E 1. The 2. or the two horned muscle, bending the wrist.

M 1,2,3. The muscle *Deltois*, of the second of the arme.

N,3,4. The Ell without flesh.

O 1,3. The fourth muscle of the arme, called *Rotundius maior*.

O 3,4 The Wand bared a great way P 1,2,3. The lower blade rider or the fift muscle of the arme.

The lower P. in the 1 & 2 figure, the first extēdure of the foure fingers, in the second figure hanging down, whose original is at *a*. and tendons at *b*.

Q 1 2. the 2 muscle extending the foure fingers, in the 2 figure hanging down R 2 3. The third extender of the fore-fingers in the figure hanging downe, clouen into 2 parts at *o p*. in the 2 Figure.

S,1. The 4 muscle, extending the fore-fingers.

T 1. The vpper, the first muscle extending the thumbe. V 2,3. the 2 extending the thumbe. Y 3. the originall of the 2 muscle extending the wrist.

Z 1,2,3,4. the 4 extēdure of the thumb *a,b*, 1,2. the orginall of the first extendure of the 4 fingers from the protuberation of the arme at *a*. and his tendons at *b*. *a* 4. The originall of the shorter supinatour of the wand. C 1. the original of the first extendure of the wrist from the vper protuberation of the arm C 1. Another part of the long extendure of the cubite. *d* 1. His insertion at the little finger. *e* 2. The spine of the blade, & top of the shoulder. *f,g*. The original of the Cowl muscle in the hinder part, frō the spine of the blade.

h 2. His insertion. *i* 2. The membranous ligament of the wand, tying the vpper part to the arme. *i,k,l,m,n* 2,3, The vpper part of the 2 muscle, extending the thumbe, marked with V. inserted into the bone of the wrist at *k,l*. the lower part diuided into two at *l*, the one vnder the Wrist bone that sustaineth the thumbe at *m*, the other inserted into the thumb at *n*.

o,p,2. The 3. extending muscle noted with R. cut into two parts *q* 4, The back of the shoulderblade bare. *r* 2. the originall of the 2 extendure of the wrist. *s,t* 3 The original of his horned tendon *s*, the insertion *t*. *x* 1,2. A place of the Ell without flesh.

Δ 1 2 The first bender of the wrist. Λ 1,2. the first extendure of the wrist. *m* in Fig. 2. hanging, whose original is at *c*. and insertion at *d*. Π 1,2,4. the first supinatour of the wand, his beginning is at *a*, insertion at *β*, *Fig.* 4. Σ 2,3,4. The shorter supinatour of the Radius, whose beginning at *a*, his insertion at *γ*.

Ξ 2,3,4 The second muscle extending the wrist. *a,β* 4, the beginning of the first supinator of the Wād from the arme at *a*, whose insertion at *β*. *γ* 4. The insertion of the shorter supinator of the Wand. *δ,t*,4. A place where certain bosoms are prepared for the transporting of the tendons, and containing a gristle of that place.

ζ 4. Ligaments ioyning the bones of the wrist together.

*3, 4. A Ligament in the middest betwixte the Ell and the Wand.

See the History of this in the Booke at large page 783.

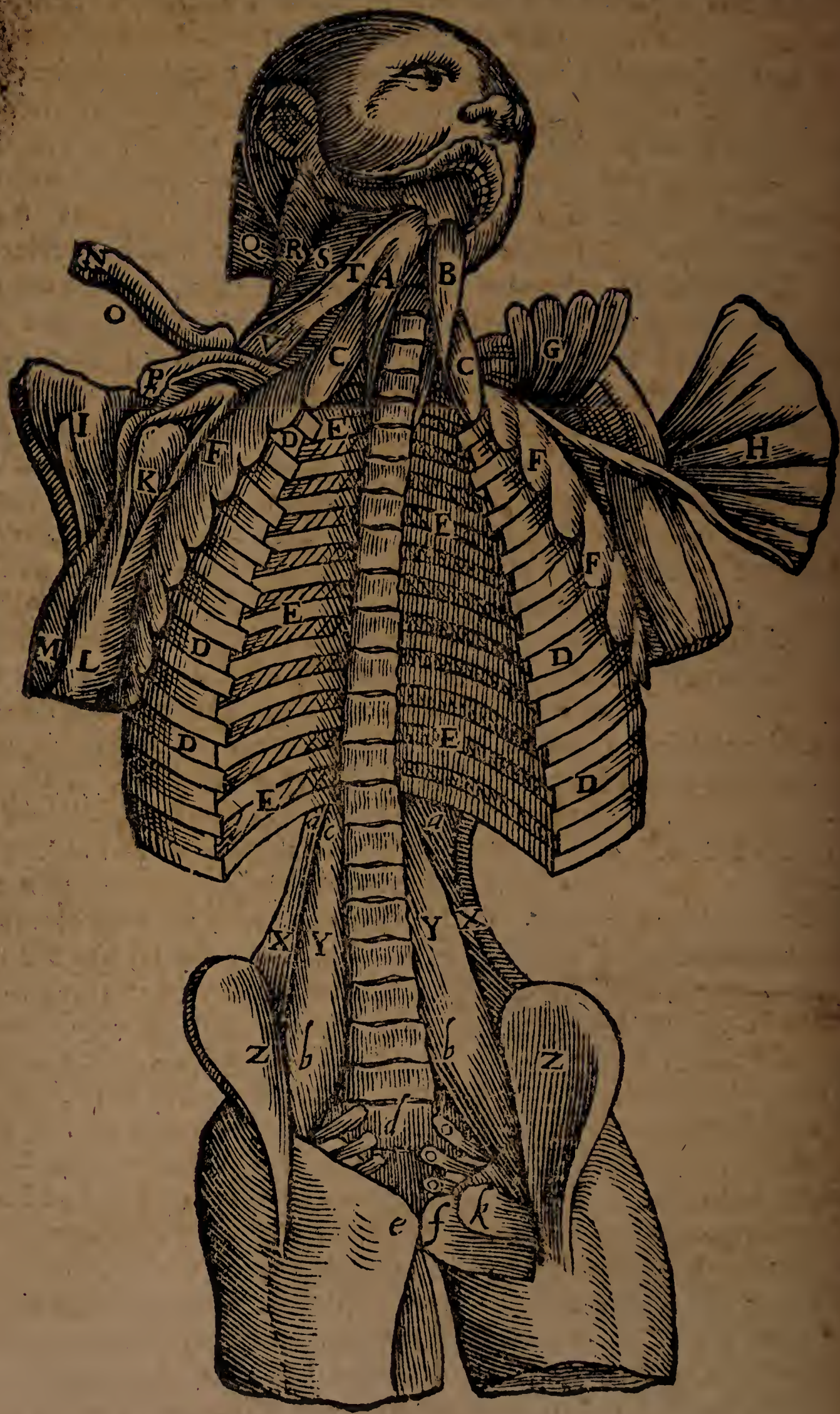

Q
R
S
T
A
B
N
O
V
C
C
G
P
I
D
E
F
H
K
F
E
F
E
M
L
D
D
D
E
D
E
c
a
X
Y
Y
X
Z
b
b
Z
d
e
f
k

Table 15. Sheweth the Cauities of the middle and the lower Bellies, all the Bowels being taken out where the Bones and Muſcles do remaine, excepting the Breaſt-bone.

A B, The firſt muſcle bending the necke called *Longus.*
C C, The ſecond bender of the necke called *Scalenus.*
DDDD, The outward intercoſtall muſcles.
EEEE, The inner intercoſtall muſcles.
FFF, The ſecond muſcle of the cheſt, called *Serratus maior.*
G, The firſt muſcle of the ſhoulder-blade called *Serratus minor* ſeparated from his originall.
H, The firſt muſcle of the arme called *Pectoralis*, ſeparated from his originall.
I, The ſecond muſcle of the arme called *Deltoides.*
K, The bone of the arme without fleſh.
L, The firſt muſcle of the cubite called *Biceps.*
M, The ſecond muſcle of the cubite called *Brachiaus.*
N, The clauicle or coller-bone bent backward.
O, The firſt muſcle of the cheſt called *Subclauius.*
P, The vpper proceſſe of the ſhoulder-blade.
Q, The firſt muſcle of the head called *obliquus inferior.*
R, The ſecond muſcle of the head called *Complexus.*
S, The fourth muſcle of the ſhoulder-blade called *Leuator.*
T V, The two bellies of the fourth muſcle of the bone *Hyois.*
X X a a, The fift muſcle of the back whoſe originall is at *aa.*
YY *bb cc*, The ſixt muſcle of the thigh called *Pſoæ*, whoſe originall is at *cc*, and tendon at *bb.*
ZZ, The ſeuenth muſcle of the thigh. *d*, The holy-bone
ooo, The holes of the holy-bone out of which the nerues do iſſue.
e, A portion of the fift muſcle of the thigh ariſing from the ſhare-bone. *f*, The ſhare-bone bared.
k, The ninth muſcle of the thigh, or the firſt *circumacter.*

See the Hiſtory of this in the Booke at large, pag. 771.

FIG.I.

FIG.II.

FIG.III.

Table 16. Sheweth some Muscles of the Cubite, the Wand, the Thumbe, and those we call Interossei, or bone-bound Muscles.

q 1,2, The shoulder-blade bare, and in the second figure is his *interior* part.

b 1,2,3, The second muscle of the cubite called *Brachiæus*, whose double original in the third figure is noted with v, and his insertion at o.

C 1, Muscles extending the cubite, which are accounted by *Vesalius* three. The third at i, the 5. at n and the 4. at λ.

G 2, the insertion of the muscle called *Brachiæus*.

N 1,2,3, The Ell bared from the flesh.

O 1,2,3, The *Radius* also with flesh.

Q 1, the vpper blade-rider inuerted.

R 2, The same superscapularis hanging downe.

X 2, two muscles bending the second ioynt of the thumbe.

Γ 2,3, One of the muscles cald *Interossei*, applied to the root of the 2. ioynt of the thumb, but in the third figure are the *Interossei* in the palme of the hand, & fill the distances betwixt the bones of the wrist.

Σ 1, The short Supinator of the wand bending downeward.

Φ 3. The square muscle of the wand bending downe.

Ω 1,2, the round muscle of the wand called *Pronator*, whose insertion is noted with G. This in the second figure is hung from his insertion.

θ 1, The bone of the arme altogether without flesh.

ιη λ 1, the first muscle of the cubite at ι, the fourth at λ, the fift at η, or the three extending muscles.

μ 1, the insertion of the muscle of the wand called *Pronator*, at Ω.

νζ 0,2,3, V. The originall of the second muscle of the arme, called *Brachiæus*, on eyther side his insertion in the secōd figure at G, in the third at O. 1,2,3. char. 1. The fourth, fift, and sixt benders of the thumbe.

* Heere a ligament cometh betweene the Ell and the wand.

See the History of this, in the Booke at large, pag. 784.


4
I
N
E
X
Q
3
1
c
d
c
P
G
2
Z
N
B
a
b
N

Table 17. Sheweth the muſcles eſpecially of the Cheſt, the Head, and of the ſhoulder-blade.

A, The 4. muſcle of the Cheſt, or the vpper & hinder Saw-muſcle.
B, The 5. muſcle of the cheſt, or the lower and hinder Saw-muſcle.
a, *b*, A membranous beginning of the muſcle of the *Abdomen*, deſcending obliquely downe from the ſpine of the backe.
C, The firſt muſcle extending the cubite at *c*, his originall is from the necke of the arme, and from the lower Baſis of the blade at *d*.
E, The originall of the 4, muſcle of the bone *hyois* from the blade.
G, G, The outward intercoſtall muſcles.
I, The Clauicle or Coller-bone bared.
N the vpper, the ſecond muſcle of the arme called *Deltois*.
Char. 4, 5, The beginning of this muſcle.
N, The third muſcle of the arme or the broad muſcle ſeparated.
O, The fourth muſcle of the arme or the lower *Super Scapularis* or blade-rider.
1, 2, 3, charact. His originall at the baſis of the ſhoulder-blade at 1, 2, and his inſertion into the ioynt of the arme at 3.
Q. The ſixt muſcle of the arme or the vpper *Super Scapularis*.
X, The 4, muſcle of the blade called *Leuator*, or the heauer.
Z, The ſecond muſcle of the cheſt or the greater Saw-muſcle.
7, 7, Charact. The ribs.
Γ, The ſixt muſcle of the cheſt, or the muſcle called *Sacrolumbus*.
Λ, The firſt muſcle of the head or the ſplinter.
E E, The ſecond muſcle of the head or the inſertion of the muſcles called *Complexi*.
Φ, The ſecond muſcle of the backe or the longeſt muſcle.
Ω, The fourth muſcle of the backe called *Semi-ſpicatus*.

See the Hiſtory in the Booke at large, pag. 794.


b
e
b'
e
A
a
d
I
C
3
d
c
B
G
E
I
C
6
H
K
2
D
E
f
1
G
d
H
E
K
F
g

Table 18. *Sheweth all the Muſcles of the lower belly, on the left ſide the oblique Muſcles, and on the right ſide the Piramidall, the right and the tranſuerſe.*

A. The vpper part of the oblique externall or deſcending muſcle not ſeparated, wherein his connexion at *b b*, with the Saw-muſcle at *e e* is declared, and his implantation at C C into the white line at *d d*.

B B, The lower part of the oblique deſcending muſcle, ſeparated from the white line at *d*.

C C. His tendon.

D, The oblique deſcending muſcle.

E E. The right muſcle on the right ſide, from which both the oblique muſcles are remoued.

1, 2, 3. The interſections of the right muſcles.

F, The *Piramidall* muſcle on the right hand, for both the left and the right *Piramidall* muſcles are vnder the oblique.

f. The fleſhy originall of the oblique externall muſcles from the haunch-bone.

g. Their beginning from the ſhare-bone, as alſo the *Piramidall* muſcles originall.

G G. The tranſuerſe muſcle.

H H. The fibres of the oblique aſcending muſcle.

I. The fibres of the oblique deſcending muſcle, that ſo the decuſſation may appeare.

K K. The fibres of the tranſuerſe muſcle.

See this in the hiſtory at large in Pag. 798.

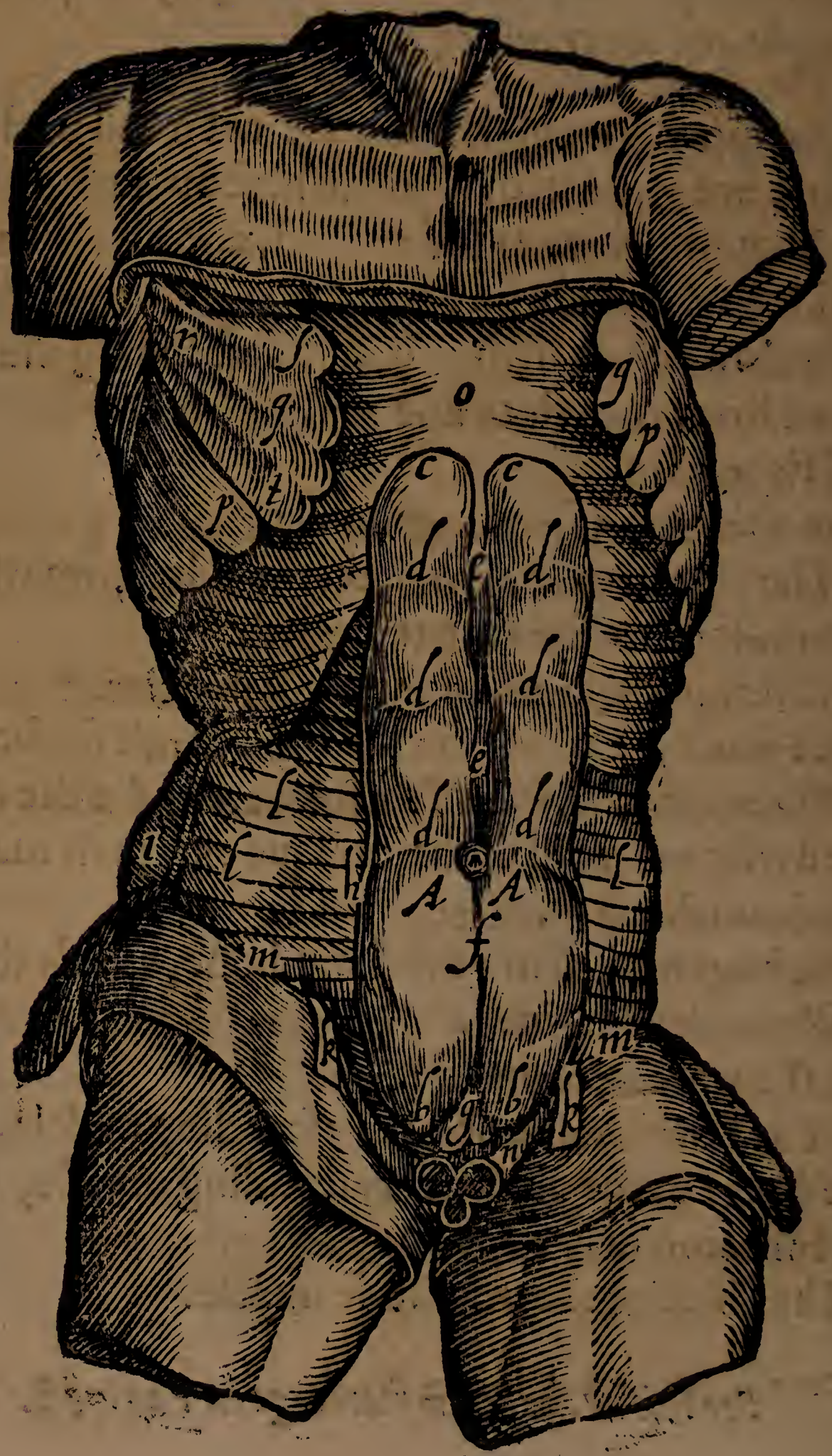

r
s
q
t
p
o
g
p
c
c
d
d
d
d
e
d
d
A
A
f
l
l
l
l
h
m
k
m
b
g
b
k
n

Table 19. Sheweth the Right, the Tranuerse, and the Piramidall Muscles.

A, A, The right Muscles of the *Abdomen*.
bb, Their neruous originall.
cc, Their implantation.
dddddd, Their intersections.
ee, The white line, where the right muscles doe depart one from another.
f, The coniunction of the right muscles vnder the Nauill.
g, The *Piramidall* Muscles.
h, The membrane of the oblique ascending muscle which cleaueth fast vnto the tendon of the transuerse muscle, & so attaineth vnto the right muscle.
i, The oblique ascending muscle heere reflected from the *Abdomen*.
k e, The production of the *Peritoneum* or rim of the belly with the seed-vessels.
lll, The transuerse muscles.
m, The groynes.
n, The circles which shew the bodies of the yard cut away.
o, The share-bone without flesh.
pp, The greater Saw-muscle.
q, The lesser Saw-muscle.
r, s, t, His amplitude and fastening to the ribs.

See the History of this in the Booke at large. pag. 799


FIG. II.
FIG. I.
FIG. III.

Table 20. With those that follow, shew the sixe Muscles of the Leg, the Thigh, and of the Foote. Fig. 1. sheweth the fore and musculous part of the left Thigh. Fig. 2 sheweth the internall and laterall part of it. And Fig. 3. sheweth the externall part of it.

A A, The holy-bone.

B 2, A ligament drawne from the holy-bone to the hip.

G 1,2. The seat of ỹ holy bone.

H 2, the third muscle extending the soale called *Plantaris*.

I 1, the fourth muscle extending the foot, or the soale muscle.

K 2, The fift muscle extending the foote, called *Tibæus Posticus*.

L 1, The first muscle bending ỹ foot called *Tibæus anticus*.

M 1,3. The second bender of the foote called *Peronæus primus*.

N 3, the third bẽder of the foot called *Peronæus secundus*.

P 1,3, The second extender of the toes, or the stretchers.

R, The 2. bender of the toes, or the great bender.

T 1,2. The lower abductor of the great toe.

V 3, the abductor of ỹ little toe.

* 2. Tendons carried vnto the toes of the foote.

X 2, the internall part of the 4. muscle of the thigh, as it were three-fold, at *a,c,f*.

Y 1, the vpper abductor of the toes.

acf. A part of the tenth muscle of the thigh, as it were three-fold, at *a c f*. and carried vnto the great proces of the thigh

† 2, A great nerue lying vppon the tenth muscle betweene *x* and *a*.

α 1,2, The muscle of the leg, or the first bender which is the longest muscle.

a 1,3. his originall.

b 1 2, his tendon.

β 1 2, the muscle of the leg, or the second bender which is the slender muscle.

de 2, his originall.

d, his tendon.

γ 2,3, the third muscle bending the *Tibia*, cald *Seminerusus*.

δ 1,3, the fourth muscle bending the leg, called *Biceps*, or the double headed muscle.

εε 2,3, the fift muscle bending the leg, cald *Semimembraneus*

ζ 1,2, the first muscle extending the leg, cald, *Membranosus*.

η 1,3, the second muscle extending the leg, called *Vastus externus*.

θ 1,2. The third muscle extending the legge, called *Vastus internus*.

x 1 2,3. the fourth extender of the


FIG. II.
FIG. I.
FIG. III.

the legge, or the *Right* muſcle.

μ 3, The firſt extender of the thigh, called *Glutteus maior*.

o 2, The inner anckle.

o 1,3, The vtter anckle.

ſ 1, A fleſhy part of the firſt extender of the leg.

ρ 2, The fift extender of the thigh called *Triceps*, or the three headed muſcle.

σ 2, The firſt bender of the thigh called *Lumbalis*.

τ 2, The ſecond bender of the thigh called *Illiacus*.

υ 1, The third bender of the thigh.

ϕ 1,2, The firſt extender of the foote, or the internall *Gaſtrocnimius*.

ω 1,2,3, The third extender of the foote, or the externall *Gaſtrocnimius*.

p 1, A portion of the ſecond extender of the toes, which *Veſalius* maketh the ninth muſcle of the foote.

q 3, The greater proceſſe of the thigh, called *Rotator*.

r 3, The tranſuerſe ligament reaching from the brace to the heele.

ſ 2, A portion of the fift muſcle of the thigh.

x 2, The bone of the legge bare.

y 1,3, The tendon of the firſt extender of the toes.

z 1,3. A tranſuerſe ligament aboue the foote.

See the History of this in the Booke at large, pag. 806.

Table

FIG. IV.

FIG. V.

FIG. VI.

TABVLA XXI. *sheweth especially the Muscles of the Thigh and the Legge.*

α 4. The first muscle of the leg called Longissimus.

β 4,5. The second muscle of the leg, called Gracilis.

γ 4,5,6. The third bender of the leg, called Semineruosus.

δ,4,5,6. The fourth bender of the leg, called Biceps.

ι 4,5,6, The fift bender of the legge, called Semimembraneus.

ζ 4, The first extender of the legge, called Membranosus.

η 4,5,6, The second extender of the legg or the muscle called Vastus externus.

θ 4,5,6, The third extender of the leg, called Vastus internus.

ϰ 4, The fourth extender of the leg, called Rectus, or the right muscle.

μ 4,5, The first muscle extending the thigh, called Gluttæus maior.

ν 4,5, The second extender of the thigh called Gluttæus medius.

ζ 6, The third extender of the thighe, called Gluttæus minor.

π 5, The fourth extender of the thigh called Illiacus externus.

ρ 4,6, The fift extender of the thighe, called Triceps, or rather Quadriceps.

e 6, The hinder part of the muscle.

χ 5,6, The first circumactor of the muscle, leading the thigh about, called Obturator internus, together with Fleshy portions both aboue and below, and growing vnto it.

ϕ 4, The first extender of the foot, calld Gastrocnimius internus.

ω 4, The second extender of the foot, called Gastrocnimius externus.

a b c 4, The originall of the first extender of the thigh.

d e, His insertion,

f g, 5,6, The originall of the third bender of the legge, called Semineruosus at f, the beginning of his tendons at g.

i k, 5, The semicircular originall of the second extender of the thigh at h, his insertion into a processe of the thigh.

h 6, The head of the muscle called Biceps, or the fourth bender of the leg.

k 6, A fleshy portion, whereby it is increased.

H 4, The fourth extender of the foote called Plantaris.

l 5, A portion of the fift muscle, extending the legg, or the muscle called Semimembraneus.

m n o 6, His head m, the beginning of his tendon o: A bosome or cauity in vvhich the third extender of the leg doth rest, at n.

r 4, A fleshy part of the extender of the leg, called Membranosus, at p his originall.

p 6, The backe of the haunch-bone bare.

s x 6, The circumscription of the 3 bender of the thigh.

s 6, The insertion of the third and fourth extenders of the thigh.

t 5 6, The great and vtter processe of the thigh.

u 5,6, A ligament going from the holybone into the acute processe of the hip.

x 5, A ligament going from the holye bone, into the backe part of the hip.

y 5, The fourth Nerue, which is the greatest nerue of the whole leg, wherein is the tumor collected, which causeth the hip gout

* A sinus or cauity wherein the great veine of the legge, and the artery together, with the nerue are conueyed.

12 Ch. 6, The fourth nerue parted into two in the ham, the greater braunch 1. the lesser 2.

34, Char. 6. The membranous beginning of the oblique ascendent muscle of the Abdomen from the spine of the backe.

8,9, Character 6. Two fleshy portions, or the fleshy pouch, and heauing to the 2. Circumactor, or compassing muscle of the thigh

See the History of this in the Booke at large. pag. 808

FIG. VII. FIG. VIII. FIG. IX.

TABVLA 22. *sheweth some muscles of the leg and the foote.*

α 7,8. The first bending muscle of the leg, called *Longissimus.*

β 7,9. The second bender of the leg, called Gracilis.

ζ 7,8. The first extender of the legge called *Membranosus.*

η 8,9. The second extender of the leg called *Vastus externus.*

ϑ 7,8,9. The thirde extender of the leg, called *Vastus internus*

ι 6. A sinus or cauity vppon which the 9 muscle of the thigh lyeth.

κ 7,8,9. The fourth extender of the leg, called *Rectus.*

1,2,3. Char. 8. The originall 2. The Tendon 2 the place where the tendon groweth, to the tendons vnder it.

μ 8. The first extending muscle of the thigh.

ν 8,9. The 2 extender of the Thigh.

ρ 9. A portion of the fift muscle of the thigh, called Triceps.

σ 8. The first bender of the thigh, called *Lumbalis.*

τ 8. The second bender of the Thigh called *Iliacus internus.*

1,2,3, char. 8, His originall 1. Tendon 2 the place where the tendon groweth to the tendons vnder it.

υ 7,8,9, The third bender of the thigh called *Glutæus minor.*

ω 8, The second externall extender of the foot.

b 7,8. The tendon of the first muscle of the leg neere the knee

c 7, The insertion of the first, second, and third muscle of the Leg.

o 8, The inner ankle.

q, 7. The fleshy part of the first extender of the legge, his large Membrane at *q.*

r 7. His originall.

ſ 8 His insertion.

t, u, x, 9. The beginning of the second extender of the legge.

t His insertion.

u. His Tendon. x

y 8. The tendon of the first extendure of the toes at the great toe.

C 7,8,9. The place of the share bone.

H 7. The third extender of the foote, called *Plantaris.*

I 7. The fourth extender of the foote called *Soleus.*

K 8. The fift extender of the foot called *Tibæus posticus.*

L 7,8. The first extender of the foot, called *Tibæus anticus.*

M 8,9. The second bender of the foot called *Peroneus primus.*

N 8,9. The third bender of the foote, called *Peroneus secundus.*

O 8,9. The first extender of the toes, called *Pollicis tensor.*

P 7,8,9. The second extender of the Toes.

ꝑ 8,9. A portion of the muscle, which *Vesalius* maketh the ninth muscle of the foote.

10,11,12. char. 8. The originall thereof 10, his diuision into Tendons 11, the insertion of the ninth muscle, 12.

R 9, the second bender of the toes called *Flexor magnus.*

T 7. The lower abductor of the great toe.

X 8,9. The bone of the legge bare.

Y 8, 9. The vpper abductor of the toes.

Z 7,8. The muscle called *Crureus.*

† 7. The first extender of the foot called *Gastrocnimius internus.*

N

See the history of this in the booke at large 810.

FIG. XIII.

FIG. XV.

FIG. XIV

TABVLA XXIII. *Sheweth the Muſcles of the Thigh and of the Foote.*

α 14, A tendon made of three muſcles of the foote, and inſerted into the heele.

β 14, The beginning of the tendon of the firſt *Peronæus* out of the middle of his body.

γ 14, The tendon of the ſecond *Peronæus* reflected vnto the outward anckle.

δ 13, The fourth bending muſcle of the leg called *Biceps*, hanging downe.

ε 13, The fift bender of the leg, called *Semimembraneus*, hanging downe.

ζ 15, A ligament in the ſole of the foote ſeruing in ſtead of the broad tendon.

η 13, The ſecond extender of the legge called *Vaſtus externus*.

θ 13, 14, The third extender of the legge called *Vaſtus internus*.

ι 13, 14, An acute ligament going from the holy-bone into the proceſſe of the hip bone.

λ 14, The muſcle called *Poplitæus*, mouing the leg obliquely.

ξ 13, A portion of the 3. muſcle extending the thigh.

π 13, The fourth extender of the thigh, or a portion of the *Illiack* muſcle.

ρ 13, 14, The fift extender of the thigh called *Triceps*.

ε 13, Another part of the fift muſcle.

σ 13, The firſt bender of the thigh called *Lumbalis*.

τ, The ſecond bender of ye thigh or a tendon of the internall Illiacke muſcle.

φ 14, The firſt compaſſer of the thigh called *Obturator externus*.

χ 13, 14, The ſecond compaſſer of the thigh called *Obturator internus*.

ψ 13, 14, The ſecond extender of the foote, called *Gaſtrocnimius externus*.

ab, 13, The beginning of the two extenders of the feet.

cc, 13, Their fleſhy beginning.

d 13, Their contiguity or meeting together.

ee, 13, The ſwelling of both the calues.

FIG. XIII.

FIG. XV.

FIG. XIV

f 13, The beginning of the tendon of these muscles.

g 13, 14, The backe of the share bone without flesh.

h 13, 14, The head of the thigh-bone compassed and defended with a membranous ligament.

k 13, the place of the thigh bone without flesh.

l 14, The rumpe bone without flesh.

m 13, 14, The exterior & great processe of the thigh.

n 14, A rough line of the thigh, whereinto is inserted the fift muscle of the thigh cald *Triceps.*

o 14, the bone of the leg and the outward head of the thigh bored.

p 14, The tendon of the third extender of the foote.

q 14, The beginning of the 4. extender of the foote.

r 14, The insertion of the tendon of the first and second muscles of the foote.

stu, The tendons of the tenth muscles of the thigh reflected to the hanch-bone.

u 13, The neruous head of the backe part of the fift extender of the thigh.

x 13, the fleshy head of the same muscle.

y 13, Carrying the proportion of a mouse.

z 13, the tendon of the first part inserted into the inner tendon of the thigh.

6. Charact. 13, the third part of the fift muscle.

7. Charact. 14, Another part of the fift muscle.

8, 9. Char. 13, two fleshy portions or ȳ fleshy pouch which adhereth to the second compasser of the thigh.

H 13, 14, the third extender of the foote called *Plantaris.*

I 14, 15, the fourth extender of the foote called *Soleus.*

† 15, a cauity betwixt the tendon of the fore-named muscle and the other.

* 15, The place of the bone of the leg without the flesh.

T 15, the lower abductor of the great toe.

V 15, the abductor of the little toe.

See the History of this in the Booke at large, pag. 812.

FIG X

FIG. XI

FIG. XII

TABVLA XXV.

Sheweth some Muscles of the Thigh, the Legge, the Foote, and the Toes.

a,10 The spine of the haunch-bone bared from the muscles,

b,10. The greater exterior processe of the thigh.

a,*b*,12. The originall of the first extender of the thigh at *a*, his original at *b*.

e 12, The share-bone bared.

f,12, The thigh bone without flesh.

g,12, The back part of the whirl bone regarding the ioynt, the Tendones grow to the foreside.

h 12, The tendon of the second extender of the legge, called *Vastus externus.*

i 12, The insertion of the fourth bender of the leg called *Biceps.*

k 12, The Connexion into one of the tendons, of the 7, 8, and 9, Muscles.

l 12 The tendon of the ninth muscle of the legge, called *Rectus*.

m 12, The fore-part of the legg-bone without flesh.

n 10, The originall of the second bender of the foote.

n 12, The fore part of the Brace bared.

o 12, A Ligament placed between the bone of the Leg, and the Brace.

o 10, The outward ankle.

p,*q*. 10, The body of the second bender of the foot, before and behind.

r 10, The beginning of the Tendon of this muscle arising out of the middst of his body.

s 10, The tendon of the third bender of the foot reflected to the outwarde ankle.

γ 10, The originall of the third extender of the leg called *Vastus internus.*

δ 10, The fourth bender of the legge, called Biceps.

ϑ 10, 11, 12. The thirde extender of the leg, called *Vastus internus.*

ζ 10, The third extender of the thigh, called *Gluttæus minor.*

ρ 10, 11, 12, The first muscle of the thigh called Triceps.

σ 10, 11, 12, The sixte muscle of the thigh called *Lumbalis.*

σ Char. 12, The fore part of the fifte muscle of the thigh.

τ 10. 11, 12. The seuenth muscle of the thigh called *Iliacus internus.*

υ 10, 11, 12, the 8 muscle of the thigh

φ 12, The first compasser of the thigh called *Obturator externus.*

ω 10, the second extender of the foote, called *Gastrocnimius externus.*

A 11, 12, the holy bone.

H 10, The second extender of the leg, called *Vastus externus.*

M 10, 12, The second bender of the foote called *Peroneus primus.*

N 10, 12. The third bender of the foot called *Peroneus secundus.*

O 10, The first extender of the Toes, called *Pollicis tensor.*

T 11, The lower abductor of the great Toe.

V 10, The abductor of the little Toe.

X 10, The bone of the Legge without flesh, with the ligament which runneth betwixt it and the Brace.

Y, 10, 11, The vpper abductour of the toes.

Z 10, makes the muscle called *Crureus*

Σ 11, 12. The first muscle of the backe called *Quadratus.*

See the history of this in the Booke at large, page 814.

FIG. XVI

FIG. XIIX.

FIG. XIX.

FIG. XVII.

FIG. XX.

Table 26. sheweth the Muscles of the foote, and the toes thereof. But the 18. and 19. Figures shew the right foot, as did those two in Table 24, but heere it is more bared from the Muscles.

a 16. The back of the hanch bone bare

b 16. A membranous ligament occupying the great perforation of the share-bone.

lm, 18. The beginning of the fifte extender of the foote at *l*, his tendone at *m* 18, and 19

n 18 A portion of the Tendon of the first bender of the foote.

tu 19. The second bender of the foot, or the first *Peroneus* reflected in the foote.

xx 16. Two fleshy partes, compassing the tendons of the tenth muscle of the thigh.

x 19. The insertion of the thirde bender of the foote.

A 18, 19 The bone of the leg.

B 18, 19. The Brace.

C D, 18. The bosome or cauity of the tendons o the 2 and 3 muscle of the toes.

E 18. Small bones neere the first ioint of the great toe.

F 19. A ligament going betwixte the bones of the leg and the brace.

H 16. The third extender of the foote, called *Plantaris*.

I 16, The fourth extender of the foot called *Soleus*.

K 18, 19. The fift extender of the foot called *Tibiæus posticus*.

M 16, 18, 19 The second bender of the foot, or the first *Peronæus*.

N 18, 19. The third bender of the foot or the second *Peroneus*.

Q 16, 17, 18. The first muscle bending the toes of the foote, or the bender of the great toe.

R 16, 17. The second bender of the toes, or their great bender.

S 16, 17. The thirde muscle bending the toes, or their other bender.

T 16. The lower abductor of the great toe.

V 16. The abductor of the little Toe.

X 17, 18. The foure muscles called *Lumbricales*.

Z 16 The muscles called *Interossei*, or the bone bound muscles

Λ 16. The muscle moouing the Legge obliquely, called *Politeus*.

σ 16. The first bender of the thigh called *Lumbalis descendens*.

τ 16. The second bender of the thigh called *Iliacus internus*.

φ 16. A portion of the first compas of the thigh.

ψ 16. The first extender of the foote, called *Gastrocnimius internus*.

ω 16 The second extender of the foot called *Gastrocnimius externus*.

* 16. The thigh bone bare.

1, 2, 3. Char. 19. Three sinus or bosomes made to carry three tendons.

3 Char. 16. A Ligament hanging frō the ioynts of the toes, dooing the office of the broad tendon.

4, 5, Char. 16. The originall of the muscle of the ham called *Poplitæus*, at 4 his insertion at 5.

13. Char. 16. The originall of the first bender of the toes.

14, 15. Char. 16, 17. The Tendone of that muscle at 14. his insertion at the great toe 15.

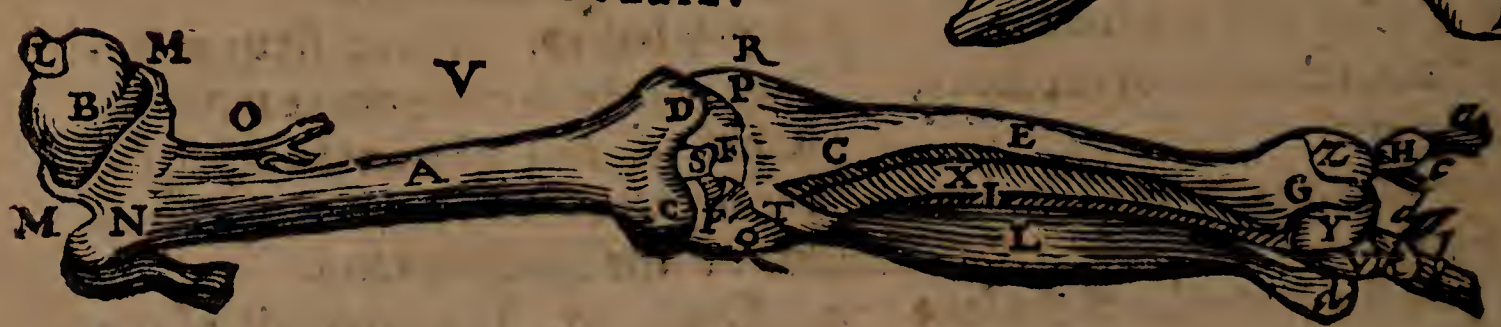
FIG. XVI

FIG. XIIX.

FIG. XIX.

FIG. XVII.

FIG. XX.



16.Char,16, The beginning of the second bender of the toes.

17,charact.16,17, The tendon of the same arising there.

18,char.17, The tendon diuided into foure parts.

19 char.18, The commixtion of the tendons.

20,21.char.16, The third bender of the toes, his originall frõ the heele at 20. his diuision into the four tendons at 21.

22,char.16,17,18. A fleshie portion, growing to the bones of the foote, at the great toe.

Figure 20. Sheweth the ligaments growing to the ioyntes, and the Bones of the Legge, and of the Thigh.

A B, The thigh bone at A. his vpper head at B.

C,D, The two lower heads thereof.

E, The bone of the leg:

F, His vpper protuberation.

G, The lower sinus or cauity.

H, The inner ankle.

I, The Brace-bone called *Fibula*.

K, The vtter ankle.

L The vpper, a rounde Ligament of the thigh.

L the lower, a muscle in the calfe, or the fourth of the foot.

MM, A Ligament compassing the vpper ioynt of the thigh.

N, A Ligament growing to the greater processe of the thigh

O, A Ligament affixed to the lesser processe of the thigh.

PP, A Ligament involuing the ioynt of the knee.

QR, A Ligament set to the vtter and inner side of the knee.

S, A Ligament coupling the protuberation of the leg-bone marked with F. and the thigh together.

T,V, A Ligament binding the legge-bone and the Brace together aboue and below.

X, A membranous Ligament, fastning together the Leg, and the Brace.

Y,Z, A transuerse Ligament gathring the nerues.

a, A tendon made of three muscles of the foote, and are inserted into the heele.

a,b, Ligaments ioyning the heele to the Legge and the Brace: from the bone of the Legge to the heele at *a*: from the Brace to the heele at *b*.

c,d. A gristly Ligament running from the inner ankle into the inside of the Talus at *c*: another ioining the Brace to the Talus.

See the History of this, in the Booke at large, pag.819


FIG. I.
FIG. III
FIG. V.
FIG. VI.
FIG. II.
FIG. IV.
FIG. VII
FIG. IIX.

Of the Senses.

Tab I. Fig. 1. *shewes the whole eie, not at all diffected, his bones, together with the eie lids and haires thereof. Fig. 2 sheweth the eye-lid, hauing the skin taken away. Fig. 3. & 4. exhibiteth the muscles of the eye lids. Fig 5. sheweth the eyelids separated and inuerted. Fig. 6. 7 shewes the figure of the whole eye, with his muscles drawne out of the scull, and freed from the eye lids. Fig. 8. The foreside of the globe of the eye.*

A 1. The forehead bone.
B 2. The bone of the vpper Iaw.
C 1. The yoke bone.
D 1. The nose.
E 1, 3. The vpper eye-lid.
F 1, 2. The lower eye-lid.
aa 1. The Tarsus or little gristle wherein the haires grow.
bb 1. The haires of the eye lid.
c 1. 6 the greater Canthus or corner of the eye.
d 1, 6. The lesser Canthus or corner of the eye.
e 1, 5, 6, 7, 8. The membrane calld Adnata, which in Fig. 6, 7, 8. is intertexed or wouen with veines.
f 7, 8. The rainbow called Iris.
g, 1. 2 The hollownes of the vpper eye lid, and in the 7 and 8 the apple of the eye
h 1, 2. The vnder cauity in the lower eye-lid.
mn 4, 7, 8. Two holes in the greater angle or corner of the eye.
o 7. The opticke Nerue.
p. q, 7. The *Pia meninx* at *p.* & the thick at *q.* which do inuest the optick nerue
r 7, 8. A Caruncle or little flesh in the interior corner.
G. The cartilages or gristles of the eie lids, called *Tarsi.*
HH 2. The orbicular or round muscle of the eye lid without the skin.
I 2. The horny coate containing the rainbow, and the apple of the eye.
K 3, 4. The orbicular muscle of the eyelid set alone, but in the fourth it is described compassing the whole eye-lid, which Vesalius diuided into two.
L 4. In this place Vesalius set the 2.
M 3, 4. The right muscle of the eie-lid set alone.
N 5. The outward part of the eye-lid.
OOO 5. The concauous and interior face of the eye lid.
P 6. The interior portion of the wedg bone, where through the Opticke Nerue doth passe.
QQ 6. A part of the thicke mêbrane or Meninx.
R 6. The concourse or meeting of the opticke Nerues.
S 6. The mouing Nerue of the eye.
T 6. The fat betweene the Muscles.
V 6, 7, 8. A part of the coate cald Adnata stretched vnder the eye lids.
X 6, Membranes going from the Scul skin, to the Tarsus or gristle of the eye-lids.
Y 7. The muscles of the eye on the one side.

See the History of this in the Booke at large, page 539.

FIG. I.

FIG. II.

FIG. III.

FIG. IV.

FIG. V.

Table 2. Figure 1. Sheweth many Muſcles of the Eye in their owne ſeate.

Figure 2. ſheweth the eye rowled vp ward, whereby their Muſcles may be perceiued.

Figure 3. and 4. ſheweth the Muſcles of the Eye, ſeparated before and behinde with their Nerues.

Figure 5. Is the eye of an Oxe, with his Muſcles ſeuered, as Veſalius doth ſhew it.

A, The eye-lid. B, The *Tarſus* or griſtle where the haires grow.
C, The muſcle lifting vp the eye-lid.
D, 1, 3, 4, The right vpper muſcle of the eye in 3. and 4, with the nerue.
E 2, 3, 4. The right lower muſcle of the eye, in 3 & 4, with ỹ nerue.
F 1, 2, 3, 4, The right externall muſcle of the eye.
G 1, 2, 3, 4, The right internall muſcle of the eye.
H 1, 2, 3, 4, The oblique ſuperior muſcle or the pulley, whoſe tendon is marked with *a*, and the pulley with *b*,
I 2, 3, 4, The oblique inferior muſcle of the eye.
K 1, 3, The opticke Nerue.
a 1, 2, The tendon of the oblique ſuperior muſcle.
b 1, 2, The ſaid pulley, a ſmall griſtle where-through the tendon doth paſſe, & in the 3 and 4, pulled from the bone.
cccccc, 3. 4, The mouing nerues of the eyes.
α β, 5, The ſecond muſcle of the eye-lid, lying in the cauity of the eye, whoſe broad tendon β is inſerted into the eye-lid.
γ 5, The haires of the eye-browes.
δ ε 5, Two right muſcles leading the eye vpward & downward.
ζ η, 5, Two right muſcles moouing vnto the right and left ſide.
B 1, 5, Two oblique muſcles lightly turning the eye.
ϑ 5, The ſeauenth muſcle which may be diuided into more.
λ 5, The Opticke Nerue.

See the History of this in the Booke at large, pag. 549.

Table


FIG. I.
II.
III.
IV.
V.
VI.
VII.
VIII.
IX.
X.
XI.
XII.
XIII.
XIIII.
XIV.
XVII.
XIX.
XX.

Table 3. Fig. 1. sheweth the Membranes and humours of the eye, by lines, drawne after the manner of a true eye.

Fig. 2. sheweth the horny coat, with a portion of the Opticke nerue

Fig. 3. The same diuided by a transuerse section. Fig. 4. the Vuea or Grapy coate with a portion of the Opticke Nerue.

Fig. 5. The Grapy coate of a man.

Fig. 6. The horny, Grapy, and the Choroides.

Fig. 7. The interiour superficies of the Grapie coate.

Fig. 8. The Posterior part of the horny coate, together with the saide Net separated from the eye.

Fig. 9. The coate of the vitreous or glassy humor cald Hyaloides.

Fig. 10. Three humors ioyned together.

Fig. 11. The forward part of the Cristalline.

Fig. 12. The Cristalline humor, couered yet with his coat.

Fig. 13, The Cristalline bared on the sides.

Fig: 14, The Cristalline of a man. Fig: 15, His Coate.

Fig: 16, The watery, disposed vpon the Cristalline rounde about.

Fig: 17, The hairy processes beamingly besprinkled through the foreside of the coate of the glassy humour.

Fig: 18, The foreside of the glassy humour.

Fig: 19, The place of the watery humour.

Fig: 20, The glassy humor containing or comprehending the Cristalline.

The explication of the first Figure by it selfe.

a. The Cristalline humour.
b. The glassy humour.
c. The watery humour.
d. The vtmost coate called *Adnata.*
e. The darke part of the horny tunicle which is not transparant.
f. The Grapy coate called *Vuea.*
g. The Net-like Coate, called *Retiformis.*
h, The coate of the glassy humor, called *Hyaloides.*
i, The coate of the Cristalline.
kk, The hairy processes, called *Processus ciliares.*
l, The impresion of the grapy coate, where it departeth from the thicke coate.
m, The horny coate, a part of the thick coate.


FIG. I.
II.
III.
IV.
V.
VI.
VII.
VIII.
IX.
X.
XI.
XII.
XIII.
XIV.
XVII.
XIX.
XX.

mm, The fat betwixt the Muſcles.
o, The opticke Nerue.
p, The Dura Meninx.
q, The Pia mater or thin Meninx.
rr, The Muſcles.

The explication of the other 19. Figures together.

a 2,4,8. The Opticke Nerue.
b, 2,4, The thin Meninx cloathing the Nerue.
c 2 3, The thick meninx cloathing the Nerue.
d 8. The poſteriour part of the *Horny* coate.
e 8, The coate called *Retina*, gathered together on an heape.
f 2,3. The rainbow of the eye.
g 2,3. The leſſer circle of the eye, or the *Pupilla*.
h 2,3. Veſſels diſperſed thorough the Dura Meninx.
i 3,6, The Grapy coate, but *i*. in the the third figure ſheweth how the veſſels do ioyne the hard mẽbrane with the Grapy coate.
k 6, The horny or hard Membran turned ouer.
ll, 3,4. Certaine fibres and ſtringes of veſſels, whereby the grapie Coate is tied to the horny.
mm, 4,5. The impreſsion of the horny coate, where it recedeth or departeth from the horny coate.
nn 4,5,6,7. The Pupilla or Apple of the eye.
oo 7. The Ciliar or hairy proceſſes.
p 7. The beginning of the grapie coat made of a thin membrane dilated, but *p* in the 17. figure ſheweth the Ciliar proceſſes ſprinkled thorough the forepart of the glaſſy humor.
r 9, The boſome or depreſsion of the glaſſy humour, receiuing the Criſtalline.
ſ 12,15. The bredth of the coat of the Criſtalline.
t 12,13,14,16. The poſteriour part of the criſtalline humor, which is ſphericall or round.
u, 11,14,20. The forepart of the ſame criſtalline depreſſed.
x 10,20. The amplitude of the Glaſſy humor.
y 10,16,19. The amplitude of the Watery humor.
z 10. The place where the glaſſy humour is diſtinguiſhed from the Watery, by the interpoſition of the Hyaloides or coate of the glaſſy humour.
α 10, 16. The place where the Grapy coate ſwimmeth in the Waterie humour.
β, 18, The cauity or depreſsion of the glaſſy humour, which remaineth in the Criſtalline, is exempted or taken from it.
δ, 18. The cauity or depreſsion of the watery humour, made by the ſame meanes.

See the Hiſtory of this in the Booke at large, pag. 566.

FIG. I.

Table 4. *ſheweth the eares, and the diuers internall parts thereof.*

Figure 1, *ſheweth the whole externall eare, with a part of the Temple-bone.*

Figure 2. *ſheweth the left bone of the Temple diuided in the middeſt by the inſtrument of hearing, whereabout on either ſide there are certaine paſſages heere particularly deſcribed.*

Figure 3 & 4. *ſheweth the three little bones.*

Figure 5. *ſheweth a portion of the bone of the Temples, vvhich is ſeene neere the hole of the hearing, diuided through the midſt, whereby the Nerues, Bones, and Membranes may appeare, as Veſalius conceiueth of them.*

Fig. 6. *ſheweth the veſſels, membranes, bones, and holes of the organ of hearing, as Plauterus hath deſcribed them.*

Fig: 7 and 8. *ſheweth the little bones of the hearing of a man & of a Calfe, both ioyned and ſeparated.*

Fig: 9: *ſheweth the Muſcle found out by Aquapendeus.*

Figure 1.

a. The lower eare, or the lappe of the eare.

bb. The circumference of the eare, called in Greeke *Helix.*

cc. The interiour protuberation or ſwelling of the eare, called *Anthelix.*

d, The bore of the outward eare.

e. The Goates beard called *Tragus*, wherein the haires are growing.

f, The place againſt the Goats beard called *Antitragus.*

Figure 2,

A. A part of the yoake bone.

B. The ſinus or boſome whereinto the lower iaw is articulated.

CC. The ſtony bone ſwelling within the ſcull.

D The ſecond hole of the bone of the Temples, for the paſſage of the ſleepy Artery.

E. A little ſcale or thin bone betwixte this hole, and the firſt cauity.

FFF, The poroſity or ſponginesse of the ſtony bone,

aa: The externall hole of the eare.

bb. The bony canale of that paſſage.

c. The Tympane or Drum is here placed at the paſſage.

d The interiour hole into which the Nerue is inſerted.

e,f. Here alſo is the ſtony bone perforated.

ggg. A Canal of the auditorie Nerue, from *e* to *g*, in the bone of the temples, yet this Canale is deſcribed by it ſelfe at the ſide of the bone, a-

FIG. I.

III.

II.

V.

VII.

VI.

VIII.

IX.

boue the fift figure.

α,β, Two holes in the begin ning and ending of this Canale.

γ.δ, Two other holes in the external and internall part.

b The firſt cauity, according to ſome the ſecond, reaching from c to E.

i,i. Two canales or pipes of the firſt cauity.

k, The higher hole which is ſhut with the ſtirrop bone.

l. The lower hole alwaies open.

mm, The ſecond cauity in the bone.

1,2,3. Three little burrowes or holes of the ſecond Cauitie deſcribed apart.

n. The third cauity lying vnder the ſuperficies.

Figure 3 and 4.

o 3. A long bone, repreſenting a pyramidall figure.

p 3.4. The membrane of the Drum.

q,3,4. A bony ring at the Tympane, deſcribed alſo by it ſelfe.

r 4. The Mallet or hammer.

ſ, The Anuile.

t, The Stirrop.

Figure 5.

A. A part of the hole of hearing.

B. A membrane couering the hole ouerthwart

C. The bone of hearing likened to a hammer.

D, The auditory nerue,

G. His diſtribution through the great hole of hearing.

E. A branch of this nerue going thorough a dark hole vnto the temples.

F. Another branch falling through the hole whereby a veine doth enter in.

H.I. A round cauity, in the fore part whereof, is placed the bone noted with I.

Fig. 6.

aa. The firſt hole of the orgã of hering

β. The auditory nerue diuided into 2 parts, where it paſſeth thorough the fourth hole.

γ. The iugular veine, with a part of a nerue paſsing through the firſt cauity

δ, where it paſſeth through his ſecond hole neere to δ.

εε An artery entering that cauity thorough the third hole, and an Nerue falling through the ſame hole.

H. The ſame Artery falling thorough the fift hole.

ιι, The lower part of the fift nerue reaching vnto the 2 and 3 cauity.

ϑϑ, A higher part of the fifte Nerue, brought through the ſcruing canale or pipe vnto ι where it falleth out.

κ, The Tympane or Drum, ſhutting the firſt cauity.

λ, The three little bones of the Hearing ioyned together.

μ, The third cauity, or the Trumpet of the organ of hearing.

V. The ſecond cauity or the mettall mine running out with three burroughes.

ξ,π, The Canale or water-courſe carying a Nerue and an Artery, opening it ſelfe with two holes.

Figure 7. 8.

ρ. The Hammer.

σ. The Anuile.

τ. The Stirrop.

See the Hiſtory of this in the Booke at large, pag. 577.

FIG. I.

FIG. II.

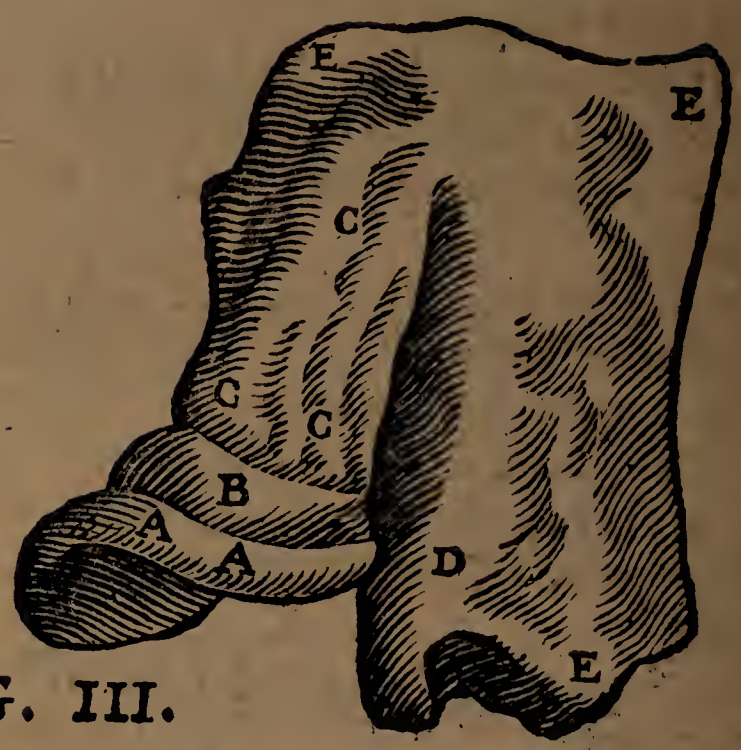


FIG. III.

FIG. IV.

FIG. V.

Table 5. Figure 1. sheweth the fore-face of the outward Eare without the skinne.

Figure 2. sheweth a ligament of the outward Eare, whereby it is tyed to the Skull.

Figure 3. The stony processe being broken, sheweth the first cauity and the holes thereof.

Figure 4, and 5, shew the Labyrinth, the Snayly Shell called Cochlea, *two windowes and three semicircles.*

Figure 1, and 2.

AA, The outward eare depressed.
B, The hind part of the outward Eare.
CCC, The circumscription of the whole ligament.
D, A part of the yoke-bone.
EEE, Parts of the scull.

Figure 3, 4, and 5. F 3, 4, 5, The Ouall hole or the window of the Labyrinth, in the 4. figure it is broken.
G 3, 4, The window of the Snaily shell, or the winding hole
H 3, The watercourse or darke hole betwixt the Mammillary processe and appendix called *Styloides*.
I 3, The Mammillary processe.
K 3, The cauity going vnto the mammillary processe whose outward face is all spongy. L 3, The *interior* face.
M 3, The knub of the nowle-bone inarticulated or ioyned to the first rack-bone of the necke.
V 3, The hole of the first payre of nerues of the internall *Iugular* veine, &c. NNN 4, 5, The semicircles.
O 4, 5. The inner face of the snayly shell called *Cochlea*.

See the History of this in the Booke at large, page 579.

FIG. I.

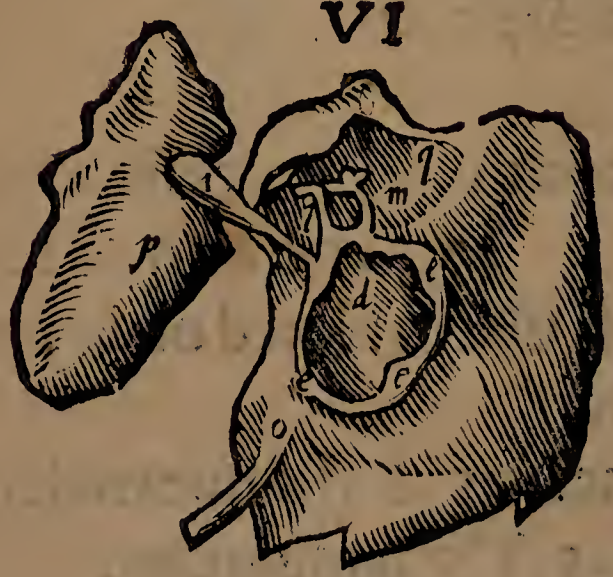
FIG. II.

III

IV

V

VI



VII.

IIX

IX

Table 6. Sheweth the Muſcles placed in the cauity of the eares, with ſome other cauities and bones of the eares.

a b, The externall Muſcle, whoſe inſertion is at *b*.
c, The Hammer of the Tympane couered with the Membrane. *d*, The Membrane of the Tympane.
e, The bony Circle.
f, The bone called *Maſtoides*.
g, The Temple-bone.
h, The circle of the firſt cauity.
i, The internall muſcle, whoſe bifurcated Tendon is ſhewed in the fift figure.
KK, A portion of the *Pericranium* or Scul-skin going vnder the bony Circle, making the Membrane of the Tympane or Drumme.
l, The Hammer lying vnder the Membrane.
m, The Anuile.
n, The breach of the bony circle at *e* where the beginning & termination of it is.
o, A part of the yoke-bone.
p, A part of the bone called *Baſillare*.
q, *r*, The firſt cauity.
ſ, The Stirrop.
t t, The Circumference of the Shell called *Concha*.
u, A protuberation or ſwelling in the middle of the cauity.

See the hiſtory of this in the booke at large 599.

Tab.

FIG. I.

FIG. II.

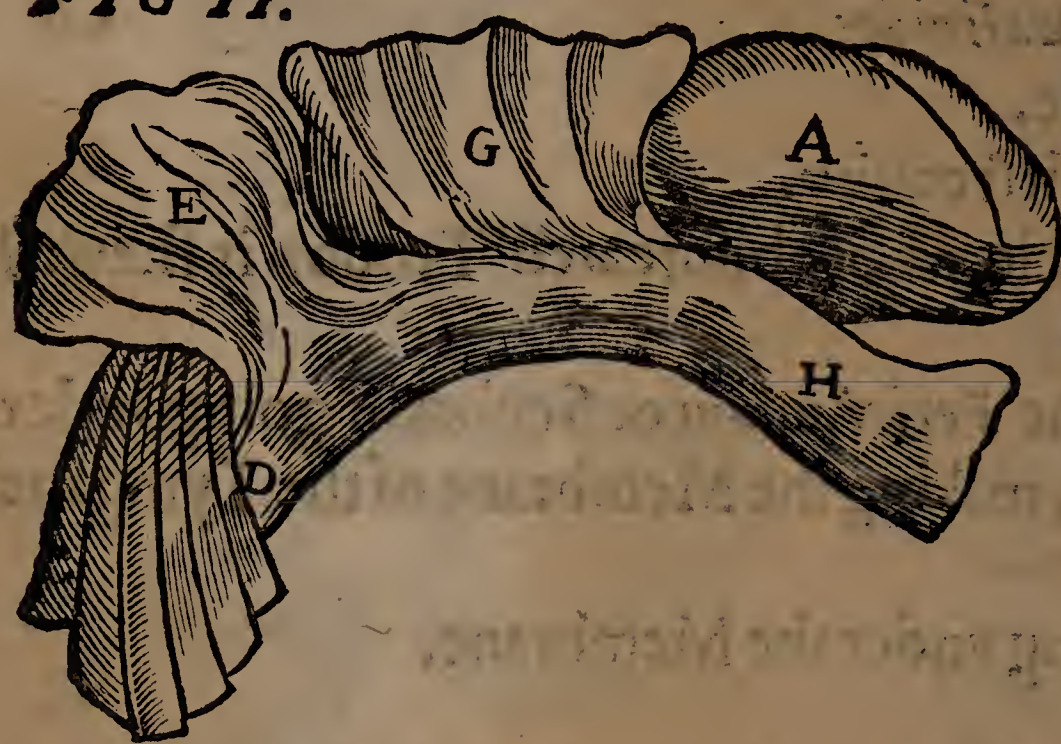


FIG. II.

Table 7. figure 1. ſhewth the Larynx, hauing the Shield Griſtle cut into two parts, but a part of it together with the Epiglottis is iuuerted, as by the Letters may be perceiued. Figure 2. exhibiteth the Larynx ſhewing the Glottis.

FIG. II.

FIG. I.

Table 7. Figure 1, and 2, sheweth the tongue cut from the body, and the Muscles thereof. In the first the right side of it, and in the second his Muscles somewhat vncouered.

Figure 3. sheweth the body of the tongue diuided according vnto the length of it, and his Ligament.

AAA, The tongue inuested with a Coate common vnto the mouth.

BB, A portion of the coat compassing the mouth cut from the mouth according to the sides of the lower iaw.

C, A part of the same coate cut from the inner part of the Palate together with the tongue.

D, The muscles called *Basi-Glossi*, according to *Vesalius* the first, but in our account the fourth, or the sixt of the bone *Hyois*, according vnto *Falopius*.

E, The Muscles called *Ceratoglossi*, or the second muscle according to *Vesalius*, and in our account the fift.

F, The muscles called *Styloglossi*, or the third muscle.

G, The muscles called *Mylo-glossi*, or the fourth muscle according to *Vesalius*.

H, The flesh consisting of the glandules, or the ninth muscle of the tongue, according to *Vesalius*.

I I, The ligament of ỹ tongue.

KK, LL, The musculous substance of the tongue, & the fibres thereof.

The second Figure.

a 1, The *Shield-gristle* dissected.

b 1, The *Epiglottis* or After-tongue.

c c, The *Arytænoides* or ỹ Ewre-gristle.

d 1, 2, The *glottis* or small cleft of the throttle.

ee, 1, The internall muscle forming this cleft, or the internall Shield-gristle.

f 2, The opening Muscle or the latter *Crycoarythænoides*.

g 2, The transuerse Muscle or the *Arytænoydes*.

See the History of this in the Booke at large, pag. 627.

Tab.

FIG. III.

FIG. IV.

FIG. VII.

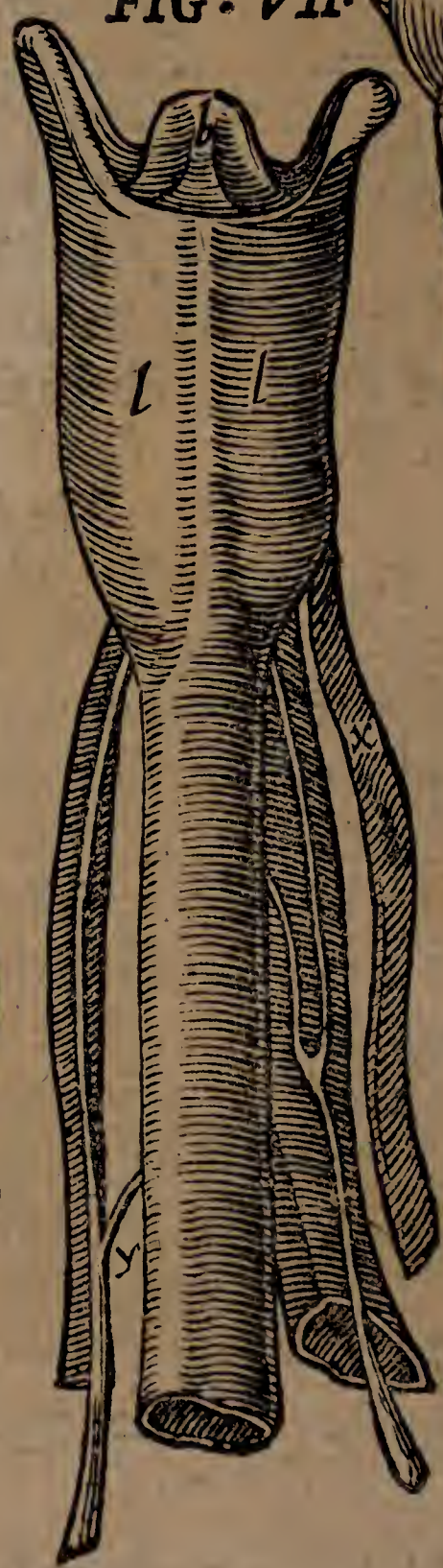


FIG. V.

FIG. VI.

Table 8. Fig. 3, sheweth some Muscles of the Larynx, with a part of the Nerue. Fig. 4, sheweth all the proper Muscles, the Cleft, the Epiglottis or After-Tongue and the Gristles. Fig. 5, sheweth the backpart of the Larynx with the Muscles separated, the Gristles and the Epiglottis. Fig. 6, The fore-side of the Larynx with some Muscles. Fig. 7. The transuerse Muscle of the Gullet, also two common Muscles, together with the Recurrent Nerues.

b 4,5,6,7, *Epiglottis* or the after tongue.

* 4, The beginning thereof.

† 5, The roote and foundation thereof.

cc 5, The Gristle called *Arytænoides* or the Ewre-gristle.

d 4, The *glottis* cleft or whistle.

e 4, The internall muscles belonging to the *Shield-gristle*, or the fourth paire of proper muscles.

f, The backward *Rings-Ewre* muscles, or the second paire of proper muscles.

g 4,5, The *Ewre-Muscles* or the 5. paire of the proper muscles.

h 3, The muscles called *Hyothyroides* or the second payre of common muscles belonging to the bone *Hyois* and the Shield-gristle of the Larynx.

i 3,7, The Gullet.

k 3,6, The forepart of the rough artery.

l 3,7, The muscles of the Gullet called *Oesophogiæi*, or ȳ third paire of common muscles.

m 3, A portion of the nerue descending into the second paire of common muscles.

nn 3,4,5, The Shield-gristle, parted in the fourth figure, that the *Glottis* and the muscles might better bee seene. In the fift Figure is shewed the hollow side of ȳ Shield-gristle, in the 6. the outward and the fore-side.

o 4, The cauity or ventricle,

r 4, The laterall *Ring-Ewre* muscles or the third pair of proper muscles.

ss 4,6, The forward *Ring-shield* muscles or the first payre of proper muscles. In the sixt figure one of them is separated, the other remaineth in his owne place.

t 5, The spine or ridge of the *Ring-gristle*.

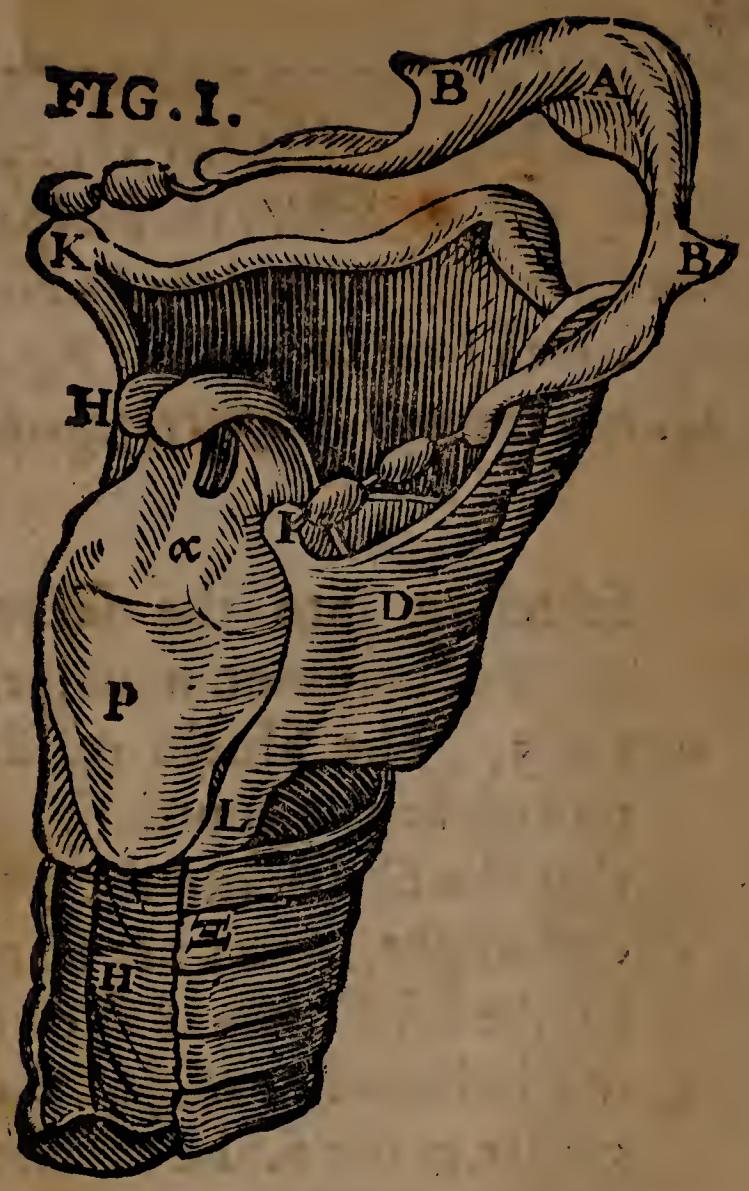
u 6, A cauity in the midst of the Shield-gristle, made for the *Epiglottis* or after-tongue.

xx 7, The muscles of the weazon or the first paire of common muscles.

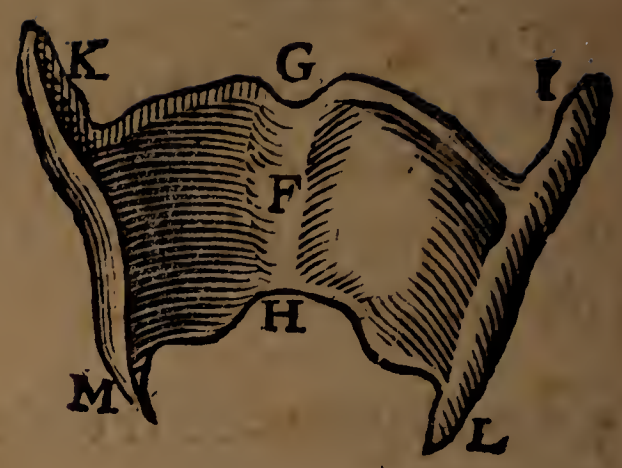
yy 7, The recurrent Nerues.

See the History of this in the Booke at large, pag. 635.

FIG. I.



.II.



.III.

.IIII.

.V.

.VI.

.VII.

.VIII.

.IX.

.X.

.XI.

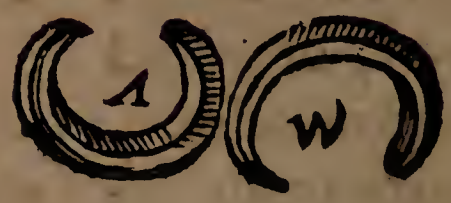


Table 9. *Figure* 1. *sheweth the whole Larynx composed of his gristles with the bone Hyois, and apart of the weazon or pipe.*

Fig: 2, *and* 3, *sheweth the shield gristle.*

But Fig. 4, 5, *and* 6, *shew the Ring gristle, or that which is without name.*

Fig. 7, 8, 9. *Sheweth the Ewre gristle.*

The 10 *the Epiglottis, the* 16 *sheweth the gristles of the weazon.*

A 1. The bone *hyois.*

B B 1. His processes.

C 1. Gristly swellings, and membranous Ligaments, set by course, to which the shield-gristle is ioyned by processes.

D 1. The laterall shield-gristle.

F 2 and 3 sheweth either face of this gristle.

From G to H. 2, 3. A line in the midst of the first gristle.

I K, 1, 2, 3, 4. The vpper processes of the shield gristle, articulated to the bone Hyois.

L, M, 2 and 3. The inferiour processes of the same shield gristle, which in the first figure are articulated vnto the *crycoides* or Ring gristle.

N, O, 6. The seate of the *Crycoides*, or ring-gristle, where these processes grow into one.

P 1, 5. The backe part of the ring gristle.

Q 4, 5. The inside of the ring gristle.

R 4, 5. The lower circular region of the ring gristle.

S, 4, 5, 6. The hinder part of this circle

T 5, 6. A hinder line of this gristle.

V, X, 6, A bosome on both sides this gristle called also *ventricles.*

Y Z, 4, 5, 6 Two swellings of the ring-gristle which go into the bosome of the Ewre-gristle.

α 1, The *Arytenoides* or Ewre-Gristle.

β, γ, 7, 8, 9. Two parres of the Ewre gristle.

δδ, 8, 9. The empty space of this gristle, which is couered with membranes.

εε, 8, 9. The sides of this gristle by which it is ioyned to the ring gristle.

ζζ, 8, 9. A processe of this gristle making a little tongue.

η 9, The vpper part of the third gristle like a spout pot or an Ewre.

ϑ 10, The basis of the Epiglottis, regarding the Larinx continued with the shield gristle.

ι 10, The tip of the After-tongue, regarding the palate.

κ λ, 10. The basis and top of the Epiglottis regarding the palate.

μ ν, Both sides of the Gristles which make the pipe of the rough Arterie much like the Latine C.

Ξ 1, The rough Arterie.

Π 1, The membran which on the back side, tieth togither the gristles of the weazon.

See the History of this in the Booke at large, pag. 637.

FIG. I.

II.

Of the Head.

Table 1. Figure 1. ſheweth a Head, the Scull being taken away, that ſo the Braine may appeare as it is couered with the Dura Meninx.

Fig. 2. ſheweth the Braine cleered from the Dura Meninx, together with the third Sinus thereof, diuided through the midſt, which is ſhewed couered with the Pia mater.

AA, BB, The *Dura Meninx* or thicke membrane.

CCC, The third *Sinus* of this membrane.

DD, The courſe of the veynes as they run through the membrane, or the ſecond veine of the braine.

EE, The 5, veine of the braine.

FFF, Certain ſmall veins which perforate the Scull, and reach to the *pericranium* or ſcul-skin

GGG, Fibres of the *Dura Meninx* paſſing through the Coronall Suture, which fibres make the *Pericranium*.

HH, Fibres paſſing through the ſagitall Suture.

II, Others paſſing through the Lambdall Suture.

K, A knub which vſeth to grow to the *Sinus* of the Scull.

L, A cauity in the fore-head bone.

M, The Scull.

N, The *Pericranium* or Sculskin

Figure 2.

AAA, A part of the *Craſſe Meninx* diuiding the braine.

BB, the third *Sinus* of the ſame *Craſſe* membrane opened.

CC, The beginning of the veſſels out of the third *Sinus* into the *Pia mater*.

DDD, the propagation or brãching of theſe veſſels.

EEE, The *Pia mater* or thinne *meninx* immediately compaſſing the braine.

FFF, Certaine veſſels running through the conuolutions or breaches of the braine.

GGG, Certaine branches of veines running through the ſides of the *Dura meninx*.

HHH, The thicke membrane reflected downeward.

See the History in the Booke at large, pag. 445.

FIG. III.

FIG. IV.

Table 2. Figure 3, sheweth the Braine vncouered from both his Membranes, and laid on the one side that the processe or duplication, commonly compared to a Mowers Sythe, which diuideth the Braine; as also the Callous body might better be shewed.

Figure 4, sheweth the Braine freed from his Membranes, as also a part of the Braine it selfe is taken away, that the marrow and the ventricles might be better discerned.

AA, The right side of the Braine.
BB, The left side of the Braine.
CC, The conuolutions or breaches of the Braine.
DD, The duplication or processe of the *dura meninx*, called the Sythe.
EEE, The beginning of the vessels proceeding out of the third *Sinus* into the thin membrane are here spoken off.
F, A passage running out of the 4 *Sinus* in manner of a veine into the lower part of the thicke membrane
GG, Certaine propogations of this passage runing vpward into the same membrane.
HH, Certaine Surcles disseminated from the lower side of the third *Sinus* into the processe.
II, The beginnings of the vesselles which passe from the fourth *Sinus* into the thin membrane.
K, The beginning of a vessell bred out of the fourth *sinus*, which runneth vnder the arch into the third ventricle to make the *Plexus* or thrumbe of crisped vessels therein.
LL, The Callous body of the braine.
MM, The *sinus* on eyther hand, at the sides of the Callous body.
N, A portion of the Sythe which groweth to the partition of the Organ of smelling.
OO, The thin membrane or *Pia mater*
PP, Parts of the thicke membrane reflected.

Figure 4.

AAA, BBB, The right and the left sides of the marrow of the Braine remaining yet in the Scull.
CCC, A part of the brain taken away.
DDD, Diuisions or lines from the breaches of the braine.
EEEE, The Shell or Barke of the braine compassing his marrow.
GG, HH, The marrow of the braine, which when it is pressed is full of red points or small drops or graynes.
III, The Callous body freed on eyther side from the substance of the braine
KK, A part of the Callous body.
LL, MM, The right and the left ventricle of the braine.
NN, A part of the vpper side of the left ventricle.
OO, The complication or thrumbe of vessels called *Plexus choroides*.
PP, Small veines growing to the ventricles.
Q, Other vesselles running from the same veine into the *Pia mater* or thin membrane.

See the History in the Booke at large, pag. 458.

FIG. V.


F
D
A
A
Y
B
S
Y
E
G
R
R
T
O
X
D
M
L
B
H
X
F
P
P
L
V
M
Q
A
B
D

VI


A
B
A
A
C
E
H
E
G
M
D
N
R
I
S
K
D
E
O
Q
O
P

Table 3. Figure 5. sheweth the same that the former Table did, sauing that the Callous body in the foreside separated from the Braine and reflected backward, and torne from that partition which distinguisheth the ventricles, is heere more manifestly to be perceiued, together with the Fornix or Arch of the braine.

Figure 6. sheweth the Arch loosned on the fore-side & drawn backward, that the lower part and the vessels might better bee seene.

Figure 5.

RRR, The lower superficies of the callous body reflected.

S T V, The triangular surface of the *Fornix* or Arch.

XX, The lower part of the partition of the ventricles continuated with the Arch.

YY, The vpper part of the partition continued with the callous body.

Figure 6.

AAA, The lower surface of the Arch.

B C, Two corners of the Arch, by which it is continuated with the ventricles.

D E, The right & left ventricles

F G, Arteries climbing vp from the sleepy arteries through the lower side of the ventricles, for the forming of that cōplication of vessels which is called *Plexus choroides*.

H, A vessell issuing out of the 4. *Sinus* vnder the Arch, & passing into the third ventricle.

I K L, The diuision of this vessell, a part whereof goeth to the right ventricle at K, and another to the left at L.

M N, the *Plexus choroides* made of the artery F G, & ẏ vessel H.

OO, Small veines passing thorough the ventricles of the braine, produced from the vessels K, and L.

P, Other veins arising from the same, dispersed without the ventricles into the *Pia mater*.

Q. A passage from the third vē-tricle to the *Bason* or *Tunnell*.

R S, Canales or *Sinus* grauen or furrowed in the substance of the ventricles in which the phlegme is led along to the orifice of the foresaid passage marked with Q.

See the History of this in the Booke at large. pag. 464

FIG.VII


S
R
P
Q
O
T
O
V
Y
X
P
O
Q
O
X
N
F
M
L
G
AC
B
D
K
E
H
C
I
DE
A
E
C
D
B

VIII


V
V
X
X
R
S
R
R
S
S
L
Z
S
Z
P
Q
T
I
K
O
N
F
C
H
M
G
D
E
B
A
A
E
C
B
D

Table 4. Figure 7. sheweth the Braine, wherein that part is taken away, which made the vpper ventricles, and did lye vpon the Cerebellum: heere also the vessell led along from the fourth Sinus, is separated frõ the Plexus Choroides and so eleuated, that the third Ventricle, the Sinus of the Dura Meninx, and the After-braine it selfe may bee better discerned.

Figure 8. sheweth the Braine yet further dissected, and more of it taken away; so that the Testicles are diuided that you may see the passage of the third ventricle into the fourth, and the Cerebellum vncouered frõ the thicke membrane.

AA,BB, Portions of the braine, remaining yet in the scull.
CCC. The lines of the conuolutions of the braine toward the basis thereof.
DD. The barke of the braine.
EEE. The white marrow of the braine circumscribed with lines.
F,G. Parts of the sleepy Arteries.
H. The lower side of the third ventricle distended.
I. The anterior hole of the third Ventricle, which goeth into the Tunnell.
K. The posterior hole of the third Ventticle which goeth vnto the fourth.
L. The pine glandule, vpon which lieth the venall vessell marked with V. when it is in his proper situation.
M,N. The Buttockes and Testicles of the braines.
OO, A processe of the Dura Meninx, betwixt the braiue and the after-braine.
PP, QQ. The first and second sinus of the Dura Meninx.
R. The Presse of the braine, called Torcular, or the congression and meeting togither of the foure sinus.
S. The beginning of the third Sinus.
T. The fourth sinus opened.
V. A reflected and broken vessell of the fourth sinus, which runneth into the ventricles.
XX. The Cerebellum or After-braine couered with the Pia mater or thin membrane.
Y. A passage from the fourth Sinus into the thin membrane, where it couereth the after-braine and the testicles.
ZZ. The connexion of the thick membran or Dura Meninx, with the stonie bone, which containeth the Organes of Hearing,

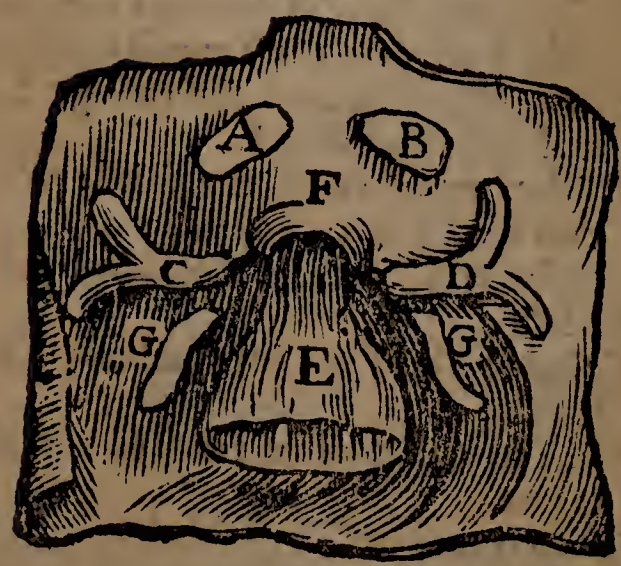
Figure 8.

AA, BB. That part of the branch which remaineth.
C,D,E. The lines, the barke, and the marow of the braine.
F,G. Portions of the sleepy Arteries.
H, The fore-part of the third ventricle.
I. The hole vnto the Tunnell or bason.
K. Another hole from the passage L. deriued to the first hole I.
L. The backe part of the thirde ventricle, descending to the fourth.
M. The Pine glandule depressed towardes the side
N,O,P,Q The Testicles and buttocks of the braine.
RR. The Cerebellum couered with the Pia mater.
SS. Certaine vessels which doeth compasse the Pia mater, and do affoord small branches.
TT, To the sleepy Arteries.
V,V. The thicke Meninx, which did inuest the Cerebellum.
xx. Vessels from the Dura Meninx, sprinkled into the tenuis.
zz. The connexion of the Dura Meninx to the scull.

See the History of this, in the Booke at large, pag. 465

FIG. IX.

XI.



X.

XII.

Table 5, Figure 9. sheweth the Cerebellum drawne a little out of the scull aboue the Braine, that the lower surface thereof, & the cauity of the spinall marrow might better be discerned.

Fig. 10. Wherein is shewed a portion of the Braine, from which the spinall Marrow taketh his beginning, together with the Testicles, the Buttockes, the Pine-glandule, and the fourth ventricle.

Fig. 11. sheweth a part of the Scull couered with the Dura Meninx, through which the Opticke Nerues, the Bason, and the sleepy Arteries do passe.

Fig. 12. sheweth the Bason or Tunnell lifted vp, and foure passages, which leade the Phlegmaticke excrements of the Braine, from the Glandule or kernell.

AA. A part of the Braine left in the scull.
B,C,D. Three parts of the Cerebellũ, reflected, incompassed with the Pia mater, & growing to the marrow of the backe.
E. The hindermost processe like to a worm, called vermi-formis.
F,G,H. The beginning of the spinall marrow falling out of the scull to H.
I, The greater part of the fourth Ventricle, which is excauated or hollowed in the marrow of the backe.
K. Vessels deriued to the Cerebellum from those vessels which are emptied into the first and second sinus.
L. Other vesselles from the Dura Meninx, sprinkled into the pia mater.
M N. The fifte and sixte Coniugation of Nerues.
O, The top of the fourth ventricle, like the neb of a quill.
P Q R, The backeward bosome of the scull made to receiue the Cerebellum, which bosome is yet couered ouer with the dura Meninx.
SS, TT. The first and second sinus of the dura mater.

Figure 10,

AA, Parts of the spinall marrow cut from the braine.
BC. The places where this marrowe did grow vnto the braine.
D,E. The Testicles,
F,G. The Buttockes.
H. The pine Glandule.
From I. to K. A part of the third Ventricle, going vnto the fourth, vnder the Testicles.
K,L,M, N. A part of the fourth Ventricle, which is engrauen in the marrow.
O. The top of the fourth ventricle.
P. The place where the spinall marrow goeth out of the scull.

Figure 11.

A,B. Parts of the Opticke Nerues,
C D. The sleepy Arteries.
E. The Bason or Tunnell hanging downe.
F. A hole or perforation of the Dura Meninx, thorough which the Tunnell reacheth vnto the Glandule.
GG. Parts of the second coniugation of sinewes.

Figure 12.

A. The Glandule.
B. The Bason or Tunnell, called Peluis, or Infundibulum.
C D E F. The foure holes thorough which the Flegmaticke excrement issueth.

See this in the history at large in Pag. 467

FIG. XVIII.

12

.XIX.

13

Table 6. Figure 18. *sheweth the head on the left side somewhat raised from the right side, as also a part of the Brain (the After-Braine being remooued) remaining, and a little eleuated and reflected backeward, that the Instruments of smelling might be discerned.*

Figure 19. *sheweth the Head set vpon the Nowle, that a portion of the Braine hanging backeward, the Organs of smelling, the coition or meeting of the Opticke Nerues and the Soporary Arteries might better appeare.*

AA,BB, The braine couered with the *Pia mater.*

CC, The swelling of the braine, called by some Mamillary processes.

D. One of the organs of smelling, remaining yet in his owne seate.

E. The other together with the brain reflected backward.

F, The sinus of the left organ of smelling, couered here with the thicke Meninx perforated.

G The partition of the organ of smelling.

H. The sixt veine of the braine deriued into the Dura Meninx.

I. The fift veine of the braine, which goeth into the scull thorough the hole ordained for the yssuing out of the Nerues of the fift coniugation.

K. A part of the Syth growing to the partition.

L,M,N. The place or seat of the Cerebellum or After braine.

O P Q. The right, left, and middle Sinus of the Dura Meninx.

SSS. the double Tabulature of the scul

Figure 19.

AA,BB, A portion of the braine couered with the *Pia mater.*

CC. Those swellings of the braine which are called Mammillary processes.

D, E. The organs of smelling reflected together with the braine.

FFFF. The two vpper shewe the bosomes of the scull in which the Mamillary processes doe rest, the two lower shew the bosomes or cauities of the organs of smelling.

G, A partition distinguishing these organs, and their bosoms or cauities.

H. The sixt veine doth here enter into the scul.

I. The fift veine of the braine.

K. A vessel like a veine running out of the *dura Meninx* into the *Tenuis.*

LL. The beginning of those passages which run by the sides of the Dura Meninx, ioyned to the arteries after the manner of veines.

MN. The right and left optick nerues.

O. Their coition or coiunction.

P. A branch of the Soporary Artery, perforating the dura Meninx at the side of the Tunnell.

Q. A braunch of the Artery reaching to the right ventricle.

R. Another branch going to the *Pia mater.*

S. The tunnell receiuing the Flegm of the braine.

See the History of this in the Booke at large, pag. 476.

FIG. VI.

VII.

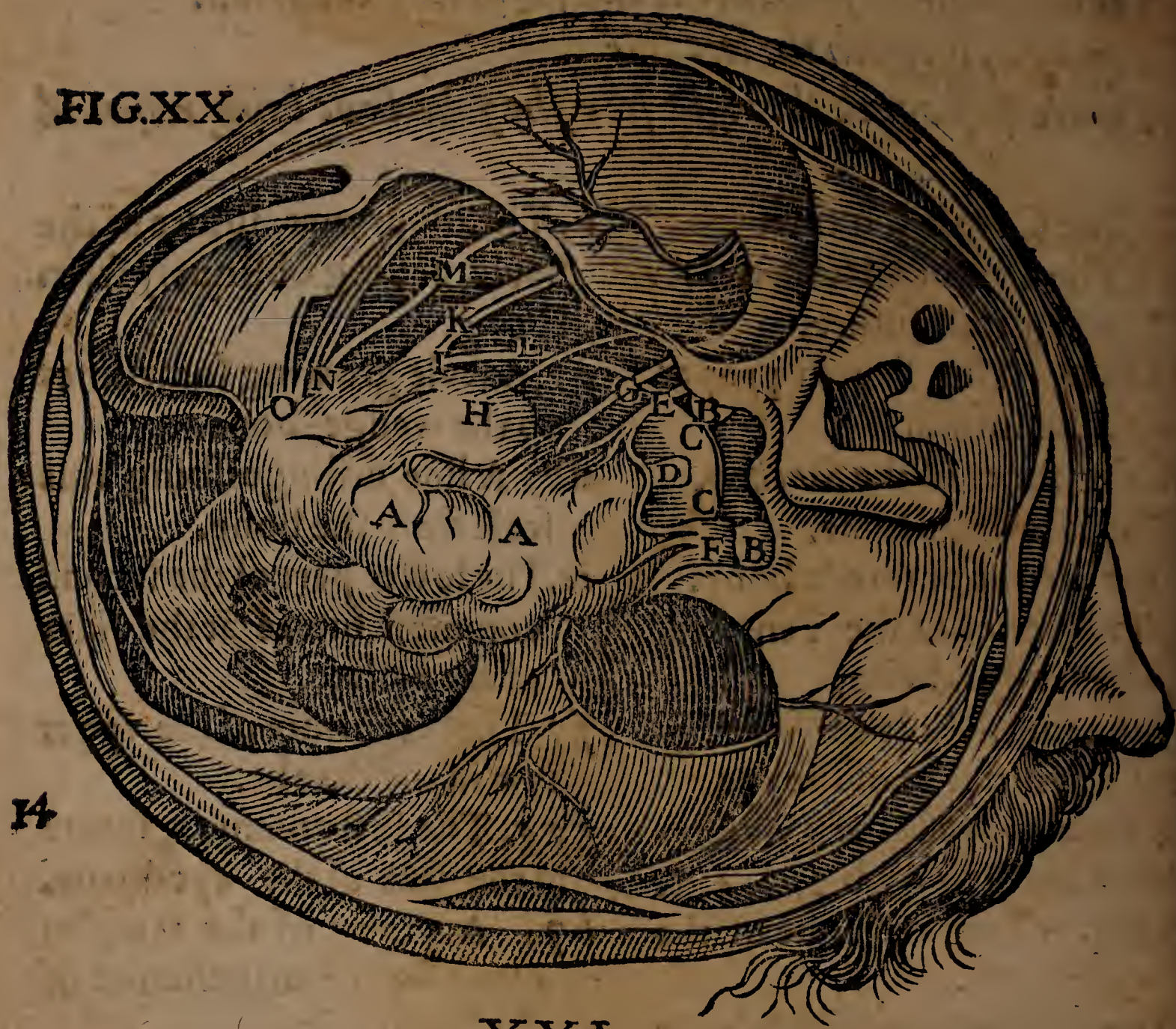
Table 7. ſheweth ſome bones and ſutures of the Head.
Figure 6. ſheweth the left ſide.
Figure 7. ſheweth the right ſide, the yoke-bone being remoued

A B, The Coronall ſuture.
C D, The Lambdall ſuture.
E, The Sagittall ſuture.
F G H Ω, The fourth proper circular ſuture.
I K, the bones of the *Sinciput*.
L, The fore-head bone.
M, the *occiput* or nowle bone.
N, The bones of the Temples.
O, The wedge-bone.
Φ 7, the fourth hole of ſ̃ wedg-bone in the orbe of the eye.
P 7, Four proceſſes of ſ̃ wedge-bone marked with 2, 3, 4, 5.
QQQ. The firſt bone of the vpper iaw.
R, the prominence of this bone toward the temples.
SSS, A ſemicircle in the skull, from whence the temporall muſcle doth ariſe.
TT, The fourth bone of the vpper iaw.
V X, The yoke-bone.
Y, A ſuture in the yoke-bone, which ſome haue accounted for the 4. common ſuture.
Ω 6, *aa* 7, The forepart of the 4. proper ſuture.
b, The fift proper ſuture of the Scull running obliquely from H to *g*.
c 7, A ſcale growing ſometimes to the wedge-bone.
d 7, A line diſtinguiſhing this ſcale from the bone.
ee, The lower part of the ſecond common ſuture at the ſides of the pallate.
f 7, The firſt ſuture of the vpper iaw in the cheeke.
ggg, The firſt common ſuture in the ſide of the eye-brow.
h 7, A cauity of the temples made for the articulation of the lower iaw.
i, The appendix of the temples called *Styloides*.
k, The mammillary proceſſe of the temples.
l 7, The heads of the *occiput* or nowle-bone where it is articulated with the firſt rack-bone.
m 6, A ſuture betwixt the bone of the iaw & the forehead.
n 6, the third bone of the vpper iaw.

See the Hiſtory of this, in the Booke at large, pag. 438.

Table

FIG.XX.



XXI.

Table 8. Figure 20. ſheweth the head turned vpon the Eare, that the inner Baſis of the Scull couered with the Dura Meninx might be ſeene, there is alſo ſo much of the Braine and ſpinall Marrow left, as ſerueth to exhibite the coniugations of the Nerues of the Braine.

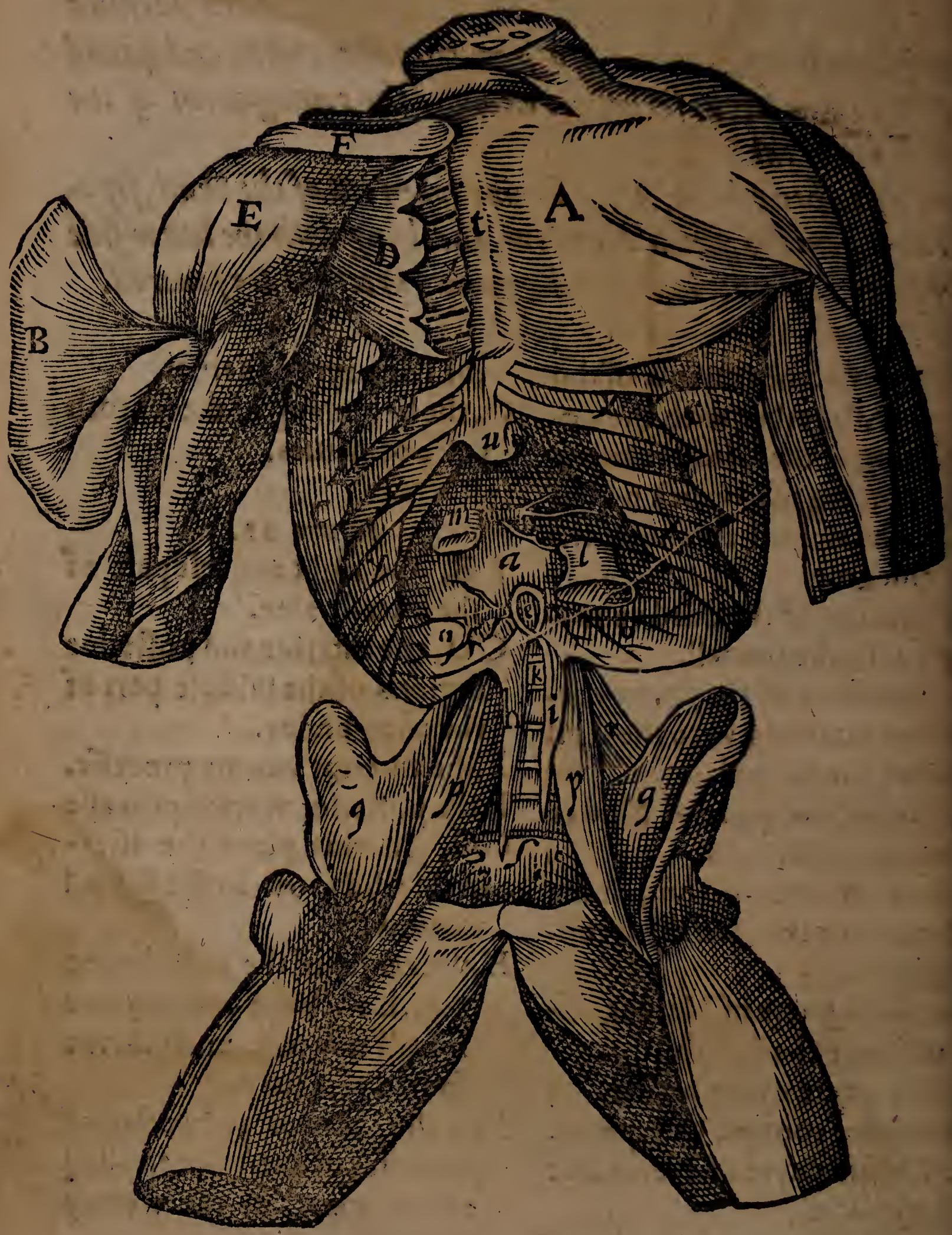
Figure 21. ſheweth the After-braine taken out of the Skull, ſeparated from the ſpinall Marrow, and lying with the lower ſide vpward: from which alſo the wormy proceſſes are ſeuered.

AA, a part of the marrow of the braine, together with the beginning of the ſpinall marrow
BB, a portion of ye optick nerues
CC, The tunnell receiuing the phlegme.
D, a hole out of the third ventricle into the tunnell.
EF, Branches of the *ſoporary* arteries attaining vnto the ſcull neare the tunnell.
G, The ſecond paire of Nerues mouing the eyes.
H, the third coniugation, or the greater roote of the third coniugation.
I, the third payre of Nerues, after ſome the fourth.
K, the 4. payre of the braine.
L, the leſſer root of the 5. payre.
M, The fift payre of Nerues of the braine.
N, the beginning and furcles of the ſixt payre of nerues.
O, the beginning of the ſeuenth paire of nerues.

Figure 21.

A B, the right and left part of the after-braine.
CD, the anterior and poſterior regions of the middle part of the after-braine.
E, the anterior wormy proceſſe.
F, the poſterior wormy proceſſe
GG, In this place the after-braine did grow to the ſpinall marrow.
H, the cauity of the after-braine which with the cauity in the ſpinall marrow maketh the fourth ventricle.
IK, the anterior and poſterior proceſſes of the braine, called *vermi-formes*, or the wormy proceſſes.

See this in the hiſtory at large in Pag. 477


F
E
A
t
B
u
m
a
l
n
k
i
g
p
p
g

Of the Middle Region, called *the Cheſt, which containeth the vitall parts to which we will refer the Neck with the VVeazon.*

Table 1. ſheweth the body when all the bowels are taken out of the lower Belly, and reclined backward, that the ſituation of the Midriffe might better be diſcerned, it ſheweth alſo the other part of the Cheſt, as yet couered.

a, the Midriffe in his ſeate.
e, The hole of the great Artery cut open.
h i, Two fleſhy originals of the Midriffe.
k, The diuiſion of the Midriffe, wher it tranſmitteth ȳ Artery.
l, the left perforation of the Midriffe giuing way to the gullet
m, The hole of the Midriffe thorough which the hollow veine aſcendeth.
n, the veine called *Phrenica*.
o, the Artery called *Phrenica*.
pp, the ſixt paire of muſcles of the thigh called ψόας.
qq, The ſeuenth payre of muſcles of the thigh, which fill ȳ cauity of the hanch-bones.
r, the fift muſcle of the backe.
ſ, the holy-bone, together with ſome nerues ariſing out of the marrow thereof.
t, The breſt-bone.
u, The breaſt-blade.
xx, The ribs.
yy, the intercoſtall muſcle.
A B, The pectorall Muſcle, or the firſt muſcle of the arme in his proper ſeate at A, ȳ ſame ſeparated as farre as his implantation at B.
C C, The Muſcle called *Serratus maior*, or the ſecond muſcle of the Cheſt.
D, *Serratus minor*, or the firſt muſcle of the ſhoulder-blade
E, The muſcle called *Deltois* or *Epomis*, the ſecond muſcle of the arme, his originall is at *t*.
F, The *Clauicula* or Collerbone.

See the History of this in the Booke at large, pag. 347.

FIG. II

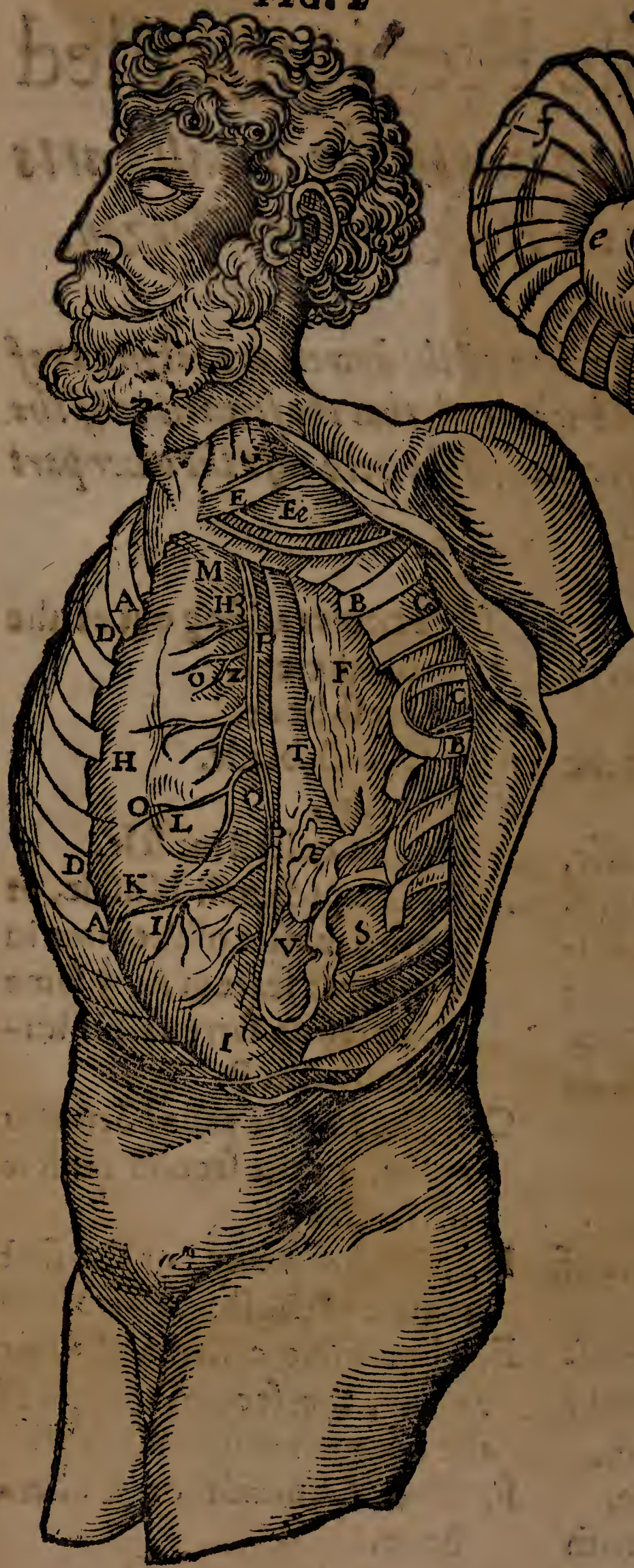


FIG. I

Table 2. The first Figure sheweth the middle Belly, the Skinne & the Muscles being cut away, the Breast-bone also is remoued and the ribs broken, that the capacity of the Chest, the Membranes thereof and the Lungs might better be discerned.

A, the gristles of the ribs retracted or drawne backe.

BB, the bony part of the rib diuided from the gristle.

CC, DD, the Intercostall muscles filling vp the distances of the bones at CC, and the distances of ꝯ gristles at DD

E, The clauicle or coller-bone discouered in his seate.

E *e*, the course of the vessels ꝛuining to the arme-hole.

G, the outward Iugular veyne which shewes it selfe as soon as the skin is cut.

HH, The *Mediastinum.*

I I, the surface of the Midriffe.

K, the connexion of the *Mediastinum* with the midriffe.

L, a place somewhat bunching to receiue the heart.

M N, The Mammary veyne and artery descending vnder the breast-bone.

OO, Branches of the vessels before named, which go to the *Mediastinum.*

PP, The nerues of the midriffe supported by the *Mediastinum*

Q. A veine which together with the nerue descendeth to the midriffe.

R S T V, A part of the Lungs in the left side of the cauity, R and T shew the vpper Lobe, S and V, the lower.

Fig. 2. sheweth the Midriffe taken out of the body.

a, The Midriffe.

b c d e, the sinewy part thereof.

f g, The fleshy part thereof.

h i, Two fleshy originals.

k, A diuision or perforation of ꝯ midriffe where-through the great artery is trasmitted.

l, the perforation on the left side which giueth way to the gullet.

m, the right perforation throgh which the hollow veine ascendeth.

See the History of this in the Booke at large, pag. 354.


S
A
A
B
B
D
F
G
H
L
N
I
K
P
L
G
M
H
O
R
M
R
Q
T
V

Table 3. sheweth the middle belly before and at the sides, bared from the skin to the Muscles, wherein also the brest-bone with the gristles of the ribs are separated from the Mediastinum, and reflected backward, that those things which are contained in the Chest may better be perceiued.

AAA, The middle A, is the inside of the breast-bone; the other two shew the inside of the gristles and the ribs ioyned together.

B, C, The Mammary veines descending vnder the breast-bone vnto the right Muscles.

D, E, The Mammary Arteries descending.

F, Certaine glandules or kernels about the Coller-bone, appointed to secure the distribution of the vessels.

G G, H H, The right and the left place of the *Mediastinum*, which before the diuision of it did grow to the brestbone.

I K, The right and left superficies of the *Mediastinum*, which is next to the lungs.

L L, The distance betwixt the Membrans of the *Mediastinũ*.

MM, This swelling place shewes the scite of the left part of the heart.

N, The vpper part of the right Lobe of the Lungs.

O, The lower part of the right Lobe of the Lungs.

P, The vpper part of the left Lobe of the Lungs.

Q. The lower part of the left Lobe of the Lungs.

RR, The Midriffe separated from the brest-bone, and from the tops of the gristles which cleaue vnto it.

S, The Gristle called the breast-blade.

T, V, The skin drawne downward from the foreside of the Chest.

See the History of this in the Booke at large, pag. 357.

FIG. I.

FIG. II.

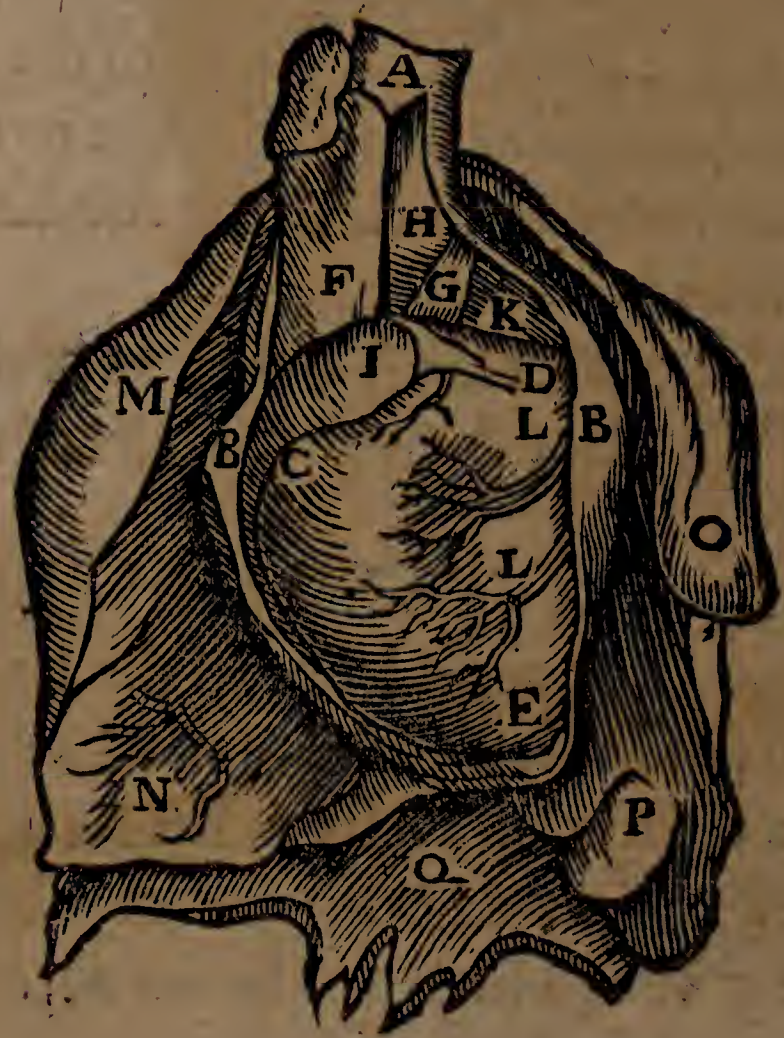


Table 4. Figure 1. sheweth the heart included within his purse or Pericardium, together with the Lungs, and a part of the Midriffe.

Figure 2. sheweth the Pericardium opened, and so the scituation of the heart, and particularly the fore-part thereof,

A, A portion of the ascending trunke of the hollow veyne.
a, A portion of the Great artery.
B, The beginning of the *Pericardium*, cleauing very close vnto the hollow veyne, vnto the arteriall veyne and to the great artery.
C, The small veynes of the *Pericardium* or Purse of the heart.
D E, The fore-side of the *Pericardium*, bearing the figure of the Basis of the heart. F, the sharpe end of the *Pericardium*.
From F to G, the connexion of the *Pericardium* with the Midriffe.
H, A part of the *Septum transuersum*, or the Midriffe.
I I, His Nerues. L M N O, the foure Lobes of the Lungs.
Figure 2. A, the place where the *Pericardium* is continued with the vessels of the heart.
BB, The *Pericardium* reflected to the sides.
C D, The *Basis* of the forepart of the heart.
E, The point of the fore-part of the heart called *Mucro*.
F, The hollow veyne. G, The arteriall veyne.
H, The great artery and the venall artery, which cannot be seene vnlesse the heart be leaned to the left side.
I, The right eare of the heart.
K, The top of the left eare.
l, The coronary or crown-veyne and artery of the heart.
LL, Certaine branches proceeding from these vessels.
M N O P, The foure Lobes of the Lungs.
Q. A part of the Midriffe.

See the History of this in the Booke at large, pag. 359.

Tab.

FIG I.

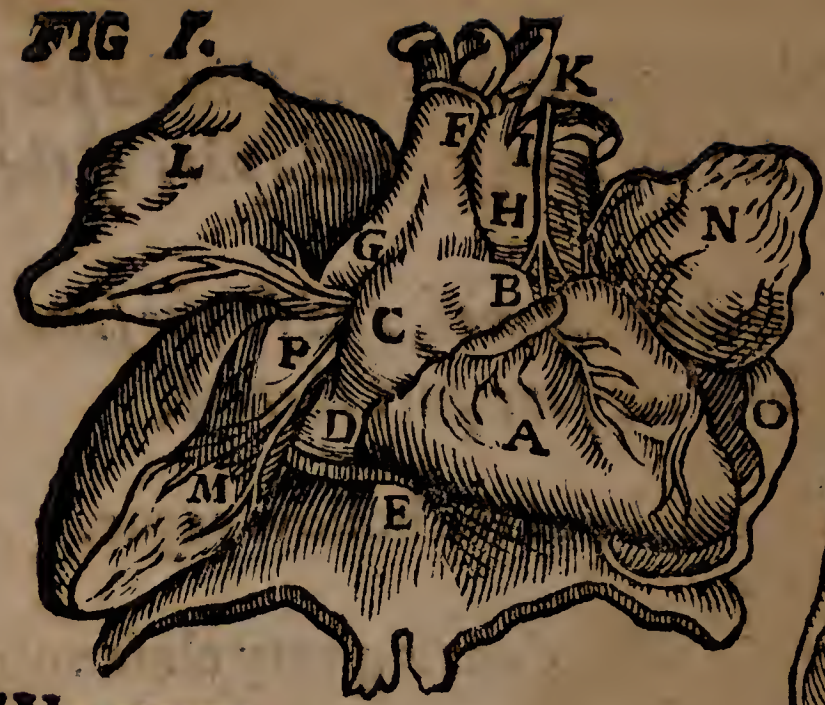
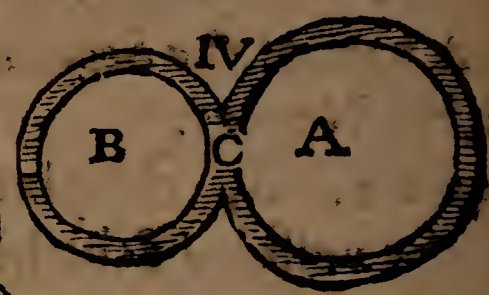


FIG. II

III.

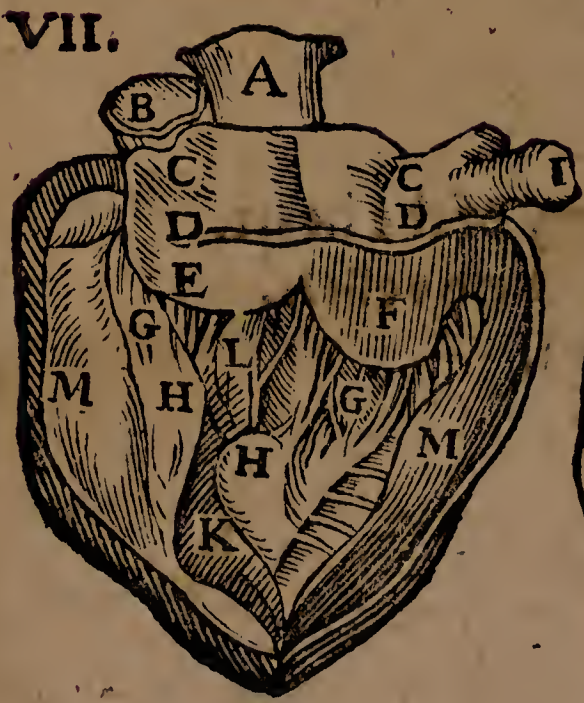
IV.



V

VI.

VII.



VIII.

Table 5. Fig. 1. sheweth the right side of the heart freed from the Pericardium or purse, which together with the Lungs is reflected to the lefte side, that the continuity of the hollow veine with the heart at his basis might better be discerned: together with the vessels and a part of the Midriffe. Fig. 2. sheweth the heart turned vpon the right side, that so the left side and the venall Artery with his Nerue might better bee discerned. Fig. 3. sheweth the heart cut ouerthwart, that the thicknes of the ventricles might the better appeare. Fig. 4. sheweth the bones of the heart as some expresse them. Fig. 5. sheweth the heart freed from the Lungs and the Midriffe, the right ventricle and the orifice of the hollow veine dissected. Fig. 6. sheweth the heart cut through the right ventricle and the orifice of the Arteriall veine. Figu. 7. sheweth the heart cut through the left ventricle: as also the orifice of the venal artery cut open. Fig: 8: sheweth the heart cut through the left ventricle, and the orifice of the great artery.

A. The right side of the heart, and a great part of the backe side.
B. The right eare of the heart.
C. The hollow veine opening into the hart, from which place Aristotle thought that it tooke his originall.
D sheweth the place where the hollow vein passeth through the Diaphragma or Midriffe.
E. A part of the Diaphragma or Midriffe.
F. The hollow veine tending to the Iugulum
G. The beginning of the veine Azygos.
H. The trunke of the great Artery.
I. where it descendeth.
K, A part of the nerue of the 6. coniugation, from which the heart getteth a Nerue,
L M N O, The foure Lobes of the Lungs.
P. The way of the vesselles which attaine to the Lungs.

Figure 2.

ABC, the lefte side of the heart, and a great part of his backside.
D. The vessels of the heart, which compasse his basis.
E. The branches of the same vessels,
F, The left eare of the heart.
G H. The venall Artery, his distribution into the left Lung.
I. The Arteriall veine,
K. His branch going to the left Lung.
L. His branch going to the right Lung.
M, The top of the right eare of the heart.
NN. The hollow veine.
O, The trunke of the great artery.
P. His descending trunke.
R, S, His ascending trunke.
Q, The left Axillary Artery.
T, The right Axillary Artery.
V, X. The Carotides or Sleepy Arteries, called also Soporariæ,
Y. The trunke of the wezon or rough artery
a. The right nerue of the sixt paire.
b, f, Certaine braunches making the right recurrent sinnew, f.
c. The left Nerue of the sixt paire.
d, Certaine branches making the recurrent Nerue.
e. A surcle of the same offered to the lefte Lung.
g. The left recurrent Nerue,
h, A small Nerue attaining to the Basis of the heart.
i, k, l, m, The Lobes of the Lungs.
n, o. The Midriffe or Diaphragma.

Figure 3.

A C D. Portions of the vessels of the heart.
B. The right eare of the heart.
E. The left eare of the heart, with a part of the venall Artery.
F. The point of the heart called the Cone & Mucro.
GG. The right ventricle of the heart.
HH, The left ventricle of the heart.

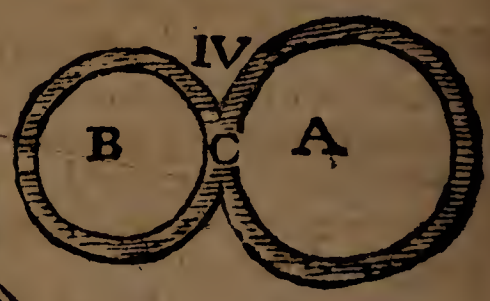
II. The

FIG I.

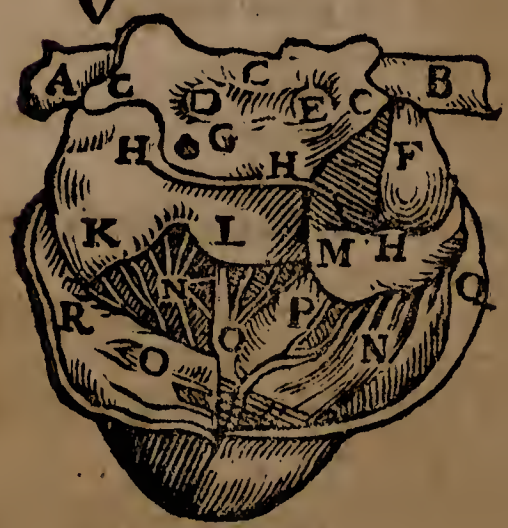
FIG. II

III

IV

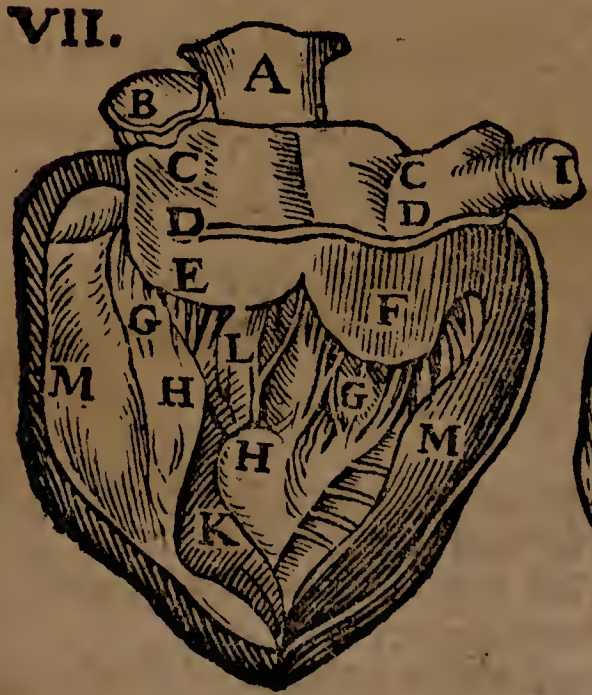


V



VI.

VII.



VIII.

II, The partition called Septum, which distinguisheth the ventricles.

Figure 4. and 5.

A B, A part of the hollow veine, from the Midriffe to the Iugulum.
CCC. The orifice of the hollow veine opening into the right ventricle.
D E. The orifices of the descending and ascending hollow veine.
F. The rugous or vnequal inside of the right eare of the heart, which is placed in the left side, because the heart is Dissected through the midst.
G. The beginning of the Crowne-veine of the heart.
HHH. A circle bunching out in the orifice of the hollow veine,
K L M, The three values of the hollowe veine.
NN. The Filaments or fibres of the values.
OO, Certain fleshy excrescencies to which these Filaments do grow.
P. A cauity regarding the orifice of the arteriall veine.
QR. A part of the heart compassing the right ventricle.

Figure 6.

A B, A portion of the hollow veine and the great Artery.
C D, The orifice of the arteriall veine, the mouths also of his two branches.
E F G. The three Values or Floud gates
HH. The wall between the ventricles of the heart.
I. One of the Values of the hollow veine.
K. The Filaments of the same,
L. The fleshy portions to which those Filaments are implanted.
M. The right eare of the heart inuerted and hanging downe.

Figure 7.

A. The trunke of the great Artery.
D. A portion of the arteriall veine.
CC. The orifice of the venall Artery
DD. A bunching circle in the same orifice,
E F. The two Values of the venall Artery.
GG. Filaments drawne downewarde from the Values.
HH. The Fleshy portions to which they are fastened.
I. The lefte eare of the heart turned inward.
K, The wall or partition betwixt the Ventricles.
L. A bosome or cauity, reaching the orifice of the great artery.
MM. A portion of the heart compassing the left ventricle.

Fig. 8.

A, The orifice of the great Artery.
B C D, The Values that are set before the orifice.
E, F. The beginning of the Coronall arteries.
G. Portions of the same arteries strutting foorth.
H. The Orifice of the Venall artery.
I K. His two Values.
L. The Filaments of the same.
M. The Fleshy portions vnto vvhich they grow.
N. The left eare of the heart inuerted.
O, A portion of the Arteriall veine.
P Q The substance of the heart compassing the left ventricle.
R. The walles betwixt the ventricles of the heart called Septum.
S S, Which sheweth a certaine substance at the roote of the great Artery, which sometimes in beasts is bony.

See the history of this in the booke at large 372.

FIG. I

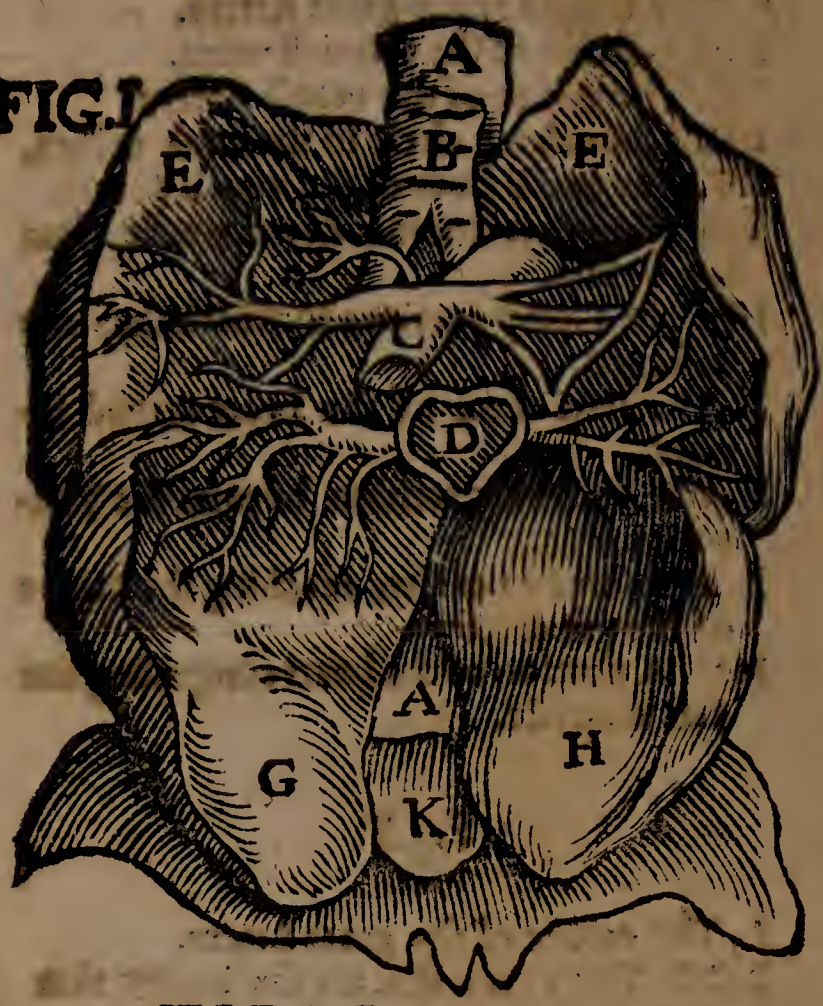


FIG. II

FIG. III

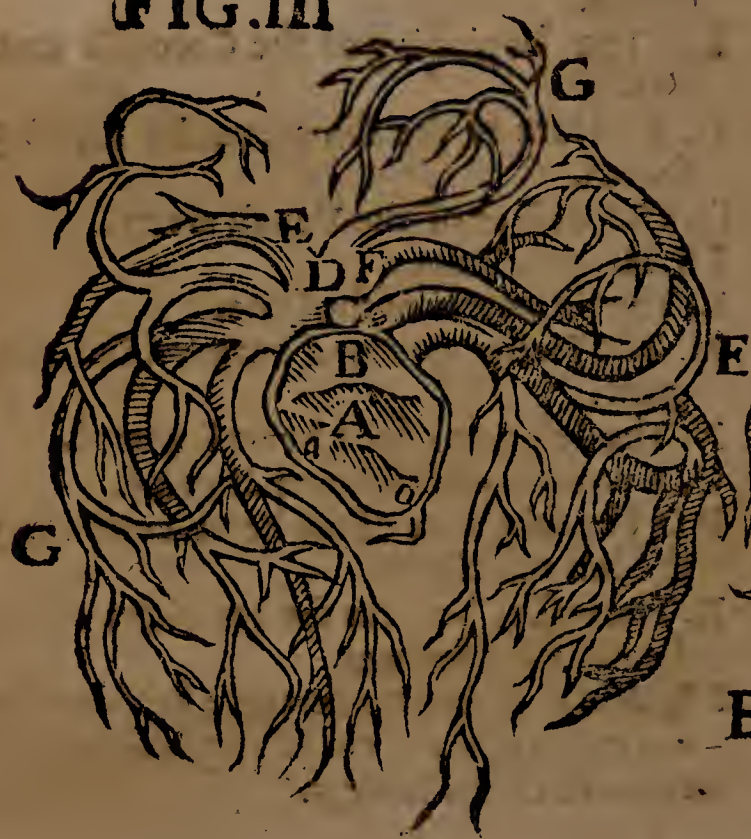


FIG. IV.

Table 6. Figure 1. sheweth the fore-side of the Lungs taken out of the Chest, from which the Heart with his Membranes are cut.
Figure 2. sheweth the backe and gibbous side of the Lungs, as is lieth vpon the backe.
Figure 3. sheweth the Arteriall veine.
Figure 4. sheweth the Venall Artery separated from the substance of the Lungs.

A A. 1,2, The Gullet called *Oesophagus* vnder the weazon or rough Artery.
B 1,2, The rough Artery.
C 1, The Arteriall veine.
D 1, The venall Artery.
E F G H, 1,2, The foure Lobes of the Lungs.
K 1, The Midriffe.
I 2, The Canale or Pipe of the Lungs.
A 3, The Orifice of the Arteriall veine.
abc 3, His three Values.
B 3, The inner Coate.
C 3, The vtter Coate.
D 3, The diuision of the Arteriall veine.
E F 3, The two trunks whereinto it is diuided.
GGGG 3, The distribution of the same through the substance of the Lungs.
A, BB, CC 4, The orifice of the venall Artery, marked with A, where it groweth to the heart, then diuided into foure trunkes.
EEEE 4, Their distribution through the Lungs.
F 4, The simple or single coate of this Artery.

See the history of this in the booke at large 377.

Tab.

FIG. I.

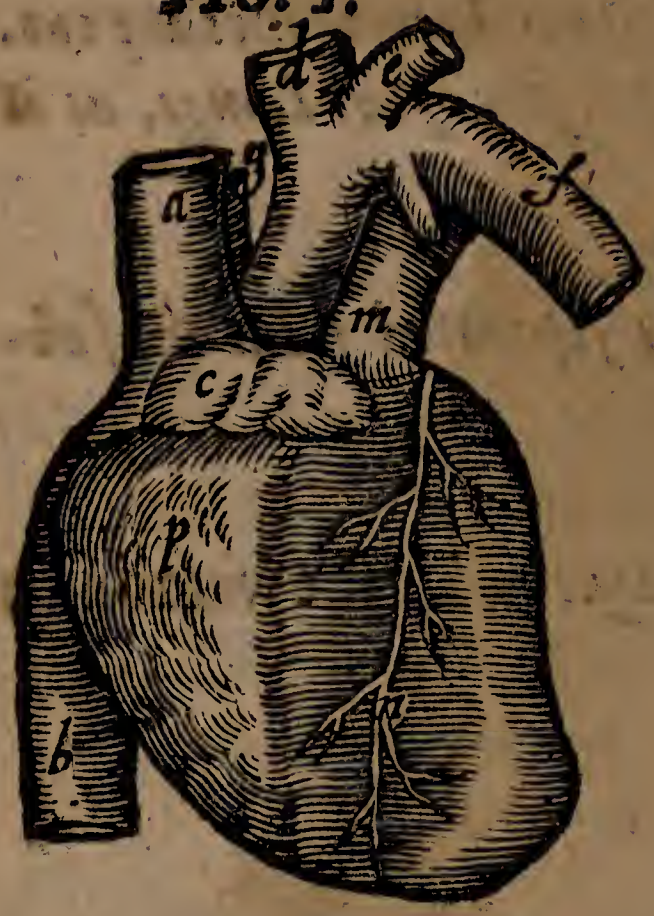


FIG. II.

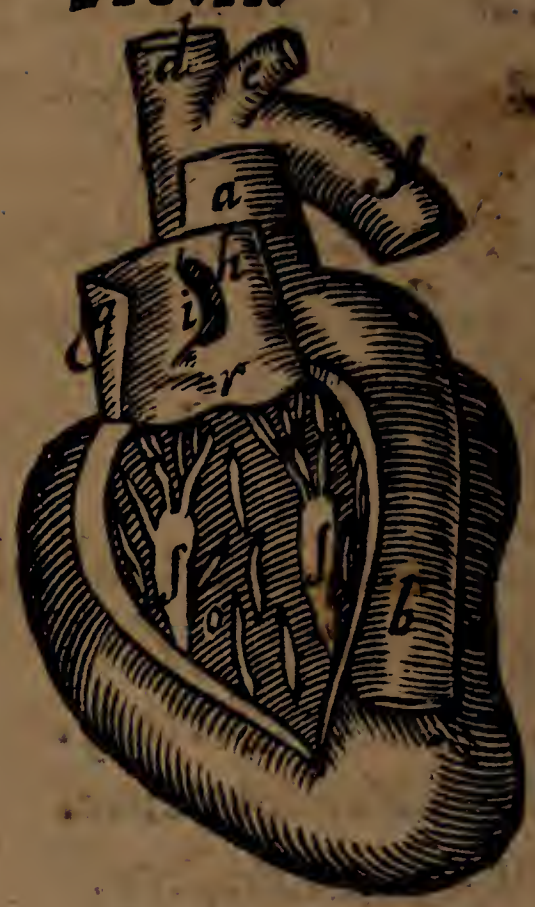


FIG. III.

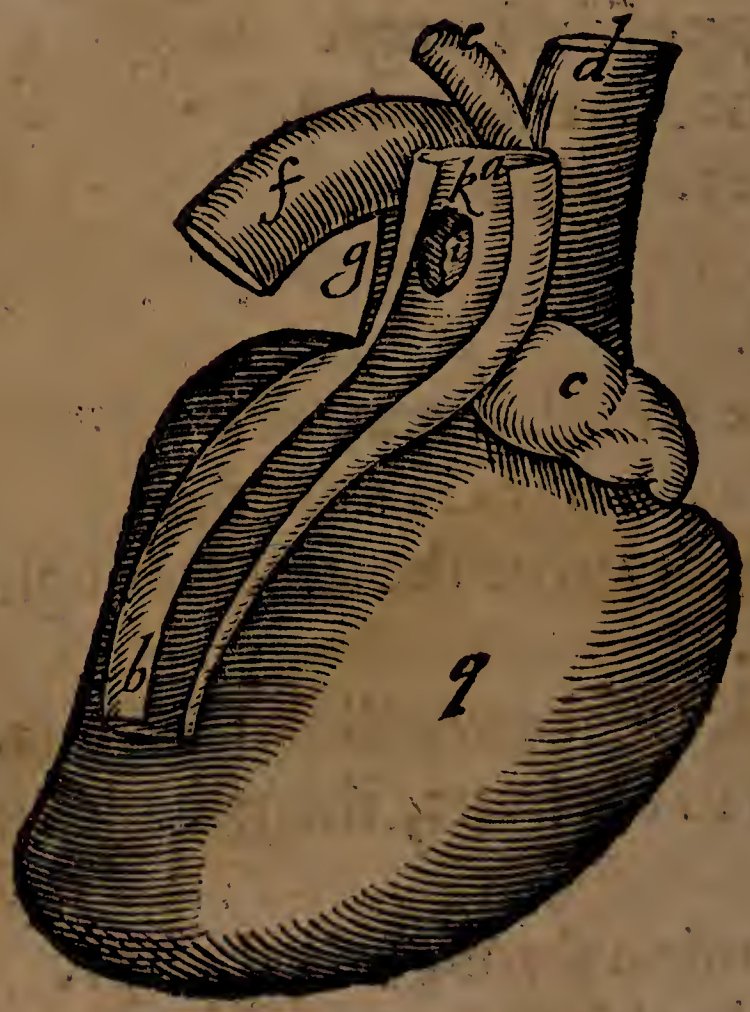


Table 7. In three Figures sheweth the vnion of the vessels of the heart, as it is found in the Infant, but abolished soone after is is brought into the world.

a 1,2,3. The ascending Trunke of the hollow veine.
b, 1,2,3, The descending trunke of the hollow veine.
c 1,3, The eare of the right Ventricle.
d 1,2,3, The ascending trunke of the great Artery.
e 1,2,3, The left axillary Artery.
f 1,2,3, The descending trunke of the great Artery.
g 1,2,3, The venall artery, which in the second figure is open
h 2, The *Anastomosis* or inoculation, as it appeareth in the venall Artery.
i 2,3, A small Membrane like a Value, closing vp the hole of the inoculation.
k 3, The inoculation as it appeareth in the hollow veine.
l 1, A Canale reaching into the arteriall veine, from the descending trunke of the great Artery.
m 1, The arteriall veine lifted vpward, from the right ventricle to the Lungs.
n 1, Veines and arteries dispersed through the coate of the heart.
o 2, The left ventricle of the heart opened.
p 1, The forepart of the hart which regardeth the Lungs.
q 3, The backe-part of the heart, regarding the Spondels or rack-bones.
r 2, The values of the venall Artery, with his Filaments.
s 2, The fleshy implantations of the same.

See the History of this in the Booke at large, page 381.

See the History of this, in the Booke at large, pag. 201.

Of the Naturall parts belonging to Generation, *as well in Men as in VVomen.*

Table 1. sheweth the Kidneyes with the vessels of Vrine and of Seed; a part of the hollow veine, and also the great Artery, the Testicles, the Bladder, and the Yard. The first Figure sheweth the fore-side, the second the hinder-side.

aaa 1, the forepart of the right kidney.

bbb 2, The backpart of the left kidney.

c 1, The outward side.

dd 1,2, The inner side.

ee 1,2, The two cauities whereinto the emulgent vessels are inserted.

ff 1,2, the trunk of the hollow veine.

gg 1,2, The trunke of the great artery.

hi 1,2, The emulgent veyne & artery.

kk 1,2, the right fatty veyne.

li 1,2, the left fatty veyne.

* 1, the *Cœliacall* artery.

mn 1,2, The vreters.

opq 1,2, The right spermaticke veyne which ariseth neare *p*, the left neare *q*.

r 1, The place where the arteries of the seed do arise.

ſ 1,2, Small branches distributed from the spermatical veins to the *Peritonæum*.

t 1,2, The spiry bodden body called *varicosum vas piramidale*

u 1,2, the *parastatæ* or *Epididymis*

x 1, The testicle couered yet in his coate. *y* 1,2, The place where the leading vessel called *vas deferens* doth arise.

α 1,2, The descent of the same leading vessell.

β 1,2, the reuolution of ȳ same leading vessel. *γ* 1,2, the passage of the same vessell reflected like a recurrent nerue.

δ 2, the meeting of the same leading vessels. *ε* 1,2, the bladder of vrine; the first figure sheweth it open, the second sheweth the backpart of it.

ζζ 1, The small bladders of seed opened. *ηη* 2, the glandules called *glandulæ prostatæ*.

θ 2, The sphincter muscle of the bladder.

ιι, 1,2, The two bodies w̄ make the substance of the yard.

κκ 1, the vessels which goe vnto the yard and the necke of the bladder.

λ 1, the passage which is common to the vrine & the seed, cut open.

⊥, The implantation of the vreters into the bladder.

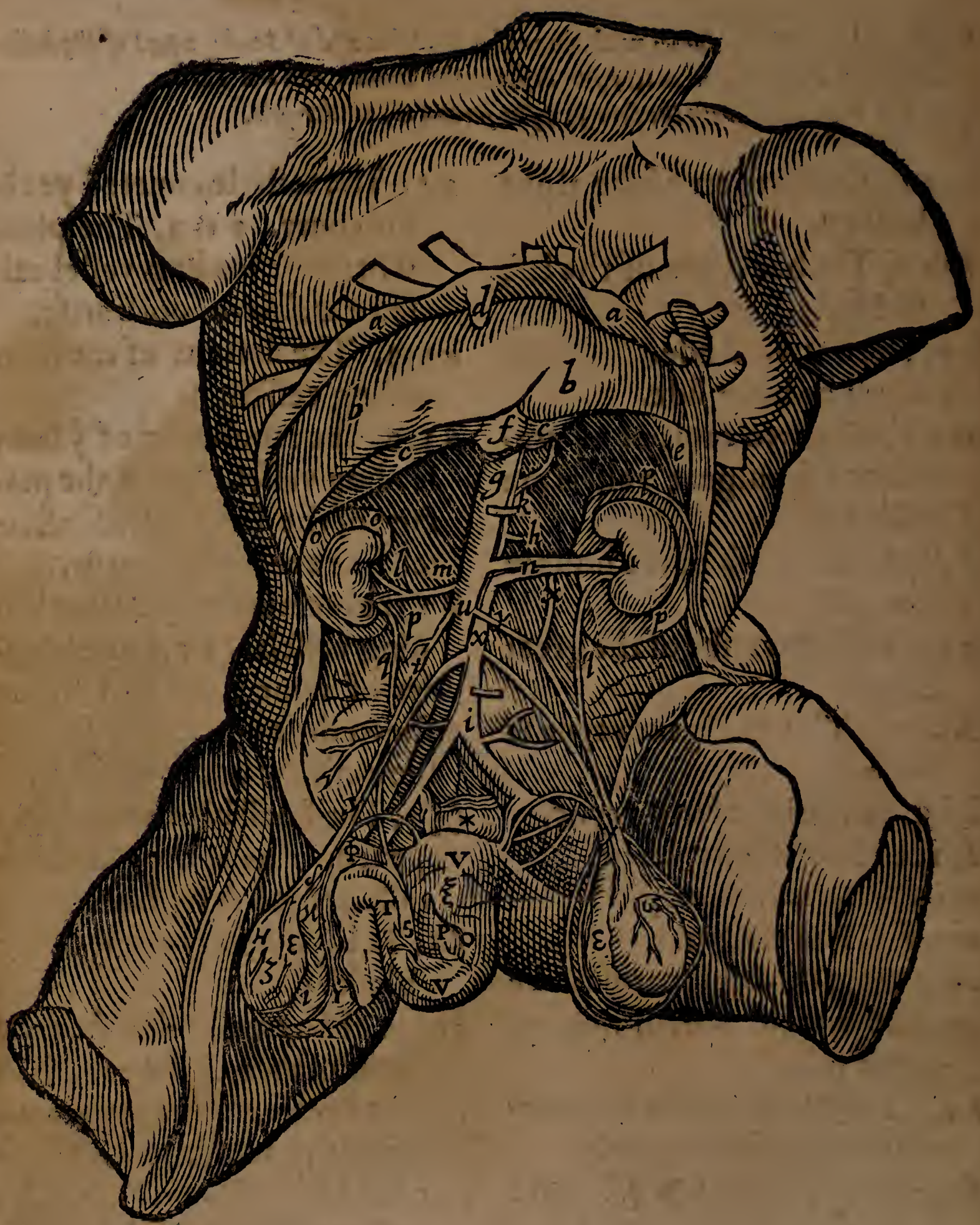

a
d
a
b
b
c
f
c
e
g
k
h
o
o
l
m
n
u
x
p
p
q
t
i
i
φ
v
ξ
T
s
P
o
H
ε
ε
ω
ζ
Y

Table 2. sheweth the lower Belly with the share-bones parted, that the vessels which serue for generation might the more plainly appeare.

aa, A part of the midriffe and of the *Peritonæum* with the ribs broken.

bb, *cc*, The Conuex or gibbous part of the Liuer marked with *bb*, the hollow or concauous part with *cc*.

de, The right and left ligaments of the Liuer.

f, The trunke of the gate veine cut off.

g, The trunke of the hollow vein

hl, The fatty veines both left & right.

i, The ascent of the great artery aboue the hollow veyne, and the diuision thereof.

k, The *Cæliacall* artery.

mn, The emulgent vessels.

oopp. The fat tunicles or coates torne from both the kidneyes.

qq, The vreters that goe to the bladder.

tu, The right spermaticall veine which arisieth neare to *u*.

xy, The double originall of the left spermatical veine *x* from the emulgent, *y* from the hollow veine.

α, The originall of the spermaticall arteries.

β, Certaine branches from the spermaticke arteries which run vnto the *Peritonæum*.

γ, The passage of the spermaticall vessels through the productions of the *Peritonæum*, which must bee obserued by such as vse to cut for the rupture.

δ, The spiry bodden bodies entrance into the testicle, it is called *Corpus varicosum piramidale*.

ε, The *Parastatæ*.

ζ, The stone or testicle couered with his inmost coate.

η The descent of the leading vessell called *Vas deferens*.

ϑ, The Bladder.

* The right gut.

ξ, The glandules called *Prostatæ* into which the leading vessels are inserted.

ρ, The muscle of the bladder.

ς τ υ, Two bodies of the yard *ς*, and *τ* and *υ* his vessels.

φ χ, The coate of the Testicle.

ψ ω, The muscle of the Testicle *ψ*, his vessels *ω*.

See the History of this, in the Booke at large, pag. 203.

FIG. I.

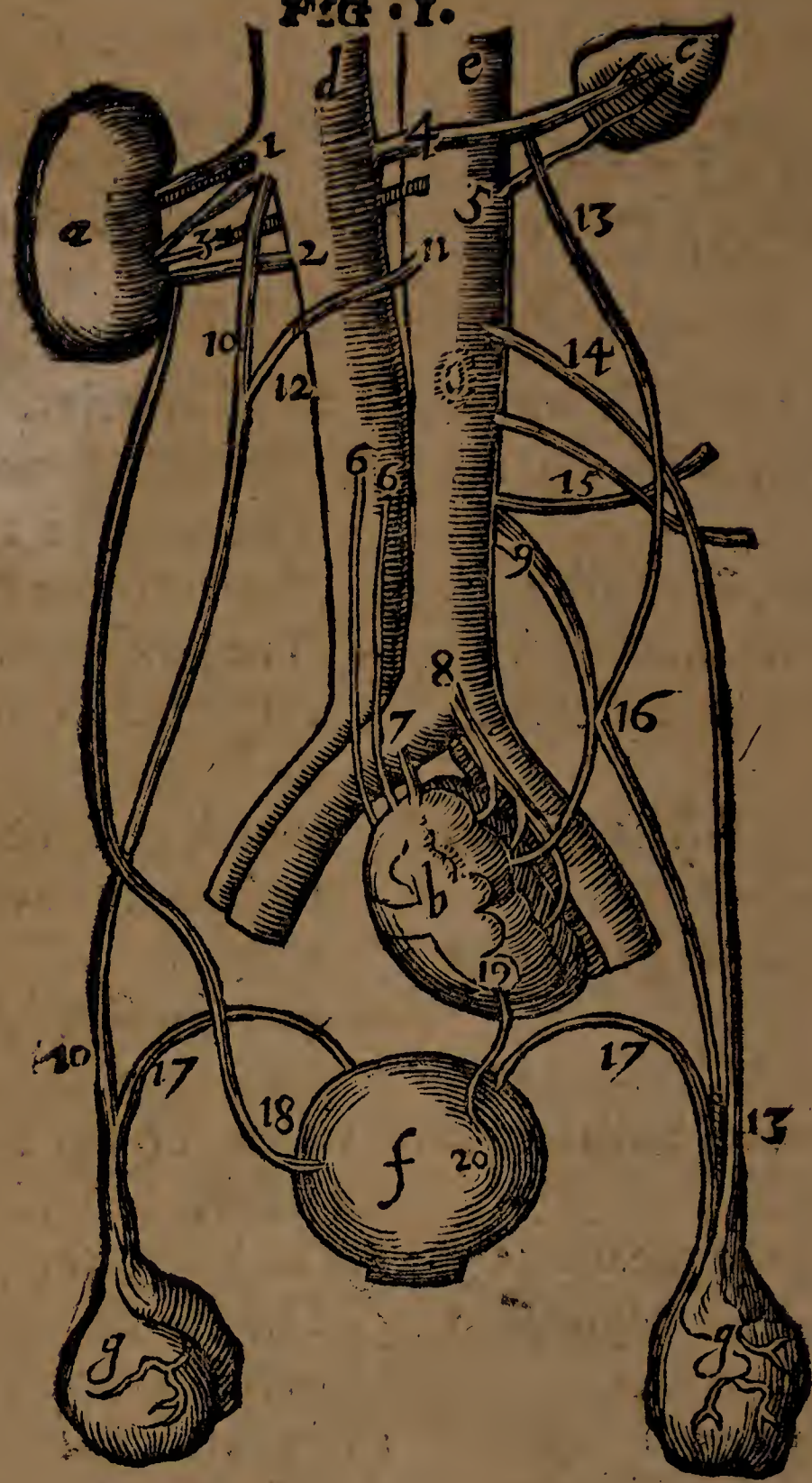


FIG. III.

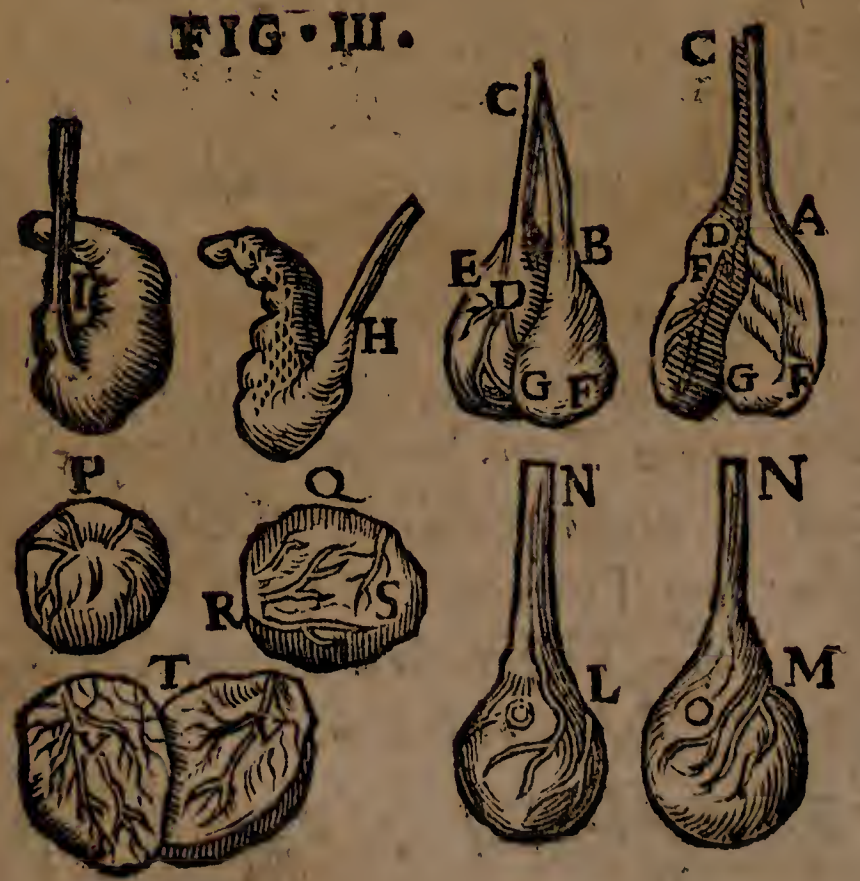
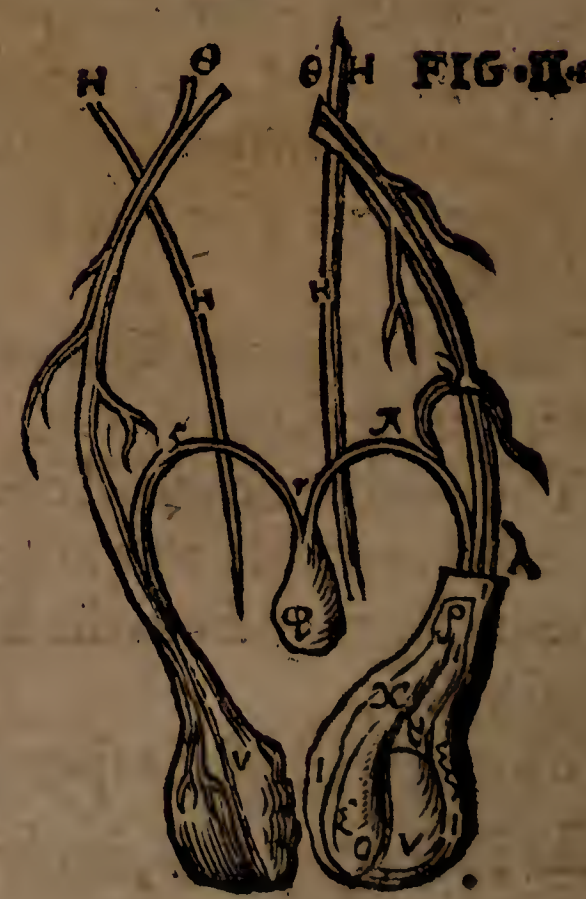


FIG. II.



Tab.3.fig.1. shews the disport of Nature in the seminary vessels, the emulgents, and the position of the left Kidney, as we met with it in a publike dissection.

Figure 2. sheweth the seminary vessels, with the Testicles.

Fig.3. The diuers formes of the Testicles, and their seueral parts.

a.b. The right kindney a. the left b.
c, A glandulous and fatty substance, which was in the roome of the left kidney.
d,e, The hollow veine d, the great artery e.
f, The bladder of vrine,
gg, The Testicles,
1,2, A double right emulgent veine, the first of which hath a double originall.
3, The right emulgent artery,
4, The left emulgent Veine.
5, The left emulgent artery.
6,6, Two emulgent veines at the left kidny,
7,8, The emulgent arteries, vnder the bifurcation or diuision at the left kidney.
9, The fourth left emulgent veine.
10,10, The right spermaticke veine.
11,12, The originall of the spermaticke Artery 11, his coniunction with the Veyne, 12.
13, The left spermaticke veine.
14. The left spermaticke artery.
15, A veine going from the left spermatick veine to the Peritonæum, accompanyed with an Artery.
16. The vnion of the left spermaticke vein with the emulgent veine.
17, The leading vessels.
18, The insertion of the right Vreter
19,20, The originall of the left vreter at 19 and his implantation at 20.

Figure 2.

ηηηη. The vreters.
θθ. The spermaticke veines and arteries.
ιι, The coate of the Testicle which ariseth from the Peritonæum,
λ. The sperma tic all veine and artery, as they passe into the production of the Peritonæum, and as they passe againe out of it.
μ, The bodden body, called Corpus varicosum, or the wonderfull implication of the veine and artery.
ν, The left testicle couered with the inmost coate.
ξξ, The reuolution of the leading vessels.
ο,ρ, The ascent of the leading vessel vnto the share bone.
π,ς, The reflection or returning of the leadding vessels, to the back side of the share bones.
τ,φ, The coition or meeting together, and insertion of those vessels into the glandul es called Prostatæ, at φ.

Figure 3.

A B, The forepart of the right Testicle.
CC,D. The spermaticke veine and Arterie cut off where they fall out of the Peritonæum, and C sheweth the beginning of the bodden body, called Corpus varicosum, and D sheweth his basis or foundation.
E, The passage of the leading vessell.
F, His reflection.
G, A portion of the leading vessell climbing vpward, with his departure from the Testicle.
H. The porous or spongy face of the leadding vessell of Epididymis, where it groweth to the coate of the Testicle.
I. The gibbous or rounde part of the same vessell, where it groweth not to the foresaid coat.
L, The fore-part of the Testicle.
M, The backe part of the same, together with his inmost coate, and the boddē bodie.
NN. The first commixtion of the Spermaticke vessels.
OO. The basis of the spiry bodden bodye, and his insertion into the inmost coate of the Testicle.
P, The testicle couered with his inmost coat shewing the vpper part, into which the bodden or varicous body was inserted.
Q R S, The innermost coate of the Testicle, drawne from the Testicle at R. but couering the Testicle at S.
T. The Testicle cut through the midst.
V,V. The distribution of the vessels through his substance.

See the History of this in the Booke at large, pag.205.


FIG. I
III.
II
VII
IIX
IV
IX.
V
VI

Table 4. demonstrateth the muscles of the yard, of the fundament and of the bladder, and the three bodies of the yard.

The 1 and 2. Figures shew the yard excoriated, cleauing yet to the bottome of the share-bone.

The third sheweth the same separated with his vessels.

The 4. and 5. The yard cut away, and Dissected ouerthwart.

The 6. The canel or pipe of the yard, diuided at the entrance into the bladder.

The 7. The forepart of the bladder and the yarde, together with the vmbilicall vessels.

The 8. the bladder of a woman, with the vmbelicall vessels, and a part of the Vreters.

The 9. sheweth the backe parts of the body of the yard.

A B, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 9. The two bodyes which make the yard.

CC 2, 3, The place where these 2. bodies do first arise.

D 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 9. The nut of the yard, called *glans penis.*

EE 4, 5. The fungous and redde substance of the bodies of the yard.

F 4, 5, The mutuall connexion of the bodies of the yard, and the neruous outward substance of the same, cõpassing rounde about the former fungous substance.

G 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 9. The passage of the Vrine, or common pipe running vnder the yard, all along his length.

H, I, 1, 2. The first paire of muscles of the yard, which in the 1 fig. doe yet grow to it, but in the second they hang from their originall.

K, L. 1, 2. The second pair of muscles of the yard, in the first figure growing, in the second hanging from their insertion.

M 1, 2. The sphincter of the right gut.

N 3, 7, 8, 9. The round sphincter muscle of the bladder.

OO A Membrane which is ouer the holes of the share-bone.

P, 2. A rounde Ligament from the meeting of the share bones vnto the head of the thigh.

Q. Figure 3, 7, 8, The bodye of the bladder.

R. 3, 7. The *Prostate*, into which the seede when it is perfectly laboured, is led.

SS 3, 8. Portions of the Vreters.

TT 3. Portions of the vessells which leade downe the seede.

V V, 7, 8. The vmbilicall arteries.

X 7, 8. The Ligament of the bladder, called *Vrachus.*

Y, 7, 8. The nauel or *vmbilicus.*

Z 7, 8, The vmbilicall veine.

a a 7, The vein and artery of the yard

b 5. The artery distributed thorough the body of the yard.

See the History in the Booke at large, pag. 213.


A
B
F
E
G
G
E
E
H
H
I
M
K
N
Q
O
C
P
L
P
O
R
S
Q
D
T
Z
Y
Z
V
X
U

Table 5. sheweth the lower Belly of a woman, the guts being taken away.

A,B,C,D, The inner face of the *Peritonæum* reflected.
EE, That part of the Messentery which ioyneth together the small guts.
FF, The Membranes of the Messentery diuided asunder.
GG, The course of the vessels and glandules in them.
HH,I, That part of the Messentery which tieth the right & left part of the Collicke gut.
K, The right gut cut off.
L, The bottome of the wombe whole.
M,N, Both the Testicles.
OO,QQ. A Membrane of the *Peritonæum* which tyeth the wombe, her vessels and the testicles vnto the backe, it holdeth vp the wombe, and with the Membrane of the other side, it maketh the second coate of the wombe.
PP, Fleshy Fibres which runne into this Membrane, making the right and left Muscles of the wombe.
R S, The necke of the wombe betweene R and S, couered yet with that Membrane.
T, The backe-side of the Bladder.
V,X, The Nauill, with part of the Vmbilicall veyne at X.
Y, The Ligament of the bladder in bruite Creatures, *Vrachus*.
ZZ, The two vmbilicall Arteries.

See the History in the Booke at large, pag. 217.

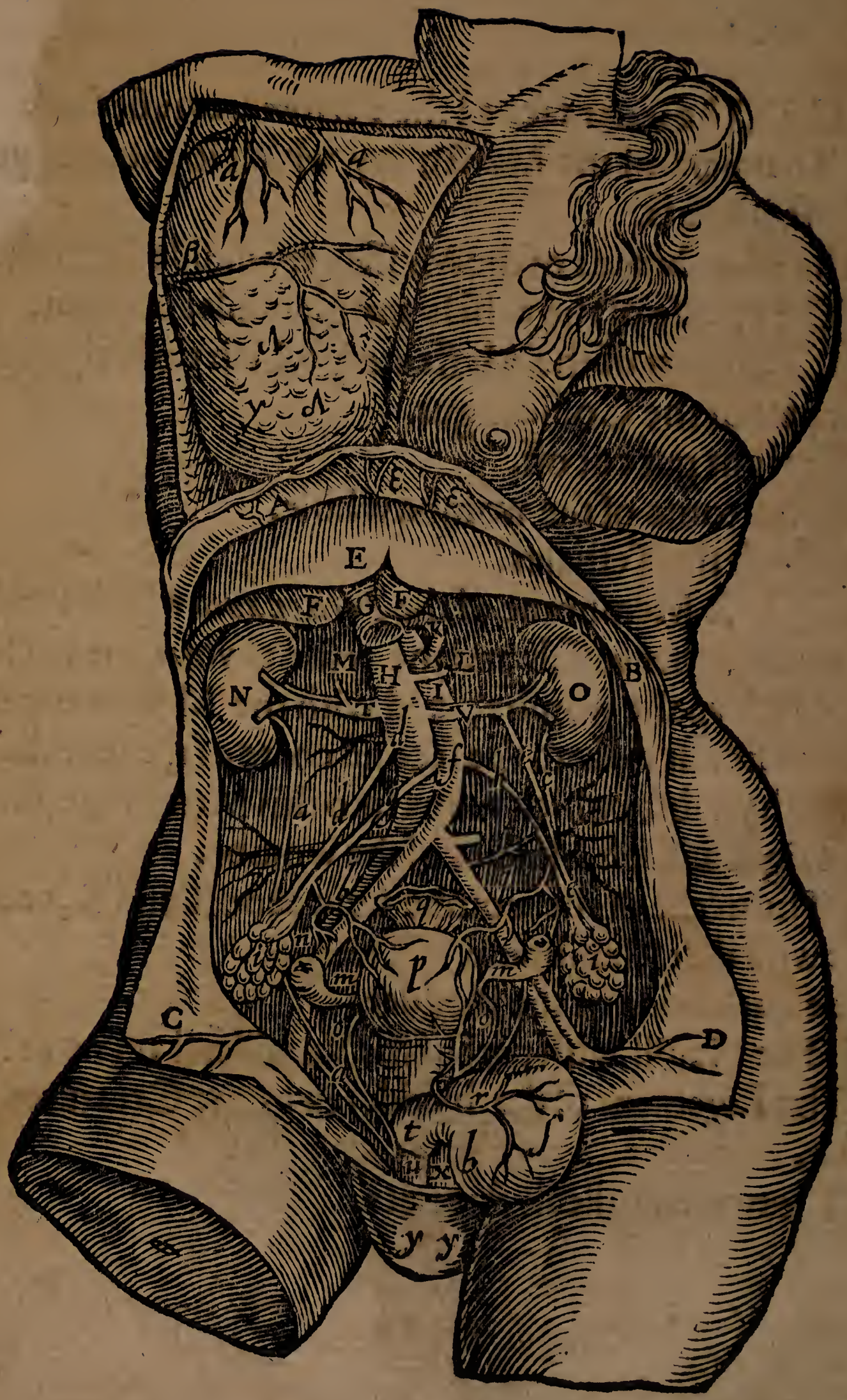

a
a
β
A
E
E
E
F
G
F
M
H
L
N
I
O
B
C
D
p
m
m
t
b
x
y
y

Table 6 sheweth the lower belly, the guttes being taken away, as also the Stomacke, the Mesentery, and some membranes, that the vessels seruing for generation may the better be discerned. As also the brest or dug of a woman excoriated is heere exhibited.

A B C D. The *Peritoneum* reflected or returned backward, aboue & below.

E F. The gibbous part of the Liuer E the caue or hollow part F.

G. The trunke of the Gate veine

H, The hollow veine.

I. The great artery

K. The rootes of the Celiacall artery, which accompanieth the gate veine.

L M. The fatty veine, going vnto the coate of the kidneyes.

N O. The fore-part of both the Kidneyes.

T V. The emulgent veines & Arteries

aa,b. The right Vreter at the lowest *a.* cut from a part, which neere to *b.* sticketh yet to the bladder, because the bottom of the bladder is drawn to the left side.

c. The lefte vreter inserted into the bladder neere to *r.*

dd. The spermaticke veine which goeth to the left testicle marked with *i.*

ee. The spermaticke veine which goeth to the left testicle, marked with *i.* also.

f. The trunke of the great Artery, frō whence the spermaticall Arteries do proceede.

gh. The spermaticall arteries.

ii. Two testicles.

ll. A braunch which from the spermaticke vessels, reacheth vnto the bottome of the wombe.

mm. The leading vessell of the seede which *Falopius* cald the *tuba* or trumpet, because it is crooked and reflected.

n. A branch of the spermaticke vessell compassing the leading vessell.

oo A vessell like to a worme, which passeth to the wombe, some do call it *Cremaster.*

p. The bottome of the Wombe called *fundus vteri.*

q. A part of the right gut.

rs. The bosome of the bladder, whereto is inserted the left Vreter, and a vein led from the neck of the womb neere to *r.*

t. The necke of the bladder.

u. The same inserted into the priuitie or lap.

x. A part of the necke of the Wombe about the priuity.

yy, Certaine skinny Caruncles of the priuities, in the middst of which is the slit. and on both sides appeare little hillocks,

The figures belonging to the brests or dugs.

αα The veins of the dugs which come from those, which descending frō the top of the shoulder, are offered to the skin.

β. The veins of the dugs deriued from those which through the arm hole are led into the hand.

γ. The body of the dug or brest.

δδ. The kernels & fat between thē.

εε, The vessels of the dugs, descending from the lower part of the necke called Iugulum, vnder the brest bone,

See the History of this in the Booke at large. pag. 219

FIG. I.

IV.

III.

II.

Table 7. The first Figure sheweth the wombe cut from the body, with the vessels which grow vnto it, the Testicles, the Bladder, and the Membranes: the necke of it is turned vpward, that the Orifice of the bottome of the wombe may the better be perceiued; the Bladder also is opened, that his cauity, and the insertion of the Vreters may better appeare.

The second Figure sheweth the wombe, with his vessels parted from the Membranes and the Bladder.

The third Figure sheweth the wombe freed from all the vessels excepting the spermaticall vessels, where also the forme of the Trumpet is omitted.

The fourth Figure sheweth the wombe cut out of the body, and thicknesse of his coates in a woman with childe, and the cleft of the lap or priuity dilated or laide open.

A, The bottome of the wombe laide open without any Membrane.

BB, The necke of the wombe turned vpward.

CD, A part of the bottome of the womb like the nut of the yard, swelling into the vpper part of the necke of ȳ womb, in the middle whereof the orifice appeareth.

EE, A membrane knitting the wombe to the *Peritonæum*, & holding together the vessels thereof.

F, The left Testicle.

G, the spermaticall Veine and Artery.

H, A part of the spermaticall vessels reaching vnto ȳ bottome of the wombe.

I, One part of the vessels comming to the testicle.

* A vessell leading the seed vnto the wombe.

K, the coate of the testicle with the implication of ȳ vessels.

L, the cauity of the blader opened.

M, the insertion of the vreters into the bladder.

N, the vreters cut from the kidneyes.

O, the insertion of the necke of the bladder into the lap or priuity.

Fig. 2. *aa*, the spermaticall veine and artery.

bb, Branches distributed to the *Peritonæum* from the spermatical vessels.

c, the bottom of the wombe.

d, The

FIG. I.

IV.

III.

II.

d, the necke of the wombe.

e, Certaine vessels running thorough the inside of ỹ wombe and the necke thereof.

ff, Vessels reaching to the bottome of the wombe, produced frõ ỹ spermaticall vessell.

gg. The leading vessell of seed, called *Tuba* the trumpet.

hh. A branch of the spermaticall vessel compassing the trumpet

ii, The Testicles.

kk The lower Ligament of the wombe, which some call the cremasteres or hanging muscles of the wombe.

l, the lap or priuity, into which ỹ Cremasteres do end.

m, A portion of the necke of the bladder.

Fig. 4. *aa*, the spermatical vessels

bb, A branch from these spermaticall vessels, to the bottom of the wombe.

cc, The body or bottome of the wombe.

d, The necke of the same.

e, the necke of the bladder ending into the necke of ỹ womb.

ff, The testicles.

gg, The leading vessels, commonly (though not so well) called the eiaculatory vessels.

hh, the diuision of these vessels, one of them determining into the hornes at double *kk*.

ii, The other branch ending in the necke, by ẃ women with childe auoide their seed.

kk the hornes of the wombe.

Figure 4. A B, the bosome of the bottome of the wombe, at whose sides are the hornes.

C D, a line like a suture or seam, a little distinguishing ỹ bosom

EE, the substance of the bottom of the wombe, or the thicknesse of his inward coate.

F, A protuberation or swelling of the wombe in the middle of the bosome.

G, The Orifice of the bottome of the wombe.

HH, the coate or second couer of the wombe, coming from the *Peritonæum*.

IIII, A portion of the Membranes which tye the womb.

KK, the beginning of the necke of the womb.

L, The necke of the Bladder inserted into the necke of the wombe.

m, the *Clitoris* in the top of the priuity.

n, the inequality of the priuity where the *Hymen* is placed.

o, the hole or passage of the priuite into the cleft.

p, the skinny carũcle of ỹ priuity

See the history of this in the Booke at large, page 220.


B
E
E
A
F
F
G
H
M
L
K
O
C
R
R
S
T

Table 8, sheweth the portrature of a woman great with child, whose wombe is bared and the Kel taken away, that the Stomacke, the guts and the wombe might be better seene.

A,B,C, the inner part of the *Peritonæum.*
E E, the embowed part of the Liuer.
F F, the Stomacke.
G, H, that part of the Collicke gut which runneth vnder the stomacke.
I, K, the Membranes by which the wombe adhereth to the bones.
L, the womb ascending as high as to the Nauel.
M,N, Coates arising from the *Peritonæum*, which compasse the testicles, the vessels and the forepart of the wombe, & make the outward coate of the same.
O, the fore-part of the necke of the wombe.
P, the place of the bladder.
Q the *Vrachus*, a Ligament of the bladder.
R R, the vmbilicall Arteries.
S, the Nauell.
T, the vmbilicall veyne cut from the Liuer.

See the History of this in the Booke at large, pag. 226.

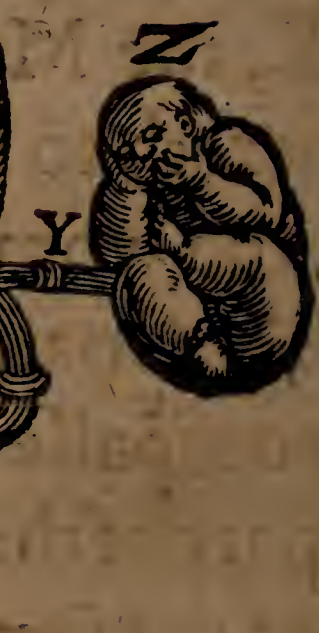
FIG. I

II.

III.

IV

Z



V

Table 9. The first figure, sheweth the wombe of a woman with childe opened in the length, that the after birth cleauing thereto might be seene.

The 2. figure sheweth the after birth separated from the wombe.

The 3. figure, the coate wherein the vrine of the Infant is receyued.

The 4. figure sheweth the Allantoides and the Amnion opened, with the naturall scite of the Infant, according to the common receiued opinion of Anatomists.

The 5. figure sheweth the coates or couerings of the infant, according to Vesalius, especially the Membranous bladder, which receiueth the vrine of the Infant.

ABCD. The back part of the womb cut into foure parts.

E. A part of the necke of the wombe.

FF. Veines and arteries compassing the necke of the wombe.

G. A certaine fleshy substance growing to the outward coate, called the cake or liuer of the womb, because of his manifold vessellés. This ministreth blood vnto the infant by the nauill.

HH, The outward couering of the infant in the wombe, which they call Allantoides.

Figure 2, 3, 4.

aa 2. The distribution of the vessels.

K, K 2. The fleshy cake of the Afterbirth.

LLL 3. The outward coate of the infant opened, to the backside wherof cleaueth the after birth, which some thinke is the Allantoides.

M 3. The inside of this outward coat,

N 3. Vessels produced out of the cake or liuer of the wombe, making the nauell of the infant.

* The insertion of the vesselles which make the nauell.

OO 3. The inner coate of the infant yet whole, which they call *Amnion*.

P 4. The outside of the Allantoides.

Q 4. The inside of the same

R 4. The cake, liuer, or after-birth.

S, T, 4. The vessels ioyning into one at T.

VV 4. The outside of the Amnion.

XX 4. The inside of the same.

Y 4. The vmbilicall vessells inserted into the nauill of the infant.

Z 4. The infant as it sitteth doubled in the wombe.

Fig. 5. A. The outward coat of the infant cut length wise.

B. The inner coate or Amnion yet whole.

C. A soft and thinne membrane like a bladder, leading out the vrin thorough the nauill: this keepeth the vrine of the infant, whilest it is in the wombe.

See the history of this in the Booke at large, page 227.

FIG. I.

FIG. II.

Table x: VVherin the after-birth, together with the vmbilicall vessels are exhibited.

AAAA 1, the fleshy cake or liuer of the wombe, made to strengthen the vessell.

BBB 1,2, the membrane called *Amnios.*

CC 1, the vmbilicall vessels couered as it were with a gut.

D 1,2, the vmbilicall veine and the two vmbilicall Arteries.

EE, the Membrane called *Chorion.*

FFF, the branches of the veines and arteries dispersed through the *Chorion.*

GG 2, the coniunction of the vmbilicall vessels as they are compassed with their coate, resembling a gut.

See the history of this in the booke at large 228.

FIG. II.

Table II, *Figure* I. *Sheweth an Infant of fourteene dayes olde, in which all the parts are exactly delineated.*

A, The Infant.

BB, The vmbilicall vessels meeting together.

CC, The diuarication of the vmbilicall Vessels, the Chorion.

DDD, The Coate called *Amnios.*

The second Figure sheweth an abortiue Infant, which was auoided the 25. day after conception, being depriued of blood to nourish it, because the vmbilicall vessels were broken. The magnitude of that Infant is perfectly described.

See the History of this in the Booke at large, pag. 229.

Table

teries.

O.

FIG. I.

FIG. II.

III.

IV.

Table 12. The first figure sheweth the wombe of a Dog, because those may more plentifully be gotten for dissection.

Fig. 2. sheweth the womb of a Cow (altogether like that of a sheep, sauing that it is bigger, that the hornes might better appeare, because it is fit that young Anatomists should exercise themselues in the dissection of the wombes of sheepe.

Figure 3. sheweth the after-birth or cleansing of a Cow.

Fig. 4. hath another representation of the cleansing of a Cow.

A, The spermaticall veine and artery.

B, Portions of the spermaticall vessels reaching branches to the vpper part of the wombe.

C. The testicle and the leading vessell.

DD. A membrane tying the wombe to the *Peritonæum*.

E. A veyne and an artery distributed to the necke of the wombe, and the lower part of the bottome.

F. The right side of the bottome of the wombe, couered with the outward coate.

G. The left side of the bottome of the wombe, halfe of it freed from the outward coate.

G, H. The outward couering at G, the inward at H.

I. The left leading vessell separated frõ the Testicle.

K. The place where is the orifice of the bottome of the wombe.

L. The necke of the womb, the left side is vncouered from the outward coat.

M. A part of the necke of the bladder.

N. The skin left at the priuity.

Figure 2. A. The left Testicle.

B. The vessell leading the seede into the hornes of the wombe.

C. The place of the orifice of the bottome of the wombe.

D. The place where the wombe is diuided into two parts.

E. The two parts of the wombe resembling the hornes of a Ram.

FF. G. The outward coate of the womb at F, the inner at G.

H. A portion of a membrane, ioyning the wombe to the *Peritonæum*.

Figure 3. AA. The outward couering of the Calfe.

BB. The places where the outward couerings is tyed to the wombe, and admitteth the vessels, where also there is a fleshy substance, which is likened to the flesh of the spleene.

CC. The meeting of the veynes & arteries through this couering, for the making of the vmbilicall vessels.

D. The place where those veynes and arteries dispersed through this couering, are gathered together a little before they make the vmbilical vessels.

Figure 4. AA. A fleshy substance growing vpon the outside of the vtter couering of the calfe, which compasseth the couering ouerthwart, otherwise then in men.

BB. That part of the outward couering which is not ouer-growne with that fleshy substance marked with AA, but is branched with veines & arteries.

See the History of this in the Booke at large, pag. 240.

FIG. I.

FIG. II.

Of the Parts belonging to Nutrition or Nourishment.

Table 1. Fig. 1. sheweth the Kall or Omentum whole and loosed on euery side, resembling a satchell, or a small Fishers net, with the course of the Veines, Arteries, & sinewes running through it. The second Figure containeth the lower membrane of the Omentum, the vpper being remooued with the Collicke gut which it containeth, and the vessels.

aaaaaa. The outward face of the vpper mẽbrane of the Kall.

bbbb. The circle or girdle of the Kal, at the which it growes.

ccc. The vpper part of the lower membran, aboue the Colon.

d,e,f. Shewet h the membrane vessells, and fat of the Omentum.

g. The trunke of the gate veine, where it commeth out of the Liuer.

h. An artery with a nerue, reaching to the hollownesse of the Liuer, and bladder of gall.

i. A vessell comming to the pylorus, especially on the backe part, hauing an Arterie his Companion.

kk. A vessell with a Nerue, which goeth to the right bottome of the stomacke.

ll,mm. Braunches inwrapping the bodye of the stomacke from a vessell marked with k. which also go through the vpper membrane of the kall mm.

n. A vessell reached out to the Duodenum, and to the beginning of the emptie gut, oftentimes hauing a small nerue to beare him company.

o. The diuision of the gate veine into the right and the left braunch.

p. The right branch running into the Mesenterium and the guts.

q. A veine going to the backe-parts of the stomacke.

s. A veine embracing the left mouth of the stomacke, in manner of a Crowne.

t. The Artery of the Mesentery.

u. An artery going to the lower membrane of the Kall.

x, A vessel sent with a nerue to the colon, & to the lower membrane of the kall.

x. A vessell going to the lower Omentum.

yy. The course of the vessels of the spleene, from the spleenicke branch.

z. A branch reaching to the left bottome of the stomacke.

aaaa. The Pancreas or sweet-breade vnder the vessels and the Duodenum.

The second figure.

AA. The vpper part of the lower kal arising from the backe, which behinde is vnder the stomacke, and with two membranes comprehendeth or embraceth the Colon at the bottome of the stomacke.

B. A veine comming from the left trunke of the gate vein and the artery, with a nerue for the most part tied to it, going into the kall.

C. A notable veine and an artery communicated to the Kall and the Collicke gutte, to which a small Nerue is added in some steads.

D. A vein running along the left side of the kall.

E. The right side of the Collicke gut which lyeth vnder the hollownesse of the Liuer, heere cut away.

F. The left side of the Collicke gutte which lyeth vppon the spleene.

GG. A part of the collick gut running along vnder the bottome of the stomacke.

HHH. The lower part of the inner kall, arising in some sort from the Collicke gut.

III. The remaining portions of the vpper membrane of the kall torne off, that it may be shewne how the kall may bee cõpared to a satchell or bagge.

See the History of this in the Booke at large, page 96


a
a
a
b
b
b
a
a
e
f
c
h
c
l
g
k
b
*

TABVLA II. *Sheweth the lower Belly, with the vpper Membrane of the Kall torne vp, and turned aboue the outside of the Chest and the Stomacke; the stomacke also remoued out of his seate to the Chest, that the lower Membrane of the kall might the better be perceiued; as also the guts remaining in their naturall position, and a part of the spleene, are heerein deciphered.*

aaaa. The inside of the vpper Membrane of the kall, which some call *alam superiorem*, the vpper wing.

bb. The stomacke strutting out, couered with the vpper membrane of the kall.

cc. The lower membrane of the kall, or his nether wing gathered vpward.

d. Vessels passing to the spleene, which appeareth bunching vnder the *Omentum* at *h.*

e. The trunke of the gate veine.

f. The spleenick branch of the port veine.

g. The bladder of vrine.

h. The seate of the spleene.

i. The vessels called *Vrachos*, by which the Infant is nourished in the womb.

k k. The two vmbilicall Arteries.

See the History of this in the Booke at large. pag. 98.


A
D
B
B
C
C
E
F
F
G
K
L
Q
P
O
I
H
R
S
T
N
M
a
b
a
*

Table 3. sheweth the Bowels of the lower belly, euery one in their owne place. The ends of the lower Ribs, together with the Midriffe and the Peritonæum adhering thereto are turned backe, that the Liuer, the spleen, and the stomacke might be better seene.

A, The breast-blade called *Cartilago ensiformis.*
BB, The *Peritonæum*, together with the Midriffe and the broken ribs bent outward.
CC, The gibbous or bunching part of the Liuer.
D, A Ligament tying the Liuer to the Midriffe.
E, A part of the vmbilicall veine. FF, The stomacke filled full of meate. G, A part of the spleene.
H, The blinde gut of the late writers: for the Ancients tooke the top of the Colon for it.
I, The beginning of the great or thicke guts.
I, and so to K, sheweth the passage of the collicke gut from the right kidney to the Liuer, and so the collicke and the stone on this side are in one place, and therefore hardly distinguished.
K to L, the same collicke gut lyeth vnder the whole bottome of the stomack, which is the reason that those which are troubled with the collicke, cast so much.
L, to M, The passage of the Colon, from the spleene to the sharebone by the left kidney, a way which maketh the payne of the stone and the collicke on the left side, very hard to distinguish.
N, The Colon ending into the right gut.
O, The beginning of the right gut vnto the bladder.
P, Q. The sunken or fallen side of the Colon at P, and his Chambers and puffes at Q.
R S T. The lesser guts, especially lying vnder the Nauell.
aa, The two vmbilicall Arteries.
b, The bottome of the bladder.
* The connexion of the bladder and the *Peritonæum.*

See the history of this in the Booke at large, page 104.

FIG. I.

FIG. II.

FIG. III.

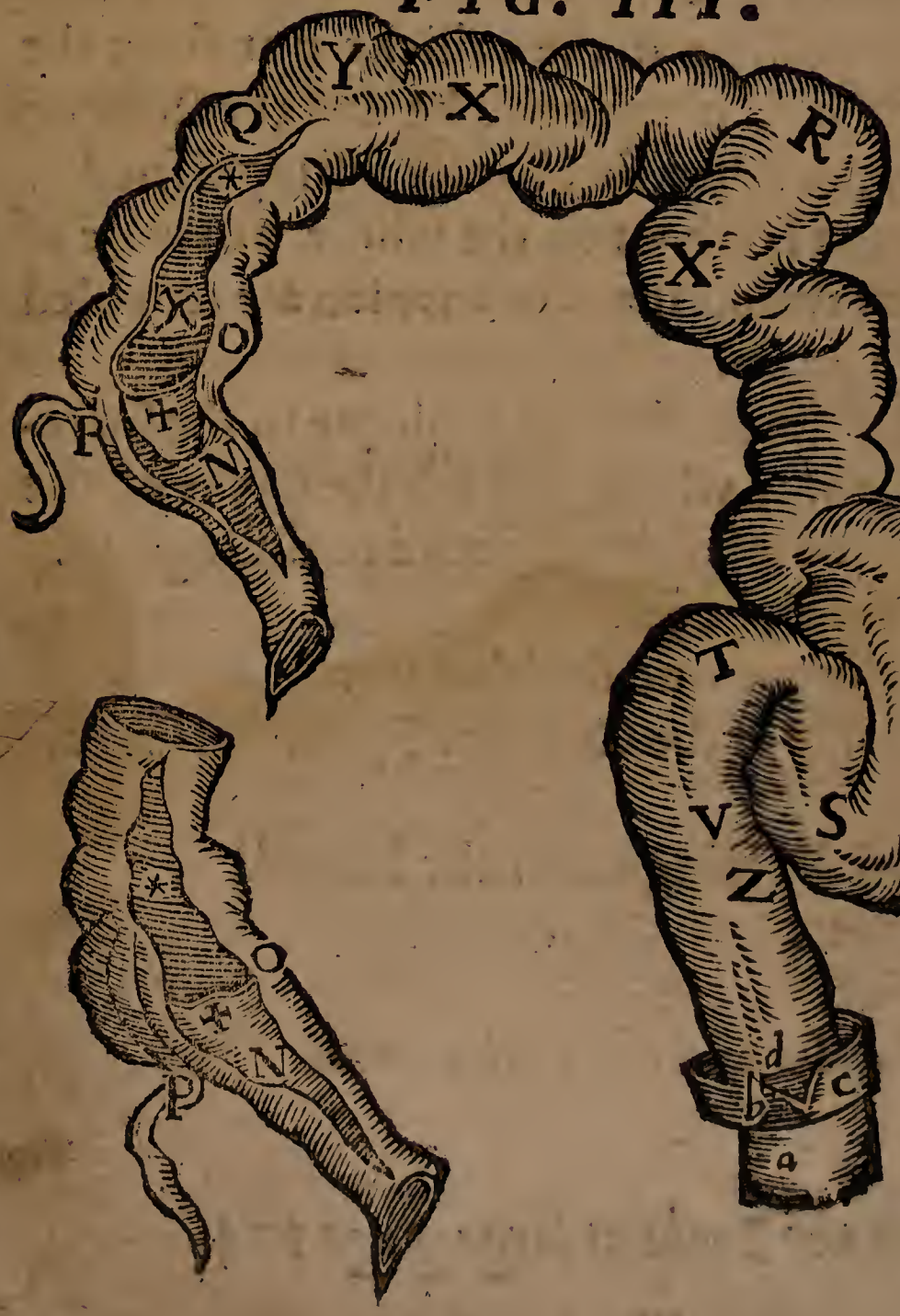


FIG. IV.

Table 4. sheweth the lesser and the greater guts.

The first Figure sheweth the forme and folding passage of the lesser guts.

The second Figure sheweth the forme and conuolutions of the greater guts, and the Muscles of the Fundament.

The third Figure sheweth together with the figure of the great guts, the value or Membrane of the Colon or Collicke gut.

The fourth Figure sheweth a part of the collicke and right guts & the coates of the Guts.

H 1, The *Pylorus* tyed with a part of the stomacke.

IK, 1, The gut called *Duodenum*.

L 1, The pore or hole of the choller, called *Porus Biliarius*.

M 1, The beginning of the empty gut called *Intestinum Ieiunum*.

N 1.2,3, The end of the lesser guts.

O 1,2,3, The beginning of the great guttes, where is the blinde gutte of *Galen* and the Ancients.

✠ 3, The value or membrane of the collicke gut, set to the sides of the gut on either hand, where his beginning is not made round, but lax.

P 1,2,3, The blinde gut of the later Anatomists.

QRSTV, 2,3, The collicke gut from O to Q. from the right kidney to the liuer: from Q to R. all along the bottome of the stomacke: from R to S, from the Spleene to the sharebone: from S to T, the returne of the collicke gut to the nauell: from T to V, how it is ledde along againe downeward to the right gut.

* 3, The collicke gut opened, that the value may better appeare.

XX 2,3, The sunke or flatted place of the Collicke gut.

YY, 2,3, The chambers or cels of the collicke gut.

Z, 2,3, The beginning of the right gut.

a 2,3, The round Muscle of the right gut.

bc 2,3, The two right muscles of the right gut.

d 2,3, The place where the right gut is tyed to the yard in men, and to the necke of the wombe in women.

ee 4, The first and vtter coate.

ff. 4, The second coate of the guts.

g 4, The third coate of the guts which maketh their body.

hh. 4. a part of the Mesentery, tying the right gut to the holy or great bone.

See the History in the Booke at large, pag. 107.

FIG. I.

FIG. II.

Table 5. The first figure sheweth where the Mesentery beginneth or ariseth, his scite, connexion, and vessels; in it also the guts are remoued from the middle of the belly, and are laid vpward and downward vnto the sides, that the Mesentery might better appeare.

The second figure sheweth the Mesentery taken and freed from the body.

AA, BB, Parts of the *Peritonæum* or rim of ye belly, turned outward, and laide vpon ye Ribs which are broken backward.

CCCC, The lesser guts.

D, The blind gut.

EEEE, The collicke gut, cõpassing round about ye lesser guts.

F, the beginning of ye right gut.

G, the bladder.

* the place where the *Peritonæum* or rim groweth vnto the bladder.

H 1,2, the center of the Mesentery, where the *Peritonæum* tyeth the great Artery & the hollow veyne to the rackebones of the backe.

I I 1,2, A glandulous body set for security vnder the distribution of the vesselles which are inserted into the Center.

KK 1,2. Glandules set betweene the distributions of the vessels which passe to the guts.

L M M M 2, Do circumscribe that part of the Mesentery which tyeth the small guts to the backe.

From N, to O, 2. A portion of the Mesentery which ioyneth the right part of the Colon to the backe.

From O, to P, 2, The membrane of the lower kall, tying that part of the Colon that is knit to the stomack, to the backe.

From P to Q 2. A part of the Mesentery knitting the left part of the collick gut which runneth from the spleene, to the right gut.

From Q to R. A part of the Mesentery tying the right guts to the backe.

S 2, the two membranes of the Mesentery parted asunder with the nayles.

T, the first membrane of the mesentery.

Y, the other membrane of the Mesentery.

See the History in the Booke at large, pag. 112.

FIG. I.

FIG. II.

FIG. III.

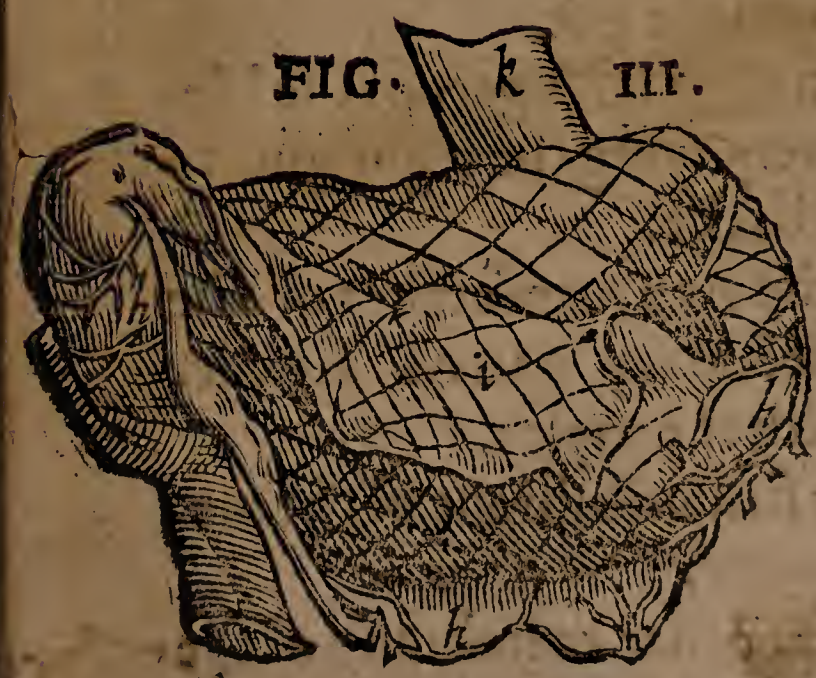


FIG. IV.

Table 6. *sheweth the stomacke with the Gullet.*

The first figure the foreside of them both, with the vessels inserted into them. Fig. 2. Their backe sides. The third Figure sheweth the coats and fibres of the stomacke. The fourth Figure sheweth the stomacke with the inside turned outward.

A 1, 2. The orifice of the Gullet cut from the throate.

B 1. The straight and direct course of the gullet from A to B.

C 1,2. How the Gullet aboue the first rack-bone of the Chest from B to C. inclineth to the right hand in the first figure, & to the left in the second.

D 1,2. His inclination to the left hand from C to D in the first figure: but in the 2. to the right hand.

EE 1,2. The two Glandules called Tonsilæ, or the Almonds set close to the gullet, in the very end of the throate.

F 1,2. Another glandulous body in the midst of the gullet about the fift rack bone, but it lyeth vnder it. In Calues wee call this sweet bread.

G 1, 2. The connexion of the gullet with the stomacke, where the vpper orifice of the stomacke is fashioned.

H 1,2. The second orifice of the stomacke, called Pylorus.

I K, 1,2. The vpper part of the stomack at I, the lower K.

LL 1. The foreside of the stomacke.

M N O 2. The backside of the stomack, and M sheweth the prominence of the lefte side, N of the right, but O sheweth the doke or impression, where it resteth vpon the racke bones.

P 1,2. The gut called Duodenum.

Q R 2. The passage of the bladder of Gall, into the Duodenum at R.

S 2. A glandulous body growing vnder the Duodenum, bearing vp the vessels

T V 1,2. The right and the left nerus of the sixt paire, encompassing about the Gullet, and the vppermost or lefte orifice of the stomacke.

X Y 2. A Nerue on the left side creeping vp to the top of the stomacke, and so running out to the Liuer.

a 2. The first veine of the stomacke, called gastrica dextra, or the righte Stomacke veine coming from the trunk of the gate-veine, and his artery commeth from the trunke of the Celiacall arterie, both of them reach vnto the Pylorus.

b 1,2. The second veine called Gastroepiplois dextra, together with the Arterie accompanying it, and a Nerue, all tending to the right side of the bottom of the stomacke.

c 2. The third veine of the siomacke, called Gastrica minor, it wanteth an arterie for his Companion, frō the splenick branch.

ddd 1,2. The fourth veine called Coronaria Stomachica, with his artery, compassing the left mouth of the stomacke. This is a branch of Gastrica maior

e 1. Gertaine branches from the braunche marked with a discending from the toppe of the stomacke, and running with theyr artery toward the Pylorus.

f 1,2. The first veine called Gastrica maior deriued from the splenick branch, which together with his artery and nerues creepeth to the left side of the bottom of the stomacke.

g 1, 2, Vesselles deriued from those vvhich passe to the Spleene.

hhh 3. The first and outmost coat of the stomacke from the Peritonæum.

i 3. The second coate.

k 3. The first and inmost parted in this place from the two other.

l 4. A round swelling of the left orifice bending inward, where the Gullet is continued with the stomacke.

m 4. A round swelling of the right orifice or the circle of the pylorus.

n 4. The inward superficies or surface of the stomacke.

See the History of this in the Booke at large, pag. 120.

FIG. I.

FIG. II

2.

3.

4.

5.

Table 7. The ſecond Figure ſheweth all the ſides of the Spleene taken out of the body. The firſt the fore-ſide with a part of the Kell and his veſſels. 2. The hollow ſide. 3. The gibbous ſide. The 4. ſheweth the impreſsions which ſometimes it receiueth from the ribs: The fift ſheweth the hollow ſide ſlit open.

A, The left ſide of the Spleene, for the right and the middle part is couered by the Kell.
BB, The lower wing of the Kell, in which the veſſels are led.
CC, The vpper wing of the Kell, through which the veſſels paſſe to the ſtomacke.
D E, The vpper part of the ſpleene D, the lower E.
F G, The right and the left ſide of the Spleene.
HH, A line in the hollow ſide of the Spleene, into which the veſſels are inſerted.
I K, The ſubſtance of the Spleene diſſected.
LL, The gibbous ſide of the Spleene, with the impreſſions aboue mentioned, which are made by the ribs.
M M, The gibbous ſide of the Spleene, without theſe impreſſions.
N, Veynes and Arteries which run vnto the ſpleene.

See the Hiſtory of this in the Booke at large, pag. 126.

Table

Table

FIG.I.

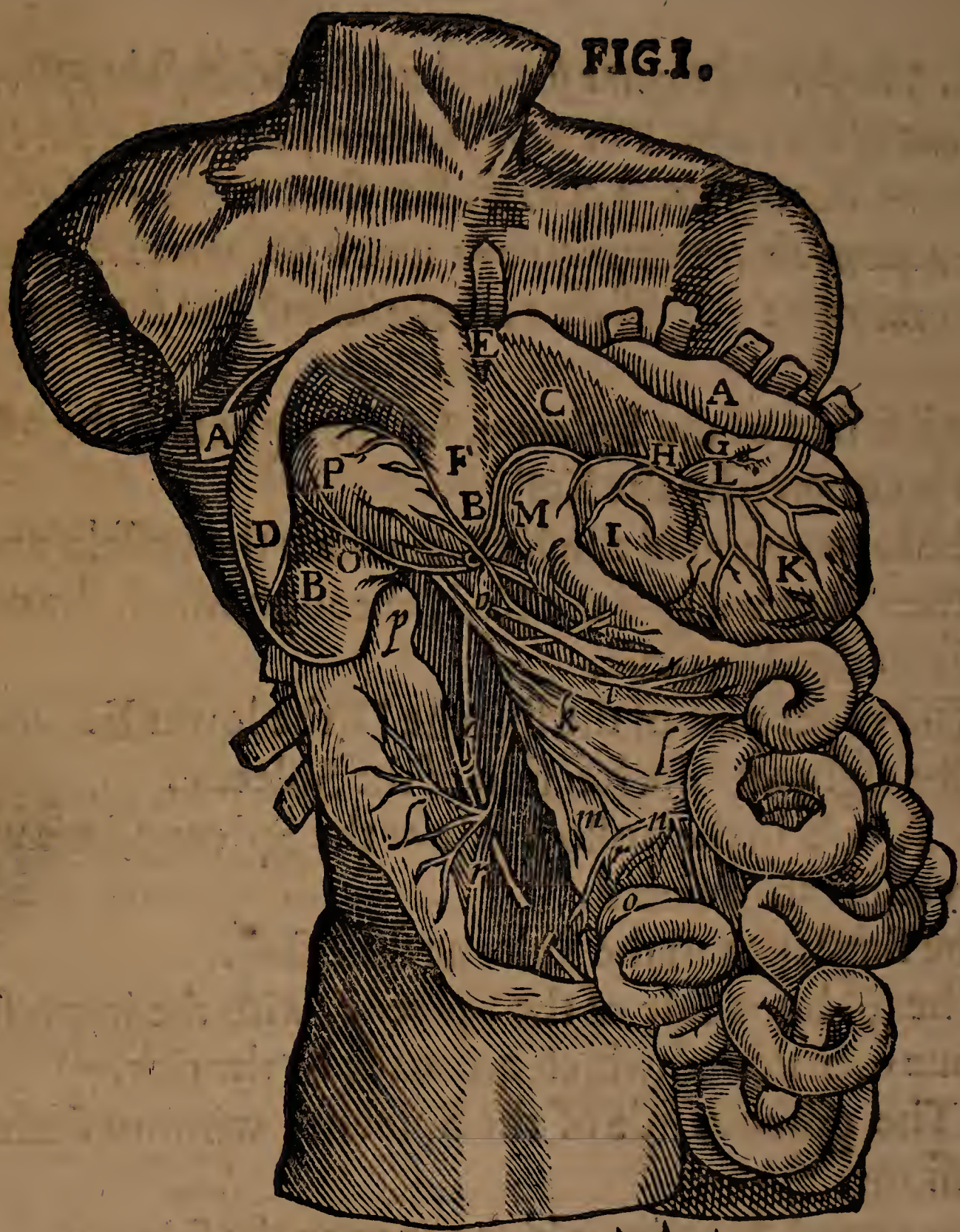


FIG.II

Table 8. The first Figure sheweth the lower belly, wherin the stomacke with the guts are thrust into the left side: the Liuer is lift vp also, that you may better see the hollowe side of the Liuer, the bottome of the bladder of Gall, the vessels which passe thereunto, and the passage of Gall called Porus Biliarius, *the which goeth vnto the Duodenum, and certaine branches beside of the gate veine, together with a part of the Mesentery.*

The setond figure, sheweth the bladder of Gall, his passages and vessels, as commonly Anatomists doe make demonstration of them.

AA 1. A part of the rim of the bellie, with the ribs, is heere turned backe.
BB, C 1. The hollow side of the Liuer.
D 1. A part of the gibbous side of the Liuer.
E 1. The fissure or clefte of the Liuer, made for the ingresse of the vmbilicall veine,
FF 1. Certain inequalities in the hollow side of the Liuer, neere the originall of the gate-veine.
G 1. A Ligament of the Liuer, tying his left side to the midriffe.
H 1. The bosome of the Liuer which giueth place to the stomacke.
I K 1. The stomacke thrust to the left side.
L 1. The left orifice of the stomacke, with the vessels which compasse it about.
M 1, 2. The right orifice of the stomacke, or the Pylorus ioyned to the Duodenum.
N 2. The gut called Duodenum ioyned to the Pylorus.
O 1. A nerue inserted into the hollownesse of the Liuer, proceeding frō those nerues which compasse the mouth of the stomack
P 1,2. The bladder of gall.
Q Q. 2. The holes of the bladder of gall dispersed throgh the Liuer, betwixt the roots of the hollow and gate veynes.
R S. 2. The rootes of the gate and hollow veynes in the liuer, of the gate veyne at R, of the hollow veyne at S.

a 2. The concourse or meeting of the passages of choller into one branch.
b 1.2. The necke of the bladder into which the passage is inserted.
c 1,2. The passage of the gall into the Duodenum.
d 2. The Dnodenum opened, that you may see the insertion of the porus biliarius, or passage of choller.
e 2. An artery going to the hollow part of the liuer, and the bladder of gall.
f 2. A small nerue belonging to the Liuer & the bladder of gall, from the ribbe branch of the sixt payre.
g g 2. The Cysticke twins frō the gate veine
i 1. The Pancreas growing to the Duodenum
k, l, m 1. The Messentery, but k sheweth the distribution of the right trunk of the gate veine into the Messentery.
m 1. A part of the Messentery, to which is ioyned the right side of the collicke gut.
n 1. A veyne going to the backe-part of the right gut.
o 1. A part of the bottome of the bladder of vrine.
p 1. The right kidney couered with a fatte membrane.
q 1. The right vreter from the kidney to the bladder.
r 1. The right spermaticall veine & arterv.
s 1. Branches from the fore-saide vessels to to the Peritonæum,
t 1. The vessell of seed called Deferens, or the Leading vessell.

See the History of this, in the Booke at large, pag. 136.

Table

FIG. I

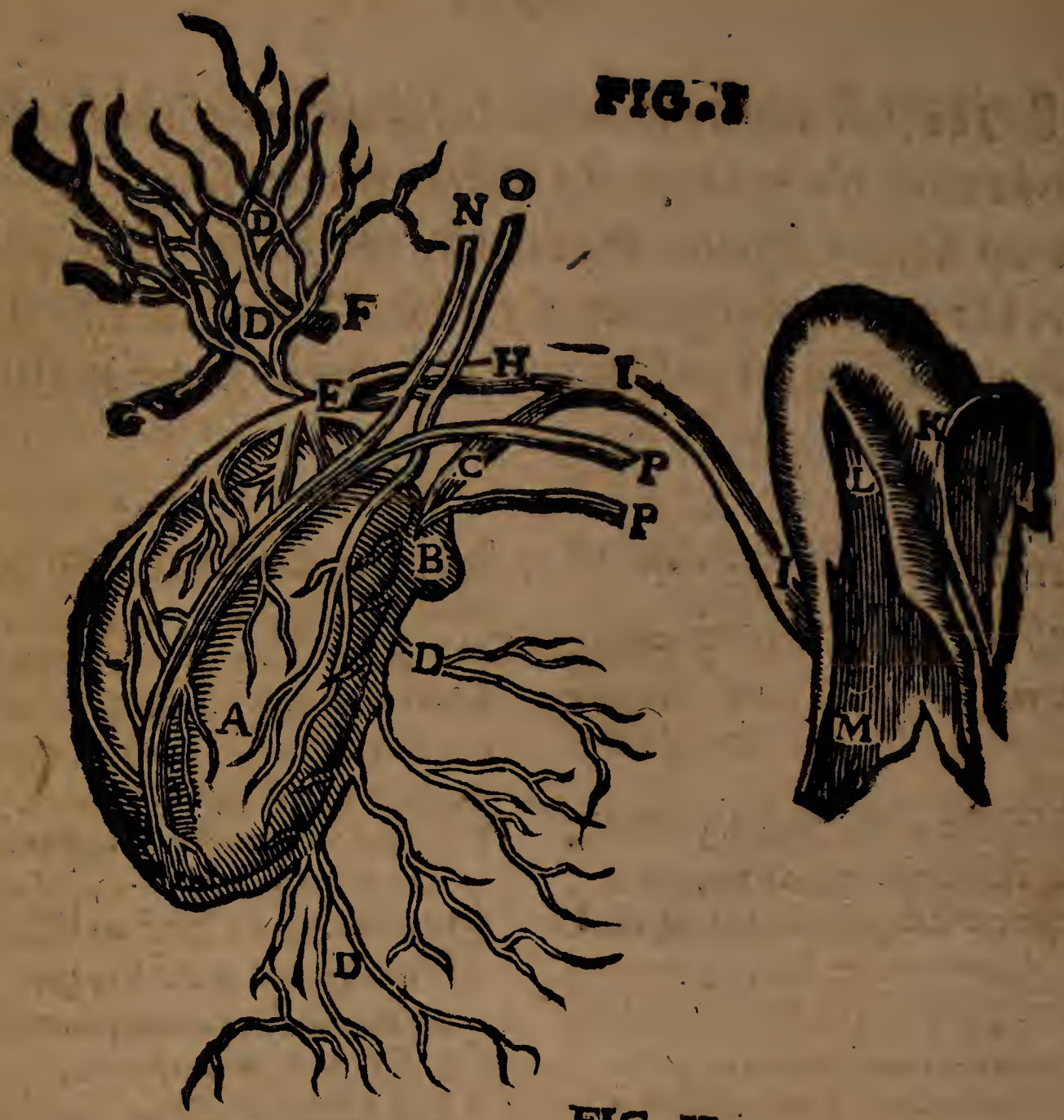
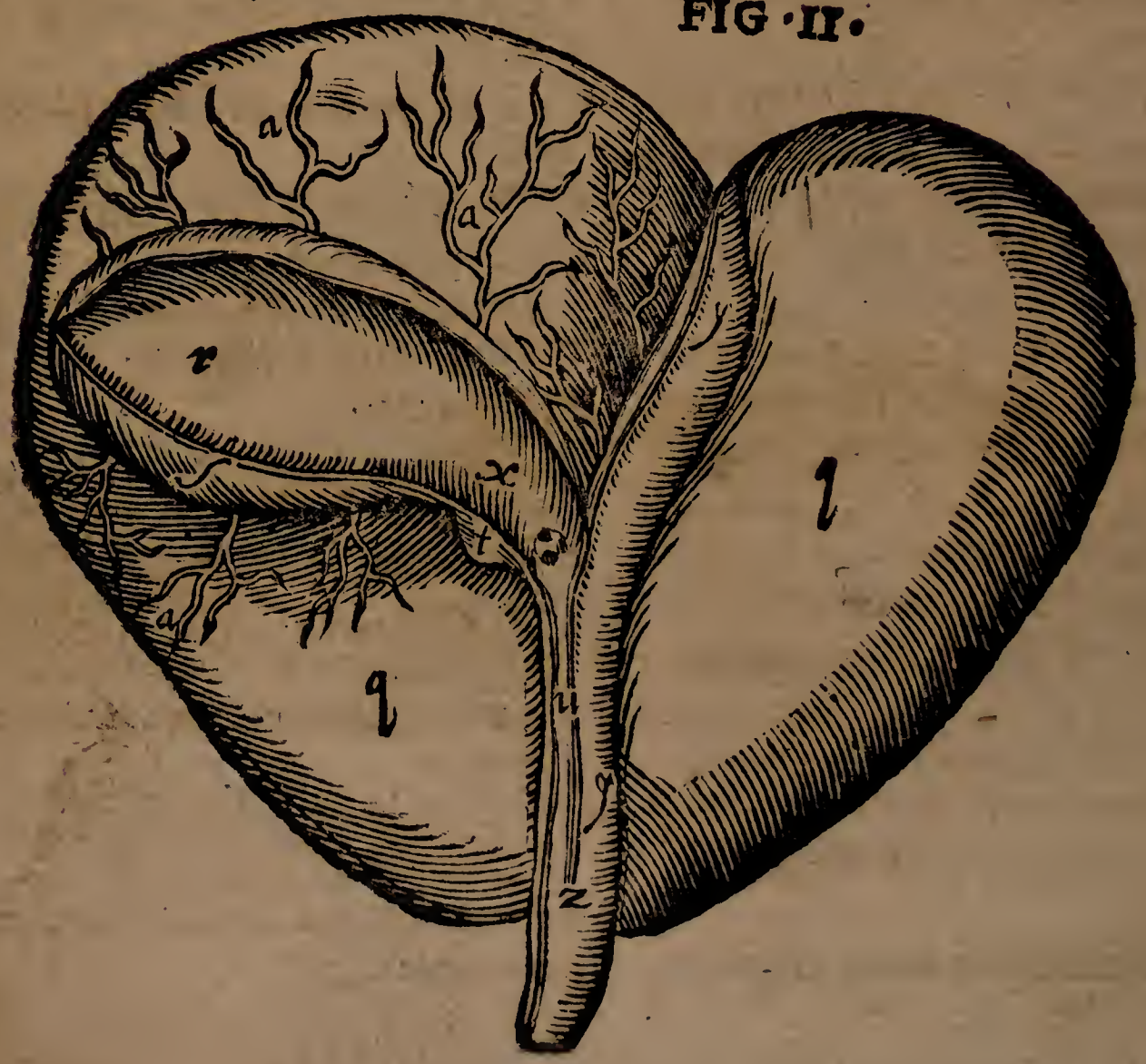


FIG. II.



The first Figure sheweth the naturall scituation of the bladder of Gall taken out of the Liuer, his fashion and vessels.

The second Figure sheweth the bladder of Gall growing to the Liuer, but opened, that you may see his Values: it also sheweth the Porus Biliarius, *which passeth from the Liuer to the Duodenum.*

A 1. The bottome of the bladder of gall, in his naturall scituation.

B 1. A bosome or den at the begining of the necke of the bladder, at the which place within are the Values placed.

C 1. The necke of the bladder of gall.

DDDD. The holes or passages of the bladder of Gal distributed through the substance of the Liuer, between the roots of the Gate veine at F. & the hollow veine at G.

E 1. The meeting of the passages afore-named.

F G 1. The roots of the gate veine at F, the roots of the hollow vein at G all distributed through the Liuer.

H 1. The Porus Biliarius whose mouth made of the concourse of the passages matked before with DDD. is wider then the neck of the bladder

I I, A common passage or hole (aswell of the Porus Biliarius H. as also of the necke of the bladder C.) reaching to the gut Duodenum.

K 1. The right orifice of the stomacke ioyned to the gut.

L M 1. The gut Duodenum opened, that the insertion of the forenamed common passage at M. might appeare.

N 1. An artery dispersed into the hollow part of the Liuer, and into the bladder of gall.

O 1. A small nerue common to the Liuer and his bladder proceeding out of the sixt pair: the Cutter hath made it a little too big.

PP 1. The veines called *Cysticæ gemellæ* or the twin-veines of the bladder of gall, which are branches of the gate-veine deriued to the bladder. They should haue bene made much lesse.

qq 2. The hollow part of the Liuer.

r 2. The bottome of the bladder opened.

s 2. The outside of the bladder of gall.

t 2. The bosome or den proper to the vesicle or bladder of gall.

u 2. The necke of the bladder.

x 2. Three values at the necke, sometimes but two.

yy 2. The Porus Biliarius open, which carrieth the thicker choller directly from the Liuer, to the end of the gut duodenum.

Z 2. The meeting of the necke of the bladder, and of the Porus Biliarius into one.

aaa 2. Certaine small passages out of the bottome of the bladder, carying the thinner part of the choller into the Liuer.

See the History of this, in the Booke at large, pag. 137 able

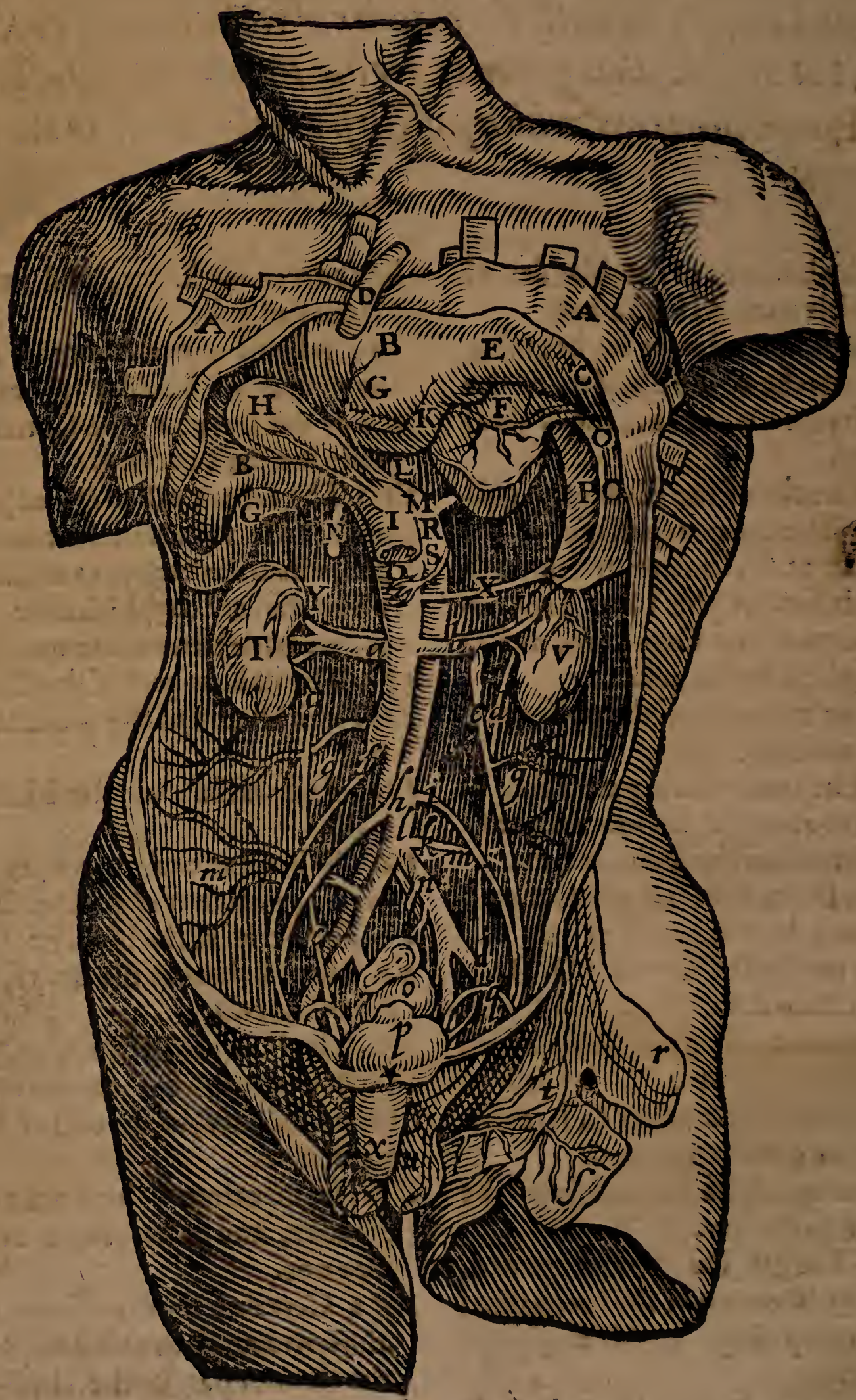

A
D
A
B
E
C
G
H
K
F
O
B
L
P
M
G
I
R
N
S
Q
X
Y
T
V
c
d
g
h
m
p
r
t
x

Table 10. sheweth the lower Belly emptied of the Membranes, Guts, and Stomacke, together with many of the vessels which are therein.

AA, The midriffe turned backe with the ribs and the *Peritonæum*.
BB, The caue or hollow part of the liuer, for the liuer is lifted vp, that the hollow part of it may be better seen
C, The left ligament of the liuer.
D, The vmbilicall veine.
E, The hollownesse in the liuer, which giueth way to the stomacke.
F, The left orifice of the stomacke.
GG, Certaine knubs or knots and impresions in the hollow part of the liuer.
H, The bladder of gall.
I, The gate veine cut off, and branches which go to the bladder of gall.
K, A nerue of the liuer comming from the stomachical nerue.
L, An artery common to the Liuer & the badder of gall.
M, A nerue common also to them both comming from the right *Costal* nerue of the ribs
N, The passage of the gall to the guts cut off.
OO: The hollow and forepart of the spleene.
P, The line where the vesselles of the spleene are implanted.
Q. The trunke of the hollow veine.
R, The trunke of the great artery.
S, The *Cœliacall* Artery cut off
T V, The Kidneyes yet wrapped in their membrane.
X, Y. The fatty veines called *venæ adiposæ*.
a b, The emulgent veines, together with the arteries vnder them.
cc dd, The vreter from eyther kidney to the bladder,
ef, The spermaticall veines to the Testicles, the right from the hollow veine, the left from the emulgent.
gg. Veines comming from the spermaticall veines to the *Peritonæum*.
h i, The spermaticall arteries.
k. The lower Mesentericall artery.
l, The ascending of the great artery aboue the hollow veine, and the diuision of it and the hollow veine into two trunks.
m, The artery of the loynes, called *lumbaris*.
n, The holy artery called *Sacra*.
o, A part of the right gut.
p, The bladder of vrine.
* The connexion of the bladder with the *Peritonæum*.
q, A part of the vessels which lead the seede from the testicles, is heere reflected.
r s. The *scrotum* or cod, that is the skin which inuesteth the yard and the testicles.
s. The fleshy pannicle or membrane which is vnder the Cod.
u, The coate which is proper to the testicle with his vessels.
x, A part of the yard excoriated or flaied, and hanging downe.

See the History of this in the Booke at large, pag. 139.

Table

FIG. I

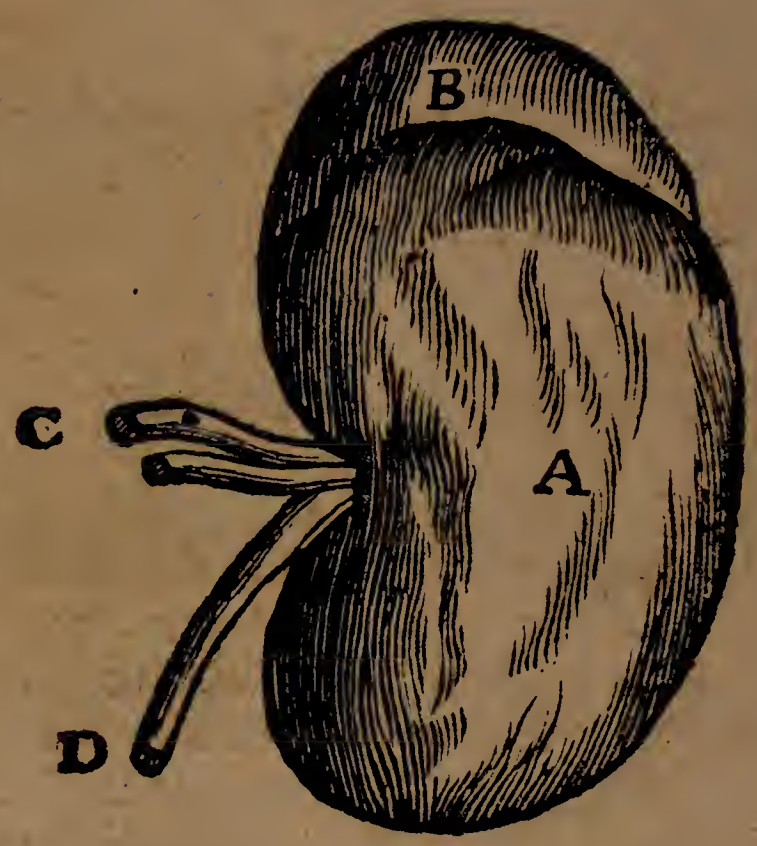


FIG. II.

Table 11. sheweth the kidney of a man.

The first Figure the whole Kidney; with the Glandule set aboue it.

The second Figure sheweth the Kidney dissected, that you may see the inward face of it.

A 1, The Kidney of a man whole.

B 1, the Glandule placed vpon the Kidney.

C 1, the emulgent veine and Artery.

D 1, 2, the Vreter.

eee 2, the Vreter open, and how it parteth it selfe into the substance of the Kidneyes, as it were with many pipes.

fff 2, Caruncles or teats, with verie fine perforations, which opening into the fore-saide pipes of the vreters, do as it were through a fine strainer passe the vrine into them, to bee conueied to the bladder.

See the History of this in the Booke at large, pag. 143.

FIG. I.

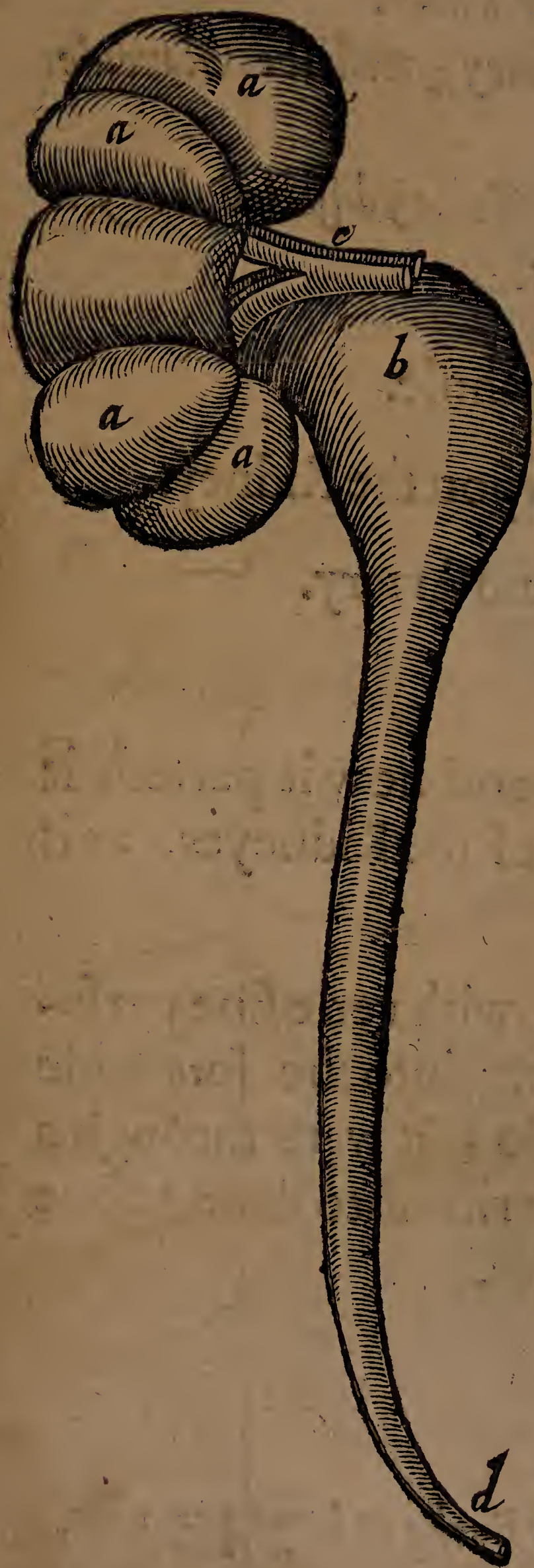


FIG. II.

Table 12. Figure 1. sheweth the fore-side of the right Kidney.
Figure 2. sheweth the back-side.

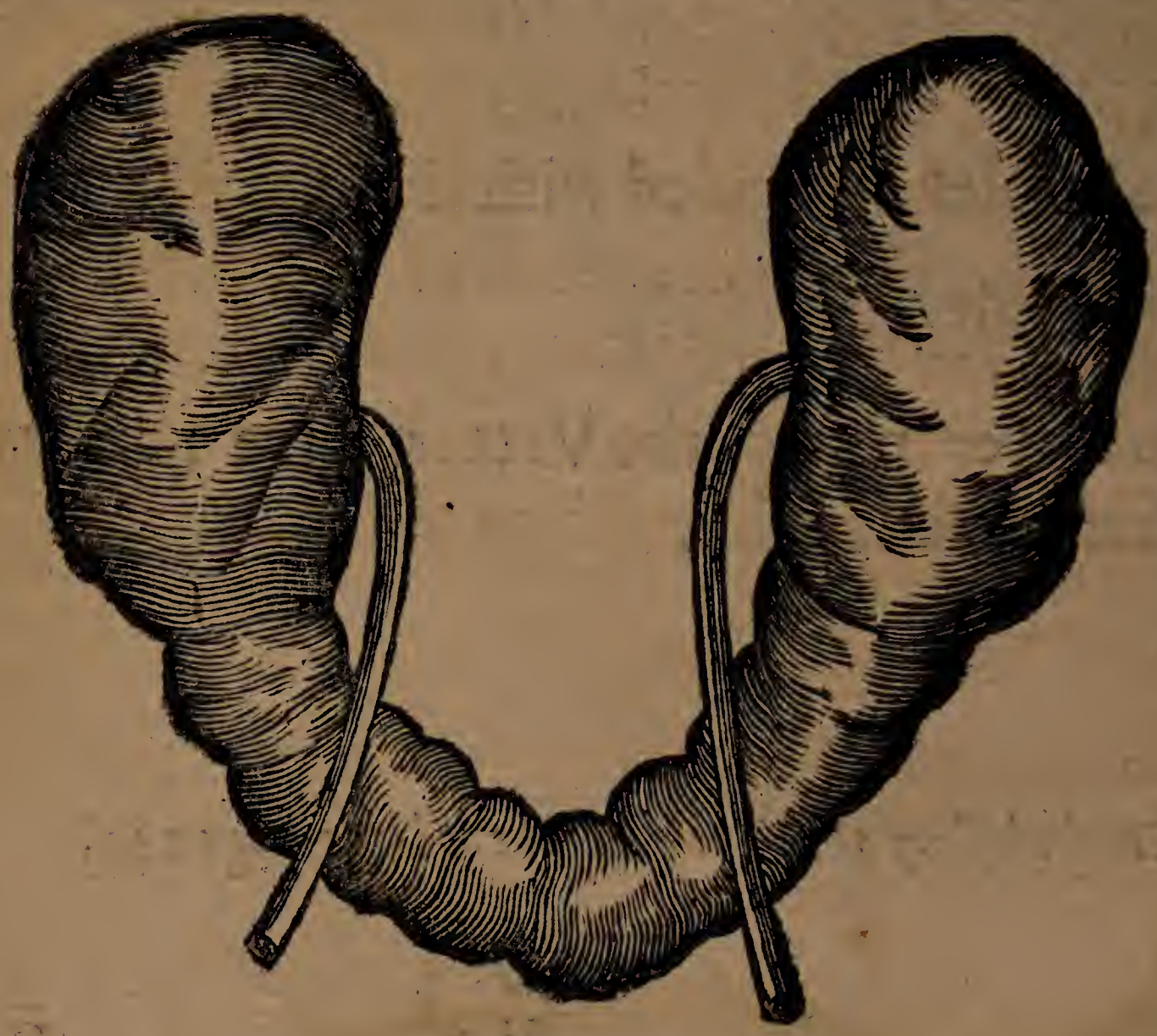
a, The body of the Kidney, consisting of eight lobes or partitions.

b, the Vreter distended with vrine.

c, the emulgent Vessels.

d, the lower part of the Vreter, farre narrower then it vseth to be.

See the history of this in the booke at large, page 144.



It ſhall not bee impertinent alſo, to annexe this ſtrange forme of the Kidnies which *Bauhine* receiued from that excellent Philoſopher and Phyſitian, Doctour *Leonard Doldius*, the ordinary Phyſitian of the Citty of *Norinberge*. This kind of Kidnies and vreters was obſerued in the bodie of *Andrew Helme* of *VVeiſſenfield*, who died at *Norinberge*, the ſeuenteenth of October, in the yeare of our Redemption, 1602. & the ſixteenth of his life, hauing lien long hurt of a blow hee receiued in his Bellie aboue the groyne.

FIG: I.

FIG: II.

FIG: III.

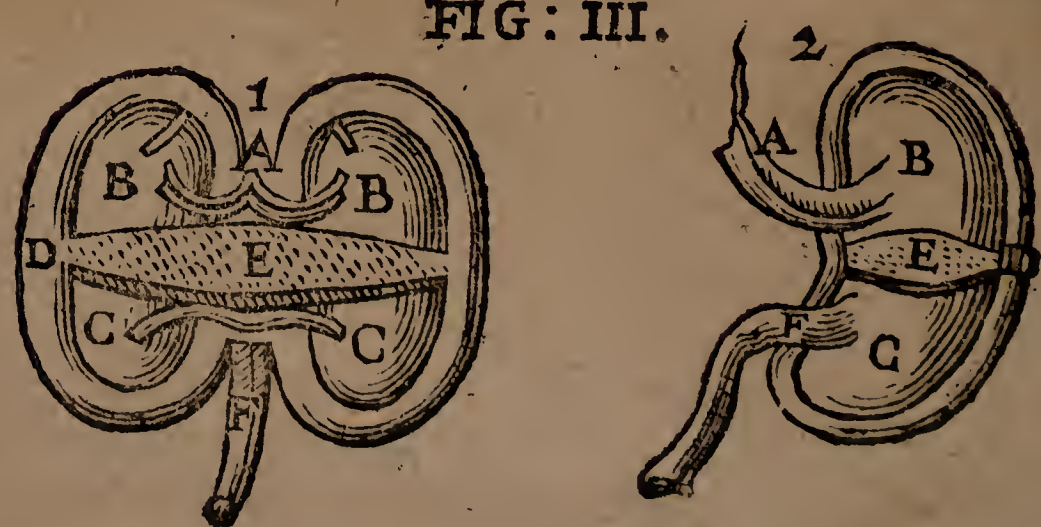


Table 13. Fig. 1. sheweth the vessels of the kidneyes separated from the flesh. Fig. 2. sheweth the kidneyes dissected, according to Vesalius. The first is the kidney cut according to the length thorough the gibbous part, so as the slit reacheth vnto the second Sinus or cauity of it, no part of the kidney taken away. The second exhibiteth the kidney where all the substance or partition which is called Septum renis is sliced away in a compasse, that the second cauity may better appeare. The third sheweth all the branches of the first cauity or Sinus, the flesh of the Kidney being quite taken away. Fig. 3. expresseth the deuice of some men concerning the percolation or streyning of the whey, the first sheweth the Kidney dissected from the gibbous part toward the hollow part, together with the Cribrum or Siue: the second sheweth the middle part of the Kidney.

A, The trunke of the hollow veine.
B, The trunke of the great artery.
CC, The emulgent veine diuided into two.
DD, The double emulgent artery.
E, The spermaticall veyne arising from the trunke of the hollow veine.
F, The latitude of the Vreter in the body of the kidney; in the broader part whereof oftentimes are engendered ragged and branched stones.
Fig. 2. $\alpha\ \beta$ 1,2. The forepart and hinder part of the kidney.
$\gamma\gamma$, 1,2. The orificies of the branches of the first sinus or cauity of the kidneyes.
$\delta\delta$ 1, The body of the first Sinus into which the veyne and the artery of the kidney do determine.
$\epsilon\epsilon$ 1,2, The hole where the Vreter begins.
ι 1,2. A part of the Vreter.
$\alpha\beta$ 2, The circle betweene α and β, shewes the second Sinus of the kidney
$\eta\ \theta$, 2, The backe part of this Sinus is marked with η, the forepart with θ.
Fig. 3. The emulgent veine and artery.
BB, The Sinus or cauity into which the vrine is strained out of the first cauity
CC, The cauity into which some think the vesselles doe powre the *serous* or whaey blood.
DD, The substance of the kidney compassing this cauity round about.
EE, The D*raine* of the kidney called *Colatorium*, or the Membrane perforated like a Syue, through which the vrine passeth, say some, together with the choller that coloreth it out of the cauity marked with B, into the cauity marked with C.
FF, The vreter which receiueth the vrine out of the second cauity, and leadeth it into the bladder.

See the history of this in the Booke at large, page 147.

FIG. II.

FIG. I

Of the parts Inuesting & Containing the whole Body: And also the lower Belly in particular.

Table 1. Fig. 1. sheweth the right Muscles of the lower Belly, with the vessels, and the lower Belly it selfe couered with the Peritonæum or Rim, all the Muscles being taken away.

Fig. 2 sheweth the Veines and Arteries which descend from the Mammary vessels, & those which ascend from the Epigastrick

AA, B, C, D, The vpper, lower, and lateraill parts of the *Peritonæum.*

EE. The white line from the Gristle of the breast-bone, cald the breft blade, to the commissure or meeting of the share-bones.

F, The gristle of the breast-bone, *Cartilago ensi formis*, or the breast-blade.

G, the Nauill which, all the muscles being taken away, must be kept for the demonstration of the vmbilicall vessels.

HH, The productions of the *Peritonæum*, which containe the seminary vessels on eyther side.

** The hole which giueth way to the seminary vessels of men.

II, A veine and an artery from the Epigastricke, which being carried vpward vnder the right muscles, doe heere hang downe, and are distributed into the lower part of the *Abdomē*

KK, A veine and an artery from the internaill Mammary proceeding from vnder the bone of the breast, are carried downeward thorough the right muscles, and are disseminated into the vpper part of the *Abdomen.*

1, 2, The place wherein the right muscles arise, which being here cut off, do hang downe, that their vessels may the better be seene.

3, 4, The *Anastomosis* or inocculation of the fore-said vessels, making the consent of the *Abdomen* and the nose, and of the wombe with the breasts, as some thinke.

LL, Branches of veines running into the sides of the *Peritonæum.*

N, The place of the hanch bone bared, to which the oblique and the transuerse muscles do grow.

The second Figure.

a, The descending vessels proceeding from the trunke of the hollow veine, and the great artery vnder the breft-bone.

b, The vessels ascending from the *Epigastricke* vessels.

ccc, *Anastomosis* or the inocculations of the ascending vesselles with the descending.

See the History of this in the Booke at large page 78.

Tal-

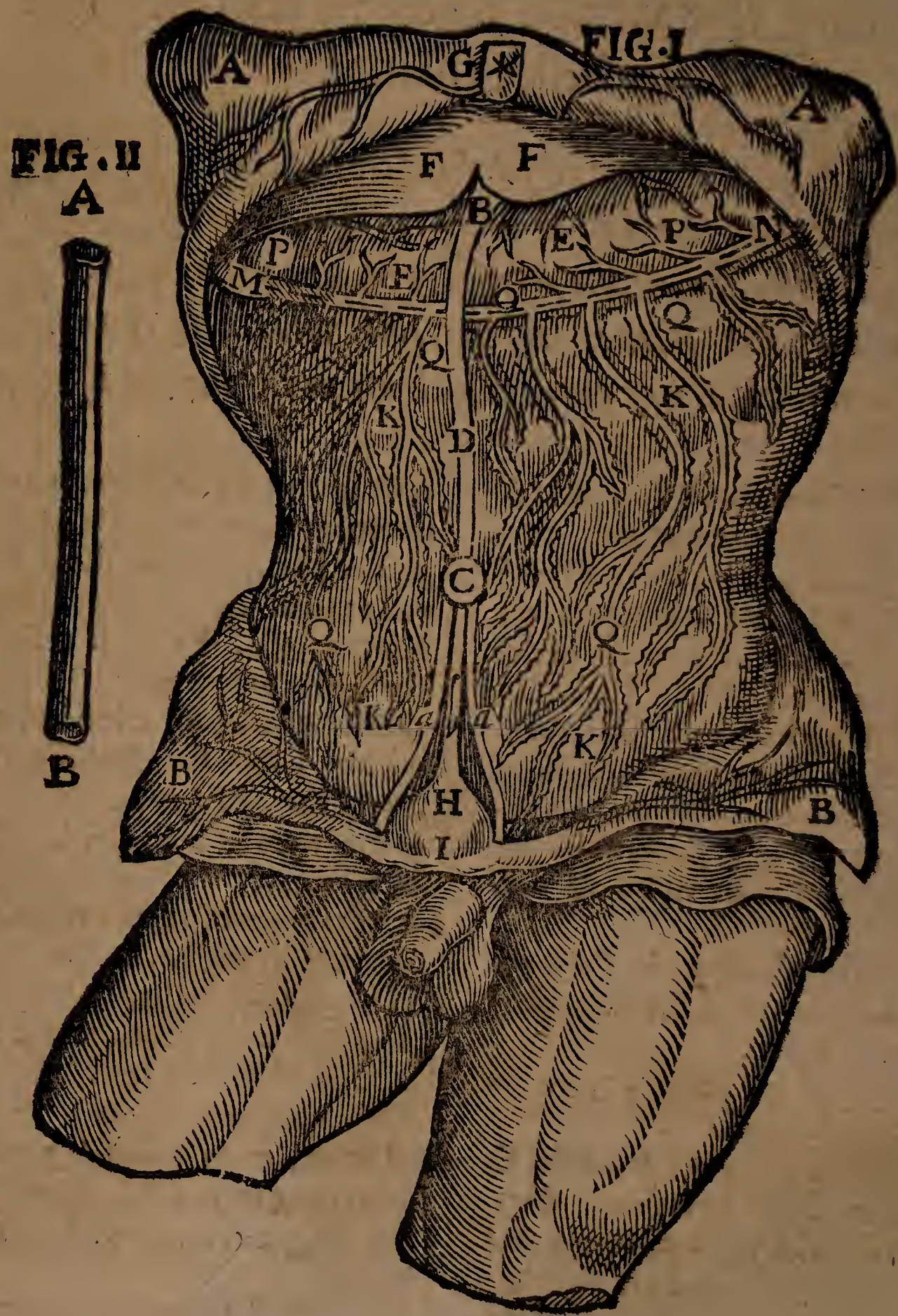


FIG. II
A
B
FIG. I
A
G
A
F
F
B
P
E
P
N
M
E
Q
Q
Q
K
K
D
C
Q
Q
K
K
a
a
B
H
I
B

Table 2. ſheweth the lower Belly, all the containing parts, aſwell proper as common, being remoued, & the bowels lying in their naturall poſition, couered with the kall or Omentum, together with the vmbilicall veſſels.

AA, BB, The inner face of the *Peritonæum* cut into four parts, and ſo turned backward.

B, the vpper B, ſheweth the implantation of the vmbilicall veine into the Liuer.

C, The Nauell ſeparated from the *Peritonæum*.

From D to the vpper B, the vmbilicall veyne.

EE, the vtter part of ꝯ ſtomack blowne vp, neither couered by the Liuer, nor by the Kall.

FF, A part of the gibbous ſide of the liuer.

G, Veſſels diſſeminated throgh the *Peritonæum*.

* The breaſt-blade.

H, the bottome of the bladder of vrine.

I, the connexion of the *Peritonæum* vnto the bottome of the bladder.

KKKK, The kal couering ꝯ guts

M N, Veſſels and ſinnewes embracing the bottome of the ſtomacke.

O, The meeting of the veſſels of both ſides, ſo that M, N, and O, ſhew the ſeame which *Ariſtotle* makes mention of in the 4. booke of the parts of the creatures, and the 3. hiſtory.

PP, Certaine branches of veſſels running along the bottome of the ſtomacke.

QQQQ. Certaine branches of veſſels diſtributed to the vpper membrane of the Omentum, and compaſſed with fat.

aa, the two vmbilicall Arteries, going downe by the ſides of the bladder to a branch of the great artery.

b, the ligament of the bladder which is ſhewed for the *Vrachus*.

The ſecond Figure ſheweth the vmbilicall veine.

A, that part which ioyneth vnto the Nauell.

B, the other that is inſerted into the Liuer.

See the Hiſtory of this in the Booke at large, pag. 8

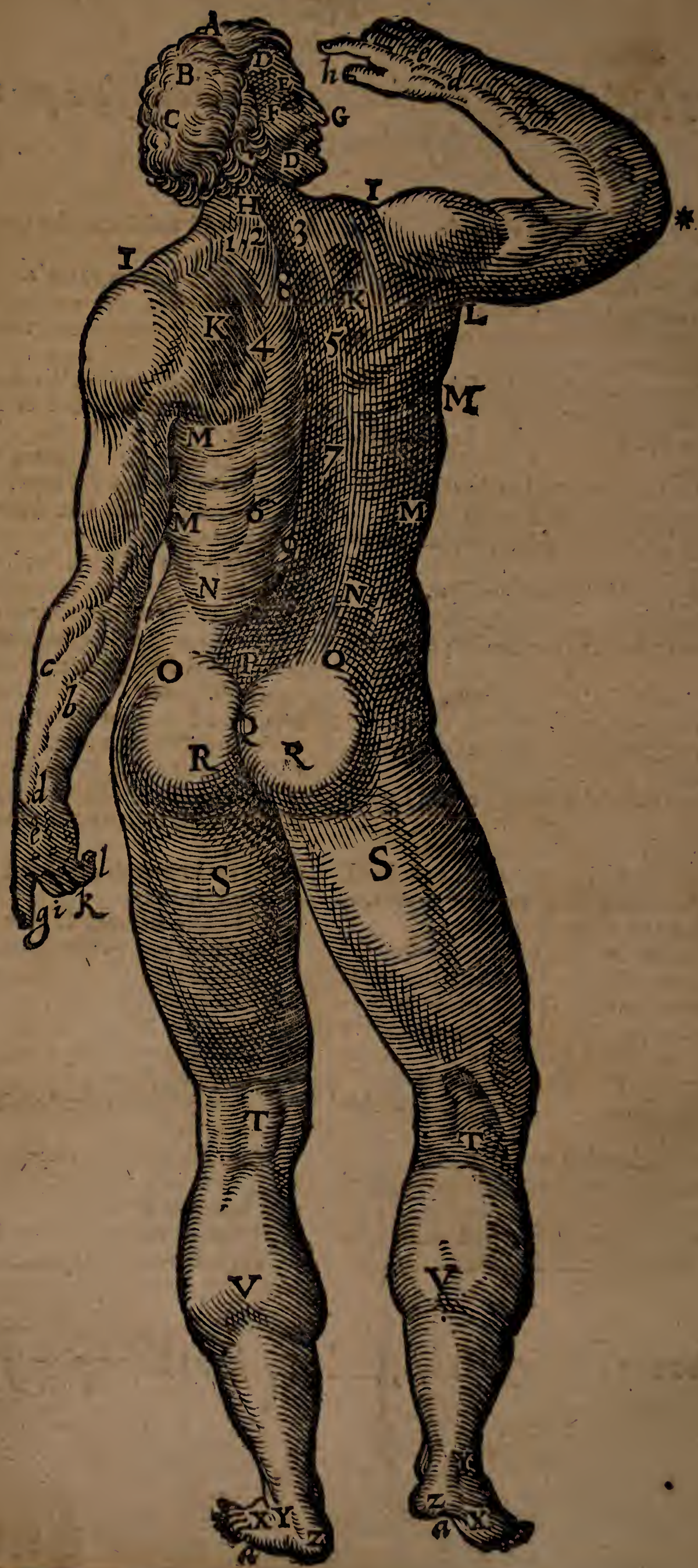

A
I
K
P
X
Y
B
Z
A
C
D
E
F
G
H
Q
R
S
T
V
X
Y
Z
α
β

TABLE III. *sheweth the outward and fore-parts of the body.*

A. The hairy Scalpe, called τριχωτὸς.
b. The forehead called Frons, μέτωπον.
c. The temples called Tempora, κρόταφοι.
From b to d. the compasse of the face.
e. The greater or inward corner of the eye, called Canthus internus.
f, the lesser or externall angle of the eie, called Canthus externus.
* the lower eye-brow which is immouable, Palpebra.
g. The cheeke-ball called Mala, μῆλα.
h, the cheeke-puffe called Bucca, γνάθος.
i, the ridge of the nose, called Nasus externus, ῥὶν.
K, the nostrils called Nares, μυκτῆρες.
L, rhe outward eare, auris externa.
m, the mouth made of the two lippes, called Os.
n, the chin called Mentum, γένειον.
o, the necke, collum αὐχὴν & τράχηλος.
From o to e, the piller of the necke, truncus, & ὄλμος.
pp, the hollow of the necke, called Iuguli, σφαγάι.
qq, the pattell bones, claues, κλεῖδες.
r, the Chest Pectus, στέρνον. s, the right brest.
ss, the left brest, to this Region we apply cordiall Epithemations moist and dry.
tt, the nipples of the brests, Papillæ θηλαὶ.
u, the trench of the heart, which the Ancients called καρδία. The Latines Scrobiculus Cordis. This part is annointed for the mouth of the stomacke.
From u to E, the lower belly, γαστήρ.
x, the Epigastrium or vpper part of the lower belly.
yy, the Hypochondria or Præcordia.
* The outward Liuer remedies are applyed to this place.
z, the region of the nauill, called vmbilicalis or the middle part of the lower belly.

A, the nauill vmbilicus: the root of the belly ὄμφαλος.
BB, the sides Latera, πλευραὶ.
C, Hypogastrium, the water-course Aqualiculus, the lower part of the lower belly ἤτρον.
DD, the Flankes called Ilia and κενεῶνες.
E, the groine called Pubes or Pecten, κοῖς καὶ ἥβε.
FF, the Leske called Inguen, where those tumors are called Bubones.
G, the yard with the fore-skinn, Penis cum præputio.
H, the stones or testicles, with the codde or scrotum.
II, the shoulders Humeri, ἰτεαμίδες
KK, the armes Brachia, βραχίονα.
L, the bout of the arme called Gibber, ἀγκών.
M, the outside of the lower part of the arm, called Cubitus, πῆχυς.
N, The wrest called Brachiale καρπός.
O, the after-wrest Postbrachiale, μεταικάρπιον
P, The palme called Palma, or vola manus, θέναρ.
ρ, The backe part of the hand dorsum manus, ὀπισθέναρ.
QQ The fore and middle part of the thigh, wher we apply cupping-glasses to bring downe womens courses, μηρόν.
RR, The knee, Genu, γόνυ.
SS, The legge, Tibia Κνήμη.
TT, The calfe of the leg Sura, γαστροκνήμιον.
VV, the instep, Tarsus.
XX, the top of the foote Dorsum Pedis, σῆθος ποδός.
YY, The inner ankles, σφυραι.
ZZ, The outward ankles.
αα, the toes of the feete.
β, The place vnder the inward ankle, where the veine called Saphena is opened.

See the History of this, in the Booke at large, pag. 62.


A
B
C
D
E
F
G
D
H
I
I
1
2
3
8
K
K
L
4
5
M
M
7
M
6
M
N
N
O
P
O
R
R
S
S
T
T
V
V
X
Y
Z
a
X
Z
a
h
d
l
k
g
i

This Table sheweth the outward backe parts of a Man.

A. The fore-part of the head, synciput, βρεγμά.
B. The top or crowne of the heade, vertex, κορυφη.
C. The hinder part of the head Occiput, οἶς καὶ ἰνιόν.
From D to D. The Face, Facies, πρόσωπον.
E. The eye-browes Supercilia, ὀφρύες.
F. The vpper eye-lid, βλεφαρον.
G. The tip of the nose, called Globulus nasi.
H. The backe part of the neck, called Ceruix, αὐχὴν. and the nuke or nape of the necke, there is a hollownes at the top of this ceruix, where we apply Seatons.
I. The backe part of the shoulder top, called axilla, ὦμος.
KK. The shoulder-blades Scapulæ, ὠμοπλάτai.
1,2,3. On this place we set Cupping glasses.
4,5,6.7, The back Dorsum, νῶτον.
8,9. The ridge, Spina dorsi, ῥάχις.
L. The arme-hole Ala, μαχάλη.
* The elbow, Gibber brachii.
MMMM. The sides, Latera.
NN. The loines Lumbi, or the region of the kidneyes, ὀσφύες.
OO. The place of the hippes, Coxendices, where we apply remedies for the Sciatica
P. The place of the holy bone, or Os sacrũ, where we apply remedies in the diseases of the right gut.
Q. The place of the rumpe or Coccyx.
RR. The buttockes Nates, κλῶνες.
SS. The backe parts of the thigh, Femen.
TT. The ham Poples, ἰγνύς.
VV. The calfe of the leg, Sura.
XX. The foote, or Paruus pes, πούς.
YY. The vtter ankle, Malleolus externus.
ZZ. The heele, Calx or Calcaneus, πτέρνα.
aa. The sole of the foot, Planta pedis, κοῖλον τοῦ ποδός.
b. The inside of the lower part of the arme, called Vlna, ὠλένη.
c. The outside of the same, Cubitus, πῆχυς.
dd. The wrest, Carpus.
ee. The backe part of the hand, dorsum manus.
g. The fore finger Index, λείχανος.
h. The thumbe Pollex, ἀντίχειρ.
i. The middle finger Medius, μέσος.
k. The ring finger Annularis, medicus, ἰατρικός.
l. The little finger, Auricularis, Minimus, κοῖτυς.

See the History of this in the Booke at large, pag. 63.

TABLE 4. *expresseth the figure of a man, whose skin, fatte, and the whole fleshy membrane are taken away, that onely part of it being excepted which seemeth musculous, as it is inserted into the muscles, and sheweth how the processes of the Fibres are inserted into the muscles.*

a. The muscle of the fore-head. *b*. The temporall Muscle.
c. The muscle shutting vp the eye-lid.
d. That openeth the nosethrils.
e. The fore part of the Iugular or yoke-bone.
f, The muscle of the vpper lip passing to the nose.
g, The beginning of the *Masseter*.
h, The broad muscle, hauing a fleshy membrane.
i, *k*. The beginning which immediately springeth from the *Clauicula*, and the top of the shoulder.
l, which sloping mounteth towards the fore-part to *l*.
m, The muscle which lifteth vp the arme.
n, The pastorall muscle.
o, The membranous part of the muscle which is ioyned with ȳ thin membranous part of the first muscle of the belly.
pp, His fleshy part of the sixt and seuenth rib.
q, His insertion.
r, The muscle that pulleth downe the arme.
s, The oblique descending muscle of the belly.
ttt, The insertion of the greater *Serratus*.
uu, The *Linea Alba*, or white line.
x, The yard without the skin.
y, The seminary vessels.
α, The stones wrapped in the fleshy membrane.
β. The fore muscle bending the elbow.
γγ. The hinder bending the elbow.
δ, The muscle stretching out the elbow.
ε, The forked muscle extending the wrest.
ζ. The broad muscle of the vpper part of the hand stretching out.
ξ That which draweth in length: the tendon of it *ξ*.

η, The muſcle which layeth vpright the ſmaller bone of the arme.
θ, The muſcle which bendeth the ſame downwards.
ι, The ſecond of thoſe that bend the arme, his beginning κ, tendon λ
κ, A part of the muſcles whereof the one doth offer tendons to the wreſt, the other to the thumbe.
π, The firſt vnfleſhy diſtance of the thumbe.
ρ, The muſcle inſerted into the wreſt.
σ, The muſcle diuided into two tendons: whereof the one is implanted vnto the firſt ioynt of the thumbe, the other into the wreſt.
τ, The firſt muſcle of the thigh, § beginning υ, tendon φ, inſertion χ
ψ, The end of the ſecond muſcle of the thigh.
ω, The end of the third muſcle of the thigh.
1, The ſeate of the legge, the beginning 2. it is membranous for the (moſt part 3.
4, The 9 muſcle of the legge.
5, The 8 muſcle of the ſame. 6, A part of the ſeat & 7 of the thigh
7, The glandules of the groines. 8, the 8 muſcle of the thigh.
9, The 2 of the legge. 11, The inner ankle.
12, The ſeate muſcle of the foote, beginning 13. ending 14.
15, The ſeuenth muſcle of the foote.
16, The tendon of the muſcle, lifting vp the great toe.
17, The muſcle ſtretching out the foure toes.
18, That which draweth away the great toe.
19, The tranſuerſe Ligament.
20, The tendon of the ninth muſcle of the foote.
21, The firſt 22. the fourth that mooueth the foote.
23, The Tendon of the third muſcle.
24, The muſcle bending the third bone of the foure toes.

FINIS.